MARRIED.

MASON—MURDOCK—Nov. 4, 1872, at New Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. Murdock, A. B. Mason, of Chicago, and Miss M. E. Murdock, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

WILLIAMSON—FAHNESTOCK—Nov. 5, at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, by Rev. Dr. Scarborough, A. D. Williamson, of Chicago, Ill., and Julia Fahnestock, of the former city.

DIED.

LARSON—In Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 7, Lena Larson, aged 28.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE FRENCH DOCTOR,

B. BRIARD,

of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, now Professor and proprietor Chicago Medical Institute, has opened his Pharmacy and Consulting rooms at

188 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.

Dr. T. Briard, the distinguished French physician, continues, as in the past seven years, to scientifically treat and cure all forms of disease, no matter as to nature or long standing. Consultation free. All languages spoken, and a complete assortment of French toilet articles kept constantly on hand at DR. B. BRIARD'S Drug Store.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS' SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass Ware,

AND OTHER MERCHANDISE, to be sold BY AUCTION, Saturday Morning, Nov. 9, At 55 & 57 South Canal-st., Commencing at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE ENTIRE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE OF THE Imperial Restaurant TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On Monday, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, AT THE RESTAURANT, South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve, for cash, the entire Fixtures, &c., consisting of Silver-Plated Ware, Crockery, Glass Ware, China Ware, Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Chairs, Cooking Ranges, Kitchen Utensils, Counters, Cases, with a large lot of Wines and Liquors.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

22 FINE LOTS IN AUSTIN,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On the Grounds, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13.

Special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 10 o'clock a. m.

Lots fronting on Central-av.
Lots fronting on Pine-st.
Lots fronting on Walnut-st.
Lots fronting on Madison-st.

This property lies immediately south of the Austin depot, Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, between Lake and Madison-sts., having a south front on Madison-st. Madison-st. is the main thoroughfare to Chicago, and is gravelled with Joliet gravel, ... a west front on Central-av., which is gravelled ... directly to the Riverside Parkway. ... two miles west of Chicago City Limits, only ... ride from the heart of the city, and is reached by ... trains than any other suburban town around ... arriving and leaving at convenient periods for ... residing there and doing business in Chicago. ... are 7½ cents or $36 per year for a pass on all ...

... property is 30 feet higher than the level of the ... well drained by sewers, etc., and has a fine ... are 177½ feet deep to a 20-foot alley, and front on ... churches and schools in a prosperous condition. ... Hall and School House have just been completed ... -st. is 13½ feet wide, and runs directly through ... Park, being open from Austin through Chicago ... Michigan.

An artesian well has been sunk on the southeast corner ... property, which flows upward of 20,000 gallones per ...

... of cars will be run to Austin every hour and ... from May 1, 1872. ... of Sale—One-third cash, one-third one year, and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture and Carpets, &c.

... largest and best assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and every variety, that ever was offered ...

... Crates of W. G. Crockery,
... Cases of Glass Ware,
... Mirrors,
... Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth,
... Rolls Gilt Wall Paper,
... Pairs Gilt Shades,
... Show Cases, Office Desks,
... Light Express Wagon (new), Pianos ...

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

G. P. Gore & Co.

Thursday, Nov. 14

... 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Auction, in addition to a line of KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS, ... finest stock of

Plated China Ware and Toys, FANCY GOODS AND GAMES, offered this season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,

Saturday morning, Nov. 9, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

This Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

... Mirrors, Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets ...

And a very large general assortment.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, ... South Canal-st.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINERIES; work all winter; fare and board furnished; ... wages $30 to $40 per month and board ... hands, 100 railroad laborers, 100 wood ... coal miners; cheap tickets South. ANGELL ..., 21 West Randolph-st.

... NOW IS THE TIME. QUICK. ... Call at 280 or 284 West Randolph-st. ... The horse disease is at present our opportunity.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH TO ... immediately in a business that will pay ... Address, giving full name and address, ... office.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1872—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 83.

CARPETS.

CARPETINGS!

REDUCTION.

ALLEN & MACKEY

OFFER

250 Pcs. Body Brussels,	$1.75,	worth	$2.25
100 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels,	1.35,	"	1.60
100 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels,	1.25,	"	1.50
50 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels,	1.15,	"	1.40
100 Pcs. Ingrain, all wool,	85c.,	"	1.00

PAPER HANGINGS AND Bedding & Feathers

Retailed at Jobbing Rates.

CURTAIN GOODS AND Window Shades.

A beautiful assortment of Wrought LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, of our own importation, selected by one of the firm from the head sources of supply.

Also, a fine line of SATINS, SILK TERRIES, REPS, PLUSHES, PIANO COVERS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, &c.

Special attention given to LAMBREQUINS, for Windows. A person thoroughly competent is in charge of this department. Estimates made, New Designs exhibited, and all the Novelties in material shown, at prices less than any other house in the city can offer for the same class of goods and work.

We have LACE and MUSLIN LAMBREQUINS and DROP CURTAINS, in large variety, and shall add, from time to time, such Novelties for the interior decoration of Parlor Windows as the market affords.

ALLEN & MACKEY.

WHOLESALE ROOMS, - 180 State-st.
RETAIL, - Corner State & Monroe-sts.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.

AMERICAN Fire Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CASH ASSETS, $1,250,000.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agent, 120 LaSalle-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Important Notice to Shippers.

United States Express Co.,

General Office, 59 and 61 Washington-st.

This Company will resume daily calls to-day. Please have your goods ready, for, as you know, the split-foot ponies are not very fast walkers.

Chicago, Nov. 9, 1872. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

The Chicago City Railway Company will operate STEAM DUMMY TRAINS on State-st., between Twenty-second and Randolph-sts., leaving each end of the line, as nearly as possible, EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., and every hour from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m., inclusive. The cars will stop, to take on and put off passengers at the following streets only: Madison, VanBuren, Harrison, Polk-court, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872. R. T. CRAIN, Supt.

LEFT HIS HOME

at Marengo, Ill., on Thursday, 7th, B. A. Pease, in an insane condition; 55 years of age, sallow complexion, grey eyes, gray beard under chin, 5 feet 9 inches high, and carried a peculiar crooked cane. Information sent to his home, or to Sergeant S. A. Ellis, Police Headquarters, will be liberally rewarded.

WANTED.

WANTED.

50 Head of Horses.

Persons wishing to get their Horses wintered, by careful and experienced horsemen, at half city price, can do so by calling at 146 East Madison-st., Room 15, and arranging accordingly with MARTIN CAMPBELL.

TO GROCERS.

WANTED—A situation as traveling salesman, by a young man having a large acquaintance and over ten years' experience. Address K 20, Tribune office.

WANTED,

An efficient bookkeeper. Must be correct and quick at figures and write a good hand. Apply with reference to former employers. Address G 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class DRESSMAKING AND FURNISHING BUSINESS, well located on South Side, and doing a good trade. No bonus asked, as parties are desirous of leaving the city.

Address V 47, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. PITTSBURGH. ROCHESTER.

A. J. NUTTING. FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING. FINE CLOTHIER.

MEN. YOUTHS. CHILDREN. BOYS.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST. ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST. BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOLTS.

CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS, CREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,

Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, BRIDGE, ROOF, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolt work to order on short notice. Works corner Market and Huron-sts.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., 50 and 52 East Madison-sts., sole agents.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, CLOGSTON'S PATENT.

Estimates made on application to

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS, 76 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. Slaughter, BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Merchants', Firemen's, Mutual Security, Home and Germania claims and balances, after dividend, wanted for cash, by J. N. WITHERELL, 233 Wabash-av.

COLLECTIONS

on all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. ADVANCES MADE on approved paper left with us for collection.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., 234 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Newest Styles. Reasonable Prices.

427 WABASH-AV

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shoe Your Oxen.

G. DUNNING'S SHOE-SHOP, 74 PACIFIC-AV.

Ten fires; steam-driven blast; experienced Julesburg shoers; can shoe twenty yoke per day. The most perfect blacksmithing premises in the city.

Paper, Blank Books and Stationery, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STEAM HEATING,

By Nason's Improved Vertical Tube Radiators, Ornamental or Plain Coils.

SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 31 North Jefferson-st.

CITY PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to physicians and the public generally that he is now prepared for business at 167 South Clark-st., southeast cor of Madison. Will occupy the City Prescription Drug Store, at the old stand, 125 South Clark-st., About Dec. 15.

WILLIAM M. DALE, Pharmacist.

Artificial Limbs.

Drs. HIATT & LE ROY,

No. 125 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

Globe Theatre.

THE GREAT SHOW OF THE CITY. Prices reduced to 15, 25, and 50 cents. Only 25 cents extra for reserved seats.

LOTTERY.

DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

for the benefit of the University of Paducah.

CLASS ONE FOR 1872:

2. 29. 26. 28. 21. 16.

SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

For circulars, address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Box 837, Covington, Ky.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Second and Last Sale AT AUCTION, OF Beautiful Grove and Prairie Lots.

Each 50 feet front, in the VINCENNES-ROAD SUBDIVISION,

Washington Heights, on the grounds.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1872.

These lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east, and having a half mile frontage on both sides of Vincennes Road. Many of them are grove and are very attractive sites for beautiful homes.

The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the property, and the Washington Heights Branch Railroad runs along the west line of the Subdivision.

On this property a fine depot is being built, and is nearly completed. The streets are nearly all open. Many fine improvements are being made in the vicinity of this Subdivision.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts., at 10 o'clock a. m., THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

A FREE LUNCH will be served on the grounds.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the office of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

LOTS AND ACRES FOR SALE AT CENTRAL PARK.

We wish to call the attention of Capitalists and others who wish to invest, to five blocks of nice high ground that we are offering for sale very cheap, near Central Park. These blocks contain from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 acres each, are nicely situated with a front on either Lake-st. Park, Warren-av., Washington and Madison-sts., just west of Central Park, destined to be one of the handsomest and most extensive in the city. These blocks are offered very cheap on liberal terms. We also have a large list of property for sale on all the streets east of the Park, which we are authorised to sell low on long time.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

A Bargain.

40 feet for sale on Dearborn-st., east front, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., at $450 per foot, on liberal terms.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.

For sale from one to four blocks in choicest part of Keeney & Rinn's Subdivision of SOUTH EVANSTON.

W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 33 Wabash-av.

For Sale Cheap:

Lot 40x150 feet, on Fourth-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL, Corner State and Harrison.

CIGARS, &c.

CIGARS.

J. M. MORA & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

86 EAST MADISON-ST.,

TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Branch of the CUBAN CIGAR FACTORY, 62 Water-st., New York.

Goods manufactured exclusively from best quality of Leaf of our own importation, and only Cuban workmen employed. The trade, and consumers generally are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

West & Co.

Are now receiving from Europe a large and attractive stock of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Holiday Trade, Wholesale and Retail, at Low Prices.

280 & 282 Wabash-av.

STOVES.

BARNEY & BERRY'S CLUB SKATES,

FOR SALE BY

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

DEALERS IN

Builders' & Cabinet Hardware,

14 North Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Fine offices on second floor, and large finished third floor in building southwest corner of State and Randolph-sts.; offices well lighted; moderate rent, and well located. Loft suitable for light manufacturing business or society purposes. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

To Bankers.

Banks that have not decided upon an office or location will please examine the banking building Nos. 48 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House, to be completed Jan. 1, 1873, to rent by W. D. KERFOOT & CO., No. 90 East Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19 K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the K. T. Order. Visiting Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

The annual preparatory meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held at the Supreme Court Room (Judge Jameson), City Hall, corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

R. J. MORSE,

IMPORTER OF

Diamonds & Watches,

AND DEALER IN

RICH JEWELRY,

Chains, Silver and Plated Ware, Waltham, Howard, Elgin, and U. S. Watches, gold and silver cases, constantly in stock; Solid Silver of all description, in cases; Fine Table Ware; French Clocks and Opera Glasses; Diamonds a specialty. A large line of Unset Diamonds, can be mounted in any combination to order. Finest Stock in Chicago and lowest prices. Call and examine.

R. J. MORSE, 449 WABASH-AV.

DRESS GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

(PLEASE NOTE THE PRICES.)

I will, on to-morrow, Nov. 11, exhibit the cheapest lot of

DRESS GOODS

Ever offered in this market.

100 Pieces Figured Velour at 25, 30, 35, 37 1-2 cts. per yard, a decided bargain.

50 Pieces Satine, cloth shade, 55 cts. per yard, (very cheap).

30 Pieces French Poplin at 75 cts., worth $1.00.

25 Pieces Irish Poplin at $1.75, worth $2.25.

With a full line of Alpacas, Merinos, Serges, and Empress Cloths at unparalleled low prices.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

I will exhibit in this department some choice Novelties, at very attractive prices.

Also, a large stock Black Lyons Velvets, Velveteens, Beavers, Fringes, Trimmings, &c., &c.

J. B. Shay

243 & 245 West Madison-st.

LADIES' FUR GARMENTS.

TO THE LADIES.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

At their New Establishment,

513 & 515 Wabash-av,

Will, on Monday, the 11th inst., be prepared to exhibit the largest and finest stock of

Ladies' Fur Garments

Ever seen in this city. Our new style of SOUTH SEA SHETLAND SEAL and OTTER SACQUES, both plain and trimmed with genuine RUSSIAN SABLE, SILVER FOX, OTTER, BLACK and SILVER BEAVER, excel in beauty of style anything of the kind to be found in Chicago. Our FUR GARMENTS are made in our own factory, under our own supervision, and by the best workmen in America; and we will sell better Furs and at lower prices than any other dealers in this city. Extra fine French Seal Sacques at Thirty (30) Dollars. Genuine South Sea Seal Sacques at $100 and upwards, as to quality. All other Fur Goods at extreme low prices. All styles of Sacques made to order and Fur Trimming done with despatch.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 and 515 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO, 266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

WE SHALL BE FOUND AT

74 STATE-ST.,

After the 15th inst., with our usual complete stock of Mitts and Gloves. BAKER & GIFFORD.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

I have removed from 693 Wabash-av. to

164 Madison-st.,

CORNER LASALLE.

J. H. O'BRIEN.

STOVES.

THE EMPIRE FURNACES AND STOVES

SOLD AT

LEAVENWORTH'S, 102 RANDOLPH-ST.

EPIZOOTIC.

ROSIN-WEED ROOT, SURE CURE FOR EPIZOOTIC.

For sale in quantities to druggists. Rosin-Weed Root and Leaves, ground or crude, by

SHERMAN HALL & COOK, Agents for Northwestern Botanical Gardens, 29 and 31 South Water-st.

REAL ESTATE.

The Horse-Disease Interferes with Transactions.

Prospective Effects of the Increase of Suburban Trains.

The Demand for Dwellings—Business Rents.

Building Notes—Transfers for the Week.

Real estate transactions have not escaped the general interruption of business from the horse-disease. One of the most apparent effects is the decrease in sales of suburban lands. Buyers and sellers of this class of property find horses and buggies indispensable in their negotiations; few persons are imprudent enough to buy suburban lands without seeing them, and this class of property, particularly, cannot be seen without the aid of horses. The interruption of real estate business, however, is not confined to transactions in suburban lands. The lack of horse-car facilities during the last week has prevented parties visiting even the nearer residence property, and it may be expected that in a week or two the general volume of transfers of real estate will show the effect of the present difficulties of transit.

Notwithstanding the circumstances above mentioned we do not find that there is any less *disposition* to buy suburban property if the would-be buyers could get to see it, and, in some cases where both parties to negotiations are acquainted with the localities in question, large transactions have been completed. Mr. Martin Andrews has sold 80 acres, fronting south on the north boundary of Douglas Park, for $3,500 per acre. He paid $1,500 per acre for it two years ago, thus making a profit of $2,000 per acre, less taxes and interest, for two years. Some months ago, Mr. S. J. Walker bought the 120 acres belonging to the Peck estate, immediately adjoining the above, at a price variously stated at from $2,500 to $3,000 per acre, and it is reported has recently been offered $3,500 per acre for 40 acres of it. If it were not for the horse disease the speculative activity in suburban lands would undoubtedly be as active as ever.

The lack of street-railway facilities has powerfully supplemented the impulse given to the suburban movement of population by the great fire, and it would be quite a moderate estimate to say that there are now ten times as many people who vibrate between their homes and their places of business by means of the steam cars, as there were fourteen months ago. It is true that a large proportion of them go to the same homes they did by the horse-cars, but the number of suburban residents has increased largely, and as people get into the habit of going by the steam-cars to any place of residence, they are more ready to adopt the idea of going a little further. If a man uses the steam-cars at all for his daily movements between home and business office, he can go seven or eight miles just as well as two. The difference of time to go the additional five or six miles is scarcely appreciable in point of convenience. The view which speculators in suburban lands take of the present situation is, that the fashion of travel by steam-cars will be stimulated by the horse disease, and that this will ultimately have the effect to increase the demand for suburban property. While the effect in this direction may not be so marked as to attract attention, it must be admitted that if the present default of horse-power as a motor has any effect on suburban property, it would finally be in the one above indicated.

The increase of suburban trains on all our railroads since a week ago is, of course, not wholly permanent, and with the re-establishment of horse-car facilities some of the extra steam trains will be temporarily drawn off. But even with the present increase of trains, it is worthy of note that our steam railroads do not furnish anything like the facilities afforded by Eastern railroads. An example of this is furnished by the Philedelphia, Germantown & Norristown road, which sends out 98 suburban trains each day from its depot, at the corner of Ninth & Green streets in Philadelphia. This is exclusive of its regular passenger and freight trains to distant points. The possibilities of city expansion by means of steam cars on the favorably located roads of Chicago would seem to be almost incalculable in view of the extent to which our present railroads may yet increase their suburban trains.

Of course, there are plenty of people who are "not built to run on time." To them it is a bore to be looking at one's watch every few minutes in the morning to see whether it is not about train time. Some persons are so constituted that this constant attention to a trivial matter would wear on their nerves like the "continual dropping of water that weareth away a stone." We may conclude, therefore, that there is no danger of the near-by residence districts being deserted for the suburbs.

The interest of the railroad companies in promoting suburban travel is well stated in a recent article by Hon. Josiah Quincy, in the *Old and New*, viz.:

"I believe that the managers of our railroads are coming to realize the importance of building up villages by liberal reductions of fares. The enlightened policy of the Old Colony Railroad is even now creating one of the most beautiful and thriving settlements in the vicinity of Boston. The hills at present called Wollaston Heights, in the town of Quincy, which President Adams used to say commanded finer views than any he had seen in Europe, are being covered with houses with a rapidity almost unprecedented. While a part of this success is doubtless owing to the able management of those controlling this settlement, and their guarantee that the community shall never know the nuisance of a grog-shop, a large portion must be attributed to the Directors of the railroad, who promised a free ticket for three years to each householder, provided fifty houses should be built. In three years the number of passengers between Wollaston Heights and Boston increased over four hundred per cent, and the income of the road from the families and friends of the householders over three hundred.

"The following are official returns:

	Passengers.	Income.
For the year ending June 30, 1869	3,376	$ 445.19
For the year ending June 30, 1870	8,617	1,169.70
For the year ending June 30, 1871	14,654	1,802.80

INSIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Next to the suburban lands, class of property in most active request is residence property, ranging in value from $75 to $200 per front foot. There is an active demand for a class of good medium residences costing from $9,000 to $15,000 for the house and lot, and many of the builders, who have been engaged on contracts in rebuilding the business district, will turn their capital entirely to building residences next year, as it is expected that the amount of building in the business district will be comparatively small next summer.

BUSINESS RENTS

are likely to be lower next spring than now. As an indication of the decline already experienced in some quarters, we may mention that the Sherman House has been rented to Messrs. Munson & Clark for $40,000 per annum. Before the fire it rented for $65,000. The offices under the Sherman have all been rented for railroad ticket offices.

The building on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, four stories high and 40x80 feet on the ground, has been rented to Ely, the tailor, for $20,000 per annum.

The building southeast corner of Jackson and Wabash, 22x100, four stories high, has been rented for $7,500 per annum.

In our real estate article of last Sunday, we erroneously stated that a really *first-class* restaurant was to be established in the basement of the Superior Block, corner of Randolph and Clark streets. We should have said that it was the building in the *rear* of the Superior Block. As some of the prospective tenants of Superior Block object to having a restaurant under their offices, we make the correction for their benefit.

BUILDING NOTES.

Work on the new buildings has progressed under difficulties the past week even where there has not been, as in many instances, a complete standstill. In structures where the stage of completion has called for a light amount of hauling of material in proportion to the labor much has been done, for the finished iron and woodwork and the supplies of gas and steam-fitters have been drawn from the shops in wagons by hand. Brick teams and the stonecutters' wagons have been a rare sight, and operations depending upon these have stopped. This is a severe blow to the hopes of many builders, and a reverse not to be repaired this season. In numerous cases, small lots of old brick to finish jobs have been picked up in the burnt district, from parties not intending to build at present, and conveyed in hand-barrows; but this is too expensive a process for other than the mere topping out of jobs. Several fine structures, however, have received the last touches of their masonry in this way. The Major building, on the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, received its last stone on Saturday, and the superb Gallup & Hitchcock building, diagonally opposite, is not far behind it. The Palmer House keeps a small force of workmen busy, but is not being pushed. The Pacific Hotel has received roof, Mansards, towers, and flag-staffs, is nearly plastered throughout, will be closed and steam-heated throughout for rapid operations throughout the winter, and the same will apply to the Sherman House. Several of the great retail stores on State street, north of Madison, are receiving their finishing touches, and will be occupied by well-known firms within the present month. Quite a number of stores on Madison and Clark streets are newly occupied. Anderson's Hotel, on Madison, and Peabody's Hotel, on Dearborn, are receiving their furniture. Work on the new Government building has gone on night and day, and good progress has been made considering the lateness of the start.

Ground has finally been broken for the Kingsbury Music Hall, on the site of the old "Museum." The entrance to the new hall will be from Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. It will be 17 feet wide, leading to a hall 80x100 feet, containing comfortable sitting capacity for 1,500 spectators, while it will hold when "jammed" full 2,200 people. It is to be chiefly a music hall. In shape it will be an elongated octagon. The stage, large enough for a chorus of 250 people, will be at the south end. The body of the auditorium will be level, seated with chairs to adapt it to the uses of a fair or a ball. The gallery will extend around the north, east and west sides of the room. It will be raised 12 feet above the audience-room floor at the front edge, and will contain seats for 600 persons. The means of exit from both main room and gallery will be ample, consisting, besides the main Clark street entrance, of two stairways opening into the alley in rear of the building, making a total width of 29 feet of exit. It is contemplated to light this room with skylights, so that it may be used for conventions, church services, etc.; in the day time without the use of gas. The building will be heated with steam. The basement of this building will be 13 feet high, arranged for a restaurant.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Nov. 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Miller st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, w f, Lot 23, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2, in Chandler's Block 11, with Lot 20 in rear, all in w ½ &c. of Section 17, 39, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 6, 7, and s 22 ft of Lot 5, of Walker & Kreigh's resubdivision of Blocks 16 and 19, of n e ¼ Section 18, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $28,000.

Lots 4 to 6 in Block 1 of Hayward's Subdivision in n e ¼ Section 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,750.

Lots 243 to 246 and s ½ of 247, of Greene's South Branch Addition, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $[illegible].

Wood st, n e cor of Keenan st, Lot 33, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $800.

Lot 35, in Block 9, in same subdivision, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $525.

Washington av, between Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,500.

Third st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, Lot 45, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $700.

N ½ of Lot 25, in Block 25, of Iglehart's subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $1,500.

Wilcox st, 428 ft w of California st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $850.

25x124 ft, adjoining the above, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $850.

Lot 103, in Block 3, of Walker's Dock Addition, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 109 to 111 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $2,880.

S w corner of Lot 4, in Block 54, Kinzie's Addition, (being 25 ft square,) dated Nov. 9; consideration, $800.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 23, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,500.

Undivided ½ of Blocks 1 to 4 and 7, in Clifford's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $37,500.

Eldridge-court, between State st and Wabash av, s f, 55 24-100x121 ft, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $22,000.

Walnut st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, Lot 24, also with Lot 4 of Lot 1, in Block 10, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 78, in Prussing's s w Block of e 33 acres of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $2,160.

Michigan av, 24 ft north of Thirteenth st, w f, 21x171 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $13,500.

Lots 27 to 30, in Lot 14, in Fake's Subdivision in Blocks 27 and 28, in s ½ Sec 29, 39, 4, dated May 30; consideration, $3,2000.

West Polk st, bet Desplaines and Halsted sts, n f, 100 ft running to Ewing st, with 107 ft f, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $3,100.

Lot 4 of Lots 76 to 79, in Block 3 of Sampson and Greene's Addition, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,900.

Noble st, bet Chicago av and Second st, w f, 24x92 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $800.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,00.

Tyler st, east of and near Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 15, consideration, $4,500.

Howard st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, Lots 46 and 47, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 44, in Block 36, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $600.

Lot 43, in same, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 3, Hyde Park, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $3,950.

Lot 8, in Gunn's Block 1 of Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $500.

Lot 7, in same, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $500.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 15, of Adam Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $600.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 1 of Hitchcock's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 20, in same, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $600.

Dexter-av, 360 feet west of Wallace-st., s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $350.

S ½ of Lot 3, and n ½ of Lot 4, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $2,062.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9: City property, number of sales, 144; consideration, $690,063. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $11,900. South of city limits, number of sales, 35; consideration, $141,965. West of city limits, number of sales, 3; consideration, $7,050. Total sales, 187; total consideration, $850,978.

HOW TO SHIP POULTRY.

Dr. Zaremba, of the Illinois Humane Society, makes the following suggestions to shippers of poultry, in this city: "Inasmuch as poultry is plenty in our market, the attention of commission men and grocers is again called to their shipment and cooping. Coops for two dozen chickens must be at least two feet wide, four feet long, and one foot high, with a tight bottom, the sides and top to be made of lath, two and a half inches apart, the first lath close to the bottom, to prevent the toes of the chickens from being broken when coops are jammed together. A coop as described above, three feet wide, will hold three dozen chickens. Coops for one dozen turkeys or geese must be at least twenty inches high, made in other respects like the one for two dozen chickens. All poultry, while in coops on the sidewalk, must be supplied with the necessary food and water in troughs, placed alongside the coops. Any dealer in poultry who keeps his stock as above recommended will act as a gentleman and Christian ought to, and gain enough in two shipments to pay for the coops."

—Block Island is to have a new hotel, a steamboat wharf, and a line of steamers, and proposes in five years to "lead the United States as a watering-place and yacht-station."

—During the years 1870 and 1871, according to the returns of the commercial agencies, the number of failures in the United States represented the sum of $100,000,000. Our foreign commerce for the past year amounted to $1,100,000,000. Nineteen years before it was only $422,000,000, and ten years later but $762,000,000. The present year will be very much larger than the last.

PARIS.

Suicide of a Daughter of Henri Rochefort.

Exhumation of the Remains of Baron von Trenck.

How the Countess of Paris Failed to Secure Entrance to La Grande Chartreuse.

Anecdote of Napoleon III—Letter from Prince Dolgoronkow to the Late Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, October, 1872.

SUICIDE OF ROCHEFORT'S DAUGHTER.

She was not only lovely, but she was just 18. Beautiful hazel eyes, flashing fire; chestnut hair, abundant as Absalom's; the bosom of Venus; a complexion white as alabaster—she might have driven some men mad; she could have made any man happy. Instead of that, she went to Hotel des Ardennes, Rue Vert Bois, hard by the Jewish Synagogue, just off the great boulevards, in a quarter of Paris justly called the hive of the great city, for in that district every floor is a manufactory, and all the by-streets teem with the busy bees. I say she went to Hotel des Ardennes, asked for a chamber for a week, paid the week's rent in advance, brought in a brazier and charcoal with her, and laid down dressed on the bed to die,—to die by her own hand. Her mother was so poor; they had gone so often without meals; they could not see how house-rent was to be paid, how winter-clothes were to be bought. She died by her own hand, and she was only 18! They had been richer once; she had never known what privation, and poverty were, till La Commune fell; before then they had possessed all they wanted. Her father had made his $100,000 a year clear profit; but then he had many vices. Heaven (or rather the D—l, for these vices are entered rather in Hades' ledger than in Heaven's High Chancery) knows how many mistresses he had, and how much money he nightly lost at cards, and how much gold his parasites drew from him,—so that when the year ended, he had little left but debts—and children. A child here, and a child there, to struggle with hunger, to wrestle with poverty, to make exhausting efforts to keep footing in life. Such is Herri Rochefort's history,—for that poor, lovely girl of 18, who has just committed suicide in a furnished lodging-house, was Herri Rochefort's daughter. It was in La Commune as it had been in the first French Revolution; not one of the leaders were married men; all of them led irregular lives, with no children but bastards, and, for wives, [illegible] before they introduced it in the State. The great Revolutionary geniuses, Voltaire and Rousseau, themselves never were married, and the latter tossed all his children to the Foundling Hospital. Model reformers of society! Henri Rochefort has treated his family with unusual heartlessness. While he was literally coining gold, his father died in a garret in one of the suburbs of Paris, almost of starvation. His sisters are very poor, and have never received one cent from him. The only kindred he has seemed to feel the least affection for are a son and daughter, to whom he has given the remnant of his fortune.

BARON VON TRENCK.

The mortal remains of Baron von Trenck, the famous Colonel of Pandours, have recently been exhumed. He was buried, and his remains still lie in the Capuchin Convent at Brunn, Moravia. They were disinterred to be placed in a new and highly ornamented coffin, whose lid bears the family arms, with this inscription: "Francis, Baron von Trenck, Imperial-Royal Colonel, and Commander of the Corps of Pandours, born at Reggio, in Calabria, the 1st of January, 1711; died in Brunn, the 4th of October, 1749." This plate has here been placed in memory of his ancestor by his grand-nephew and last descendant in Austria, Henry, Baron von Trenck, Imperial Major on half pay, 1872." The shell contains a glass coffin wadded with silk, wherein the remains are contained. In an adjoining cell are objects which relate to the two Barons von Trenck,—such as engravings, portraits, personal objects; for instance, the pewter goblet which Frederick von Trenck owned in Magdeburg Prison, and on which he engraved (having no tool but a sharpened nail), in an extremely artistic manner, a great many figures and lines of poetry, which are so delicately traced as to be seen only with a magnifying glass; a painting which represents him in Magdeburg Prison, holding his chains, which weighed 60 lbs; a button of his satin coat; and all books written about them.

MONS. PAYEN.

You probably did not hear of Mons. Payen's death when it occurred, for it took place during the siege of Paris. Otherwise his important investigations into alimentary substances and agricultural chemistry would have made his loss generally known. He was an able chemist. He was a Professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. His position entitled him to an office in the Conservatory, which he never allowed anybody to enter, and which he kept in most admired disorder. The gentleman appointed to succeed him as Professor, of course inherited this office, and, upon his return to town from his annual sojourn in the country, gave orders to clear out his predecessor's property and send it to his family. Among the objects were two glass-jars, opaque with the accumulated dust of years. The ground glass stoppers were removed, and their contents were examined. The jars were found to be filled with old papers, which closer scrutiny proved to be Government and railway bonds worth $48,000, with coupons due, but uncollected, for years.

LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

The Count and Countess of Paris are visiting all the most interesting objects in France. He is collecting materials for a book on the working classes of this country, and is spending some time in all the great manufacturing towns. You remember he wrote an able book on the Trades-Unions of England. But, as I have said, he visits not only the French hives, but all interesting places, which are near busy haunts. T'other day, they visited La Grande Chartreuse, the noblest Carthusian convent in the world. They were accompanied by Duke Decazes. Women (the holy friars remember the woes Eve introduced to Paradise) are not allowed to cross the convent's portal. Duke Decazes, nevertheless, hoped that his own rank, and the exalted station of Louis Philippe's grandson and the head of the House of Orleans, would lead the head of the convent to relax the rigor of the rule in favor of the Countess of Paris. The Duke argued in vain. The worthy head said: "No, no, no; we cannot receive Her Highness, for, though she be of Royal blood, she is not of the family which reigns over France." The Duke asked: "You don't mean to say you would receive Mme. Thiers?" The head answered: "No, for M. Thiers does not reign over France; he only governs France." The Countess of Paris was obliged to sleep at the woman's hostelry.

The Duchess de Berri once entered this monastery. When she reached the hostelry which precedes the convent, she sent to ask permission to visit it. The same answer was returned her which was made the Countess de Paris. She smiled and retired to her chamber, whence she emerged in masculine attire. She, of course, entered with the rest of her party, seven gentlemen. She was curious especially on one subject. She had heard that the monks ate out of inkstands, and was inquisitive about the origin of the rumors. Fortunately, the monks were at table when she entered the refectory. The Carthusians had before them something which looked a good deal like a huge inkstand. It was a vessel with a bowl in the middle. This bowl was filled with beans. All around it was a sort of deep trench-

ger, filled with soup. The monks were armed with a wooden spoon, with which they helped themselves at pleasure to beans or to soup.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

In 1868, Napoleon III. was at Biarritz. He was deeply in debt and obliged to live rather plainly. The enormous expenses to which he had been put in the previous year (the year of the Exhibition) to entertain all the sovereigns of Europe, had burdened the Civil List, and, during its laborious extrication, Napoleon III. was glad to live far away from Paris, from St. Cloud, from Fontainebleau, and their inevitable expenses. While at Biarritz he determined to make a short excursion in the Pyrenees. He ordered the local post-horses to be harnessed to one of his breaks, and he ordered the local postillions to drive them. The top of the ridge was slowly reached; then came the descent. You know what that is,—how the horses go at full speed, and how the vehicle presses upon them, despite the drag, goading them to still greater speed. It is exciting, but it is dangerous. Let a horse stumble and fall,—there is the yawning abyss, which giddies the spectator who but peers into it. Napoleon III., without hinting his intention, loosened the drag. The postillion instantly observed it, and shrieked, in the angriest manner: "What d—d jackass has been fool enough to meddle with the drag?" The Emperor smiled and said: "Go ahead for all that! You are not scared, eh?" "As for being scared, that is not in my nature; but I must say a man must be a d—d fool to meddle with the drag over such ground as this." The break reached the bottom safely. The Emperor went up to the postillion as he was taking out the horses, and said, as he slipped twenty francs into his hand: "Well, after all, you see no damage was done." The postillion grunted: "I don't deny it, but a man must be a natural born fool to meddle with the drag over such ground as that."

PRINCE DOLGOROUKOW.

Speaking of Napoleon III. reminds me that the following letter has been published for the first time in France. Subsequent events have made it more curious than ever:

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8, 1863.

To the Emperor Napoleon III.:

SIRE: You, and some creatures *equally respectable with yourself*,—Messrs. de Morny, Mocquard, Delangle, Chaix d'Est-Ange, Devienne, Benoit-Champy,—drove me last year out of France. I sought refuge in Belgium. The honest and honorable Belgian nation have, from a conjunction of circumstances, a cowardly Ministry now; a Ministry careless of the national dignity, and ignobly seeking to please you. This Ministry has brought up contemptible chicanes against me, and their sole object now is to cast me into prison. To-day I quit Belgium. I shall stay a few days in Holland, and then I shall go to England, where I am sure I shall, before many years, have the chance of thanking you, because it will not be long ere the French nation serves you rightly by extruding you from France. Surely, you don't look on the Bonapartes as a dynasty? That would be too funny! The Bonapartes are nothing but a race of crowned policemen, whose business is to demonstrate to the French nation the immense importance of those political liberties which the race of Bonapartes steal from them, and whose possession they recover the day the Bonapartes are shoved out of France.

Receive, Sire, the expression of all the sentiments inspired by your virtues and by your unparalleled honesty.

PRINCE PIERRE DOLGOROUKOW.

A MARTYR.

A few days since, a tug, while steaming above the city, brought up from the bed of the river a nondescript-looking object, which, when it first appeared above water, nobody could make out what it was. Drawn on deck and examined more closely, it proved to be the armor recently invented for divers to remain under water as long as they pleased. It was opened, and in it a dead body was found. It contained, too, a tin case which held despatches from the Government of Tours to the Government of Paris. These despatches showed the corpse to be that of Captain Legrand, of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the Loire, who had undertaken to bear despatches from Tours to Paris, and to introduce them into the beleagured city. He was a resident of a village on the banks of the Seine, just above Paris, and reckoned on his knowledge of the the topography of the neighborhood to effect his entrance into Paris. Several balls in the helmet of the armor revealed how he had been disappointed and had met an untimely end. He had thought himself in the French lines, and risen above the water. The Germans had detected him, and had fired at him with deadly effect. The despatches found on him were sent to the Government, and his body was sent to the Morgue. The Government made arrangements to give this martyr honorable funeral, and deputed Admiral Tuareo to make a speech at the grave.

FOSCOLO.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In financial circles during the past week dulness has been general. The Presidential election had been completedly anticipated, but the apathy that followed Tuesday's contest disappointed many, who had arranged to be long of stocks and short of gold. Stocks have declined and gold advanced in consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Europe, which represent money as active in London and securities lower, both at London and Amsterdam. The events of the week, therefore, have been unsatisfactory to the great mass of operators in Wall street. In regard to the real situation at London and Amsterdam, but little is definitely known here. It is generally conceded, even by foreign bankers, that money is very active in London at the rates in the open market. The cable announces that the rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 per cent, and that it is now 7 per cent. The effect of this is expected to be a check of importations, and prevent the Bank's supply of coin flowing so fast to France and Germany. The present discount rate of the Bank of England is higher than at any time since 1866, when the rate was advanced, May 11, to 10 per cent in consequence of the failure of Overend, Guerney & Co., and the Greek merchants.

The monetary market has not been affected by accounts from abroad, and the supply of capital offering on call throughout the week has been ample for the wants of borrowers, at and under the legal rate of interest. In the discount market, prime business notes have been been taken at 9 to 12 per cent on the street. At the banks, applications for discount continue large.

Foreign exchanges were heavy and lower on the high borrowing rates for cash gold, but afterwards became strong, and advanced.

The gold speculation was inclined to weakness right after the election, but later improved. The two extremes of the week were 111⅞ and 113¾, with the highest price current to-day.

The stock market during the week was irregular and erratic, and in the main the movement has been downward.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $8,697,573; produce exports, $5,227,617, and specie exports, $433,992.

The bank statement is unfavorable. The large loss of legal-tenders caused considerable comment. During the week the loans have decreased $600,800; circulation decreased, $3,100; deposits decreased, $939,700; legal-tenders decreased, $3,475,500; specie increased, $1,535,600.

MONEY.

Money closed easy to-day at 6@7 on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was stronger and higher, with increased activity.

STOCKS.

The stock market closed up weak at the decline.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Government bonds closed strong at the best prices of the week.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull and heavy. The large arrivals and absence of freight room check inquiry for export. The trade and provincial dealers are buying sparingly. No. 2 and superfine are more freely offered, and heavy at the decline. At the close the market was heavy for low and medium grades, with a moderate local demand. In wheat there was more steadiness among the light arrivals and the advance in gold, but the absence of freight room checks the shipping demand. The market closes easier, owing to the advance in freights. The millers hold off. Common winter is tame; choice firm and not plenty. Pork was quiet, but steady in a jobbing way. About 400 barrels mess sold at $16, and 25 barrels at $16.12½. Mess in a wholesale way is quoted at $16 cash. Cut meats quiet at the late decline. Bacon quiet, but firm, at 8½c for long clear. The market was also firm for future. Lard only moderately active.

Liberal Republican Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 9.—The Hamilton County Liberal Republicans held a meeting this afternoon, 120 persons present, mostly representative men. General Brinkerhoff made a speech. Resolutions were adopted reiterating the belief in the correctness of the Liberal Republican principles, except as to the tariff, which the meeting held should be for revenue only. They resolved to maintain the organization and to appoint 20 delegates to attend the Columbus Conference on the 15th inst. between the State Executive Committees of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties.

POSTSCRIPT 5:30 A. M.

BOSTON BURNING.

Almost Entire Destruction of the Wholesale Business Portion of the City.

Complete Annihilation of Imposing Granite and Iron Structures.

The Fire Making Rapid Progress Through the Heart of the City.

The Fire Departments of Adjoining Cities Called Into Requisition.

Only One Newspaper Establishment Escapes the General Ruin.

Buildings Blown Up to Check the Progress of the Flames.

The Old State House and Post Office Among the Doomed Structures.

The City in Darkness from the Destruction of Gas Pipes.

The Western Union Telegraphers Seek Quarters in the Providence Railroad Depot.

The Flames Still Raging Furiously at Last Accounts.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—A very extensive conflagration is now raging at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets. The fire extends east and west on Kingston street, and north and south on Summer street. The engines are hauled by hand. The property burning is all dry goods stores. Four alarms have been sounded.

BOSTON, 10 p. m.—There is no abatement to the conflagration It is the most extensive fire that has visited Boston for twenty-five years, and is in the solid dry goods portion of the city. It has extended the entire length of Winthrop Square, which embraces A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe's, Anderson, Heath & Co's, and Houghton, Perkins & Co.'s stores. No estimate of the loss can be given, but the reporters say it will go into millions.

The suburban fire department has been called upon. The fire is now at its height. The buildings are principally of granite. A northwest wind is prevailing.

The press here call it a "second Chicago."

BOSTON, Nov. 9—11 p. m.—The fire is now within two blocks of the Western Union Telegraph office. The operators are taking up their instruments, preparing to vacate.

Linemen and material have been ordered to Boston from adjoining towns, so that, if communication with New York is lost now, which seems very likely, it will probably be soon restored, certainly at an early hour in the morning if not to-night. The fire has now travelled half a mile through the heart of the business portion of the city, and is spreading with frightful rapidity.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—11:30 p. m.—The fire is now progressing towards Broad street, having swept both sides of Summer street to High street and Purchase street. Goods are being removed from the stores in every direction in the vicinity of the fire. Fire engines have been telegraphed for from Providence, Worcester and other places.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—1 a. m.—The fire is now raging fiercly on Pearl street, and the immense boot and shoe stores are being engulphed in flames. Massive granite structures are crumbling, and the crash of falling buildings is heard above the roar of the conflagation. Engines are here from all the surrounding towns, and the citizens are hard at work aiding the firemen. The fear of another Chicago conflagration seems to possess the minds of the people, and many living miles distant are flying to their homes to be on hand in case the flames spread.

Franklin street, which is almost entirely destroyed, was lined with splendid stores, and was one of the finest streets in the city. The new Catholic Cathedral was a splendid structure, and was built but a few years since. Patrick Donahoe, of the *Pilot*, whose office was destroyed, is a heavy loser.

The entire length of Winthrop Square, lined with the large wholesale dry goods stores of A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe's, Houghton, Perkins & Co., and many others, is entirely consumed.

The want of horse-power is severely felt, as the horse disease has not yet disappeared, and the few horses that were on the streets were soon pressed into requisition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The intelligence of the destructive conflagration in Boston became known at several of the hotels and places of public resort here to-night and created intense interest. The fire is considered by residents of Boston now here, as likely to spread extensively, as it has reached localities where the buildings are mostly wooden. The buildings of the streets already reported attacked by the devouring element are mostly constructed of granite, and compose the finest portion of the business section of the city. The losses must reach an enormous figure.

BOSTON, MIDNIGHT, Nov. 9.—The fire is moving up Franklin street, and has reached nearly to Hawley street. The Cathedral building, corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets is on fire, with no hopes of saving it. The flames are also spreading in Federal and Congress streets. Every kind of vehicle is impressed in moving goods. The fire has reached the Broad street wharves, south of Congress street, and several vessels are on fire. The Hartford & Erie Rail road depot is burned.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—12:30 a. m.—The fire is still rages. It is feared the entire area from Sumner treet on the south to Washington street on the west, and Milk street on the north to the water on the east will be laid waste. Pearl street has so far escaped. The heat is intense.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1 a. m.—The flames have reached Washington street, north of Franklin. All the splendid granite warehouses on Franklin Square, Winthrop Square, and vicinity, are burned. Fears are now entertained that the flames will sweep everything to State street, if not further north.

WORCESTER, 1 a. m.—A special train from Boston to carry the Worcester Fire Department to the burning city made the run of 44½ miles in forty-five minutes.

BOSTON, 1:30 a. m.—The report that the *Transcript* was on fire is incorrect, but the buildings on the east side of Washington street are in imminent danger. The Boston *Pilot* office and building on Franklin street are destroyed. The wind continues northwest and fresh.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—1:45 a. m.—Among the prominent buildings already destroyed are Cathedral Block, Daniel Webster Block, Boston *Pilot* building, and the rear of the Boston *Transcript* buildings. Orders have been given to blow up both corners at the junction of Devonshire and Milk streets. The fire is spreading towards South Boston, and also progressing toward State street from Franklin street. The immense block opposite the *Pilot* office, chiefly occupied by wholesale woollen dealers, is now on fire. Attempts are now being made to blow up two corners on Franklin street to prevent the conflagration from extending further towards State street. Immense crowds of people fill the streets, and every effort is being made by them to save property, which is being transferred to various parts of the city. The utmost good order prevails, and nothing is done which at ordinary times would be considered unseemly.

It is evident that the business portion of our city is to be laid in ruins.

BOSTON, 1:50 a. m.—Jordan & Marsh, Hovey, and other firms on Washington street, are moving their goods, and many parties on Milk and Water streets, and even as far north as State street, are doing the same. All the newspaper offices have a force on hand prepared to move at a moment's notice. It is reported that several firemen have been killed.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—2 a. m.—The fire has broken out on both sides of Pearl street, corner of High, and threatens the destruction of this great centre of the shoe and leather business.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—2 a. m.—Already despatches have been received offering aid to the city from other places. No one can tell what the loss will be, or where the flames will stop. If the flames are not checked at State street, the fire will have a clear sway through that Wall street of the city, and then among the old and rotten buildings of the North End.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—2 a. m.—The fire is still moving rapidly eastward, and it is feared that the whole territory east of Washington, extending to the docks, will be devastated. The Western Union Telegraph Company are engaged in removing some of their instruments, though the building is not in immediate danger. The fire department, owing to the broad line of conflagration, is unable to do anything toward checking the flames. No estimate can be arrived at as to the value of the property already destroyed, but the actual loss at this hour cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars.

BOSTON, 2:30 a. m.—Two buildings have just been blown up at the south corner of Devonshire and Milk streets, which, it is hoped, will stay the progress of the fire towards State street, and save the new Post Office building. The streets leading to the fire are fenced in with ropes, and are in charge of a strong detachment of police, who have strict instructions to permit no one to pass the barriers on any pretence. Thus it is impossible to obtain more than a general account of the progress of the flames. Both sides of Hawley street, also Morton place, are now on fire. The fire on Franklin tstree has not yet reached Washington street.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 2:40 a. m.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city, and the streets are thronged with people rushing wildly to and fro. The conflagration is gaining steadily in its eastward course, and is making directly for the large warehouses on Commercial street. Assistance continues to arrive almost momentarily, but is of little avail, as the wind is still blowing fiercely. The only means of checking the fire is now believed to be in the blowing up of many large buildings to the leeward.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—3 A. M.—The *Transcript's* fine building, on Wasoington street, is in flames, and the "Old South" is threatened, if not already in ruins. The smoke is intense, and the noise of the explosion from buildings that are being blown up is heard all over the city. Nearly all the newspaper offices are located in the vicinity of State and Washington streets, and all are doomed.

The old State House, at the head of State street, is said to be on fire, and there is scarcely a hope that it can be saved.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—3 a. m.—Steam fire engines have reached here from Worcester. They were pushed through by rail a distance of forty-four miles in forty-five minutes. At the present moment the fire has not extended south beyond Summer street, near the foot of which, the Hartford & Erie Railroad depot was located, but the flames continue to rage fiercely.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—3 a. m.—Franklin street, widened only a few years siuce by the city, and subsequently beautified by property-owners, is a mass of ruins from near Washington to Federal street. The large wholesale dry goods and millinery houses on this thoroughfare have been swept away like chaff. Fire is reported to have have caught in a building on State near Devonshire street. If this is true there is little probability of checking the flames until they reach the harbor.

BOSTON, 3:10 a. m.—Lurid columns of flame and smoke, detonations caused by blowing up of buildings, and the crushing and falling of walls makes the scene grand and terrific. Nearly the whole population appears to be on streets and house-tops, watching the conflagration. The fire has extended to Washington street on the south and north corners. Loud reports are just heard, probably other buildings being blown up.

BOSTON, 3:15 a. m.—The fire did not reach the Hartford & Erie Railroad Depot. The whole of Pearl street is in ruins. Several buildings on Washington street, including the Maccular & Williams blocks, are burned. The heat is so intense that the firemen cannot fight it successfully. The North National and Revere Banks are burned.

BOSTON, 4 a. m.—It is impossible at this time to give an appropriation of losses, or even a correct statement of the extent of the devastation. The fire is burning as fiercely as ever, and will probably cross Milk street towards State street.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 3:40 a. m.—The flames, in their northern edge, seem to be gaining to windward, and the whole northeastern portion of the city seems to be doomed to destruction. Many buildings have been blown up, but, thus far, have failed to check the progress of the devouring element. All railroads leading into the city continue to bring in fire apparatus, but this additional assistance is not likely to prove effective. Fears are now entertained that the water will give out, Lake Cochituate, from which the city is supplied, having been for some time at a very low stage. So many gas pipes have been destroyed that darkness is likely soon to envelop that portion of the city not subject to the conflagration.

BOSTON, 4:15 a. m.—The conflagration continues with fearful effect. Building after building is blown up with the only apparent effect of increasing the terrible volume of flame. The newspaper offices, which are on the line of the fire, have made all preparations for the removal of books, papers, &c., with no hope of saving any material. The *Transcript* office is already in flames, and the "Old South Church," dear to all Bostonians, is at last to fall a victim to the fire. The *Journal* office will next have to succumb, and the *Post*, *Globe*, and *Traveller* will soon follow.

All the auxiliary forces of the Fire Department are being placed in State street to protect, if possible, the banks and insurance offices. The new Post Office, although incomplete, will undoubtedly be ruined if the flames be not stopped at State street, the whole north part of the city must be consumed. The fire has not yet touched the west part of Washington street. Milk street is now on fire between Pearl and Federal.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—4:30 a. m.—All valuables are being removed from the State street banks and insurance offices. The Western Union Telegraph Company is moving its more valuable apparatuses. Goods placed in State street for safety are being transferred to more distant quarters.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—4:50 a. m.—The employes are now leaving the Western Union Telegraph office. Men have been sent to the Providence depot in Boston to tap the wires and work to New York.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—4:55 a. m.—The gas is now going out in the telegraph office.

GENERAL MEADE.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Distinguished Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Last evening the Council's committee, having the funeral of the late General Meade in charge, met General Drum, who has temporary charge of the military preparations, and the route of the procession was decided upon. There will, it is believed, be no hearse in the line, but the casket will be either carried or conveyed on a gun-carriage. There will be at the grave a firing party of thirty men. General McDowell arrived in the city at a late hour last night.

The arrangements for the funeral of General Meade are nearly complete. General McDowell states that a detachment of 400 regular troops, composed of details of the artillery, cavalry, and engineer corps, will arrive to-morrow night from New York, and with them six artillery horses, three drivers, and non-commissioned officers. The horses are to be attached to a caisson to be furnished by our local militia. Upon it, the casket containing the remains will be placed. The body will be carried from the late residence of General Meade to St. Mark's Church. Sixteen privates in the United States Army will bear the casket under command of two non-commissioned officers. The usual services of the Episcopal Church for the dead will be held. After the services the body will be placed upon the caisson, and, with civic and military escort, conveyed to its final resting place.

The Committee of the Council have decided to make use of the steamer Undine to convey the remains from the landing at Fairmount to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Four batteries of the First United States Artillery, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Closson, are ordered to Philadelphia, to attend the funeral of General Meade.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Governor Parker has issued a circular to the State officers, calling attention to the death of General Meade, in which he refers in patriotic terms to his fame as a soldier, and recommends that the various State departments be closed on the day of the funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—General McDowell, in charge of the funeral of General Meade, issued an order to-night giving the programme of the funeral cortege on Monday morning. It has been finally decided to take the body from the Park to Laurel Hill by boat. The customary salute of three volleys will be fired upon the boat leaving the landing. Minute guns will be fired in the park until the boat reaches the cemetery. Services will take place at 11 a. m. The pall-bearers are Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major Generals Humphreys, Parke, and Wright, Rear Admirals Turner and Lardner, Commodores Scott and Mullany.

Further Details of the Loss of the Steamer Katie.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Despatches received at a late hour last night state that the steamer Katie, which was sunk at Helena, Ark., yesterday morning, had broken in two and would prove a total loss. The first news received of the disaster indicated that she would be easily raised, and her damages slight, but it seems that while the freight was being removed she broke in two amidships. She originally cost nearly $200,000, was partly owned by Captain Cannon, her commander, and insured for $65,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices.

She had 375 bales of cotton, 350 boxes of cheese, and 80 barrels of whiskey, shipped here and insured in open policies to the consignors.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—A despatch from Helena, Ark., says that the cargo of the Katie was saved except the cotton in the hold, and will be slightly damaged but ultimately saved. The machinery, furniture, and state-room doors of the boat are all that can be saved.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Serious charges are made against the employe of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, involving large sums of money. Governor Booth is in the city. The investigation commences to-day.

Brothertons, the forgers, have not yet gone to State Prison. They say they were betrayed to the police.

Fatal Editorial Shooting Affray.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—Lafayette W. Graves, editor of the Lexington, Mo., *Intelligencer*, was shot and instantly killed by Edwin Turner, publisher of the *Register* of that city. Political difficulties was the cause. Turner was arrested and brought to Kansas City by the Sheriff, for fear of violence by the citizens. There is great excitement at Lexington, and further violence is apprehended.

WASHINGTON.

Langston's Hopes Blighted—He Receives No Cabinet Appointment.

Competitive Examinations in the Civil Service Pronounced a Fraud.

Return of Prominent Officials from Their Electioneering Tour.

The Tonnage Dues on Canadian Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TONNAGE DUES ON CANADIAN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—At the last session of Congress there was some discussion in the Senate Committee on Commerce relative to the propriety of passing a bill abolishing the tonnage dues on the vessels engaged in trade on the western lakes and owned in Canada. The discovery was not then made that our treaty with Belgium, made in 1858, virtually placed the whole question of tonnage dues outside of the hands of the Government, where parties saw fit to protest against their payment. However, as this is only a matter of implication, it is proposed to accomplish the abolition of the duties by direct legislation, and the Treasury Department will make a recommendation to that effect.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER.

The *Patriot* newspaper (Democrat), Congressional organ here, will publish its last edition on Monday, such being the decision of the stockholders at their meeting to-day. This enterprise started with a capital of $100,000 about two years ago, nine-tenths of which has been sunk in its various vicissitudes. Since then it has been under several managements, none of whom seemed to have discovered the art of keeping it from sinking money.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Numerous Government officials have come to the conclusion that the present mode of examination of applicants for clerkships in the Departments, under the Civil Service rules, is supplying these offices with very inferior material for clerks, and some even who have charge of the work of examination of applicants pronounce the system a fraud on the Government.

PATENT DECISION.

The Commissioner of Patents has recently decided that the one to invent a new and useful device is entled to the protection of a patent, even if its production was accidental, and not appreciated at the time, and that mere duplication is not invention.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano, having improved his health, will return here on Tuesday. General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, arrived here to-day. Judge Morton, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, will return from Alabama to the Post Office Department to-morrow, and it is expected that all of the principal officers who have been absent the greater part of the summer will return during the coming week and resume their duties.

It is announced that General Grant will not be able to visit his infirm father at Covington, Kentucky, next week, as promised, but that his visit may possibly be deferred several weeks. The President will leave here to-morrow evening, for Philadelphia, to attend the funeral of General Meade, and will return on Tuesday. The President will not be the guest of Colonel Forney during this visit.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CANARDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The report that J. M. Langston (colored) will be appointed Solicitor General in place of Colonel Bristow, is untrue. The successor of Bristow is already selected, but his name will not be publicly known until it is officially announced.

The report that John A. Bingham will be appointed Minister to Russia is also untrue.

COULD NOT BRING SUIT.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works from collecting special assessments upon property for street improvements, the decision being based mainly upon technical grounds that the plaintiffs could not bring suit.

UTAH.

Miscellaneous News of the Territory.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 9.—The great trespass suit of the Emma Mining Company *vs.* the Illinois Tunnel Company was decided to-day by the jury in favor of the plaintiff, with nominal damages of $5,000. This practically settles the whole question of title, although for some days it has been understood that the Emma Company have bought the tunnel. The issue involved millions of dollars.

A mass meeting will be held next Tuesday night for congratulation on the re-election of Grant.

The rumors set afloat in the East by Tom Fitch, that there would be trouble and bloodshed between the Gentiles and the Mormons during the next two or three months, is utterly unfounded. Never was there less apprehension of difficulty than now.

The most extensive preparations are being made on the Union Pacific Railroad to prevent a snow blockade this winter.

Invitation Accepted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The invitation issued by St. Louis to European capitalists to visit the Western States, and inspect Missouri and its metropolis, has been accepted already by F. C. E. Griffin, banker, of Wolverhampton; Mr. Lorsent, representative of Belgian capitalists; Mr. Gankroger, spinner and manufacturer, of Todmarden, Lancashire; H. Gillespie, of the great lace manufacturing firm of Perry & Co., Nottingham, representatives of Rothschilds, Barings and several others interested in various extensive enterprises. Early next spring all these parties will visit St. Louis, preceded in the meantime by a few among the number. The subjects of colonization and mineral resources will be examined by these moneyed visitors, who mean business and not a splurge. English capitalists are also interested in the fact that American railways return 15 per cent on the investment, and that subject also is to be looked into.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On Tuesday last, Critten County, Ark., voted $100,000 to the Memphis & St. Louis Railroad.

A "struck" jury is to be drawn in New York on Tuesday for the trial of the Jumel will case over again.

Delegates representing all the Southern steamboat trade leave New York on Sunday to attend the General Convention of Steamboatmen at Cairo, on the 14th inst.

Wm. Newbert, living in Ellerdsville, a suburb of St. Louis, while laboring under delirium occasioned by small-pox, jumped out of the second story window on Friday night, ran a distance of about two blocks, and fell dead.

The residence of Mrs. Seehers, of Bloomington, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night, inflicting a loss of $10,000; insured for $6,000. The scarcity of water rendered the fire department useless.

Ex-Governor Fairchild, of Madison, Wis., the newly-appointed Consul to Liverpool, England, will leave here with his family for that place on Tuesday next. Governor Washburn has tendered him a public reception on Monday evening.

The body of a young man named William Multney was found near a house of ill fame in Kansas City, Mo., on Friday. It is supposed that he had been murdered for his money, as he was evidently struck with a slung shot and then strangled. There is, as yet, no clue to the murderers.

Health Officer Clendenin, of Cincinnati, says there are about 100 cases of horse disease in an incipient form in that city. In three livery stables near the centre of the city, it broke out today. Cases have appeared in Pendleton street in the car stables. Two cases are in the United States Express stables. There are also several isolated cases. The stable men are disposed to doubt disease being in this form.

Charles Johnson, son of William Johnson, of Janesville, Wis., was fatally injured, on Friday night, at Jerseyville, by being run over by a freight car. He was in the employment of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as brakeman, and, in attempting to couple a car to his train, he fell, and the wheels passed over one leg, crushing it horribly. The unfortunate young man can live but a few hours.

Henry Connors, a coal miner, who had his leg badly broken below the knee by the falling of a stone in the LaSalle mine, in that city, last spring, and was only able to resume work a few weeks ago, on Friday had the same leg broken just above the knee by the falling of another stone in the same mine. Nearly all such accidents are ascribable to the carelessness of the victims.

General McNulta, Representative elect to Congress from the Bloomington District, is confined to his bed by typhoid fever.

The Nashville Odd Fellows are making extensive preparations for the obsequies of R. H. Barry, late Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and a former representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, who died in Nashville on Friday.

Dr. Samuel Ashmore, living in Topeka, Kan., in a drunken frenzy on Wednesday last, shot and killed his wife, after which he chopped her breasts off with a hatchet, in an insane endeavor to take her heart out. It took ten men to arrest and convey the madman to jail, so desperately and powerfully did he struggle.

The Hon. Morrison R. Waite, who arrived at his home in Toledo, O., yesterday, was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens and escorted to the Boody House where a formal address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Jones, in response to which Mr. Waite spoke briefly of the labors of the American counsel before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva and of the verdict rendered by that tribunal.

The defeated parties in Tennessee are becoming reconciled to the result of the elections, and hope that good may follow. As an indication of hopefulness, we may state that a Northern gentleman of large capital who had concluded to emigrate to St. Louis, has since the election determined to remain in Tennessee, believing a new policy will be inaugurated for the development of the resources of the State.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CLAFLIN-WOODHULL TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The trial of Woodhull, Claflin, and Blood for libelling Mr. Luther C. Challis is progressing slowly, with the drift of the evidence strongly against the defendants. Mr. Challis' testimony admits that he was an occasional caller on the Claflin family, who cultivated him until they thought they knew sufficient about him to extract $200 by blackmailing; they wrote an article assailing his character, and showed it to him, but he defied them. The father of Mrs. Woodhull was a witness to-day. He testified that he met Blood at his daughter's house, 23 Irving place. He was present when Blood and others talked about the publication of an article regarding Challis; heard Blood read the article referred to. Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin were in the room. It was about ten days before the publication of the article. The evening before the arrest of Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin I told my children that they would get into trouble, and that they had better go away till Monday. Blood told me to shut up my old withered mouth. "We believe in free-love principles and we publish them." Blood wrote for the paper.

The counsel for defence, W. F. Howe, has sought to intimidate the witnesses for the prosecution by asking them indecent questions about their personal habits, and has been sharply rebuked and curbed by the Judge. A curious crowd of Spiritualists and erratic individuals are present each day as spectators in this case.

WHAT THE "WORLD" SAYS.

The *World*, having hastened back to free trade, is now rushing for what it considers solid Democratic ground. It says: "It is too evident now that the Greeley canvass was a prodigious blunder. It has repelled three honest Democrats for every Liberal Republican gained. The whole political philosophy of the candidate was an insulting rebuke to the cherished ideas of the Democratic party. We are not surprised that so many true, staunch Democrats refrained from voting. The only surprise is that the great body of the party was so obedient to discipline as to support, on the authority of the Baltimore Convention, a candidate whose ingrained hostility to Democracy is attested by his every utterance during more than thirty years of political activity." The *World* is now prepared to admire the Democracy of New Jersey, of whom 20,000 did not vote on Tuesday last.

THE CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

The portraits in the City Hall and the Fire Department apparatus having been barely saved on several occasions from the clutches of the city creditors, the question came up to-day whether Comptroller Green must go to prison or not. He was ordered, five months ago, by Judge Ingraham, to pay $700, the balance of salary to a Supervisor's clerk, who had sued the Controller; not having settled it, a motion was argued at length, to-day, before Judge Fancher, in the Supreme Court, to commit Mr. Green to prison for not obeying the *mandamus*. The Controller's counsel stated plainly that only $500 remained in the Treasury to the credit of the Supervisors, and it was a physical impossibility to settle a bill for $700 with this amount. The Judge took the papers under advisement, and the Controller is safe from prison till Monday, at least.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—At the annual dinner given by the Mercantile Library Association, last evening, Charles O'Conor delivered a speech on the progress of the Reform movement in the metropolis. He concluded with the sentiment: "General Dix and Francis Kernan—endowed alike with integrity unquestioned, and morals above reproach, they were fit rivals for a high station. We trust they have inaugurated an era in candidacy." [Applause.] Addresses were also made by William E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and others.

THE BEECHER MEMORIAL.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, the Committee on Beecher Memorial reported that $5,000 had been raised for the proposed Bethel and Navy Missions.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

George Bliss, Jr., and General Henry Davis are mentioned in connection with the successorship of United States District Attorney Noah Davis.

THE STEAMSHIP MISSOURI.

Investigation into the loss of the steamship Missouri will commence in this city next week.

FIRE.

A fire in Twenty-eighth street, extending to Twenty-seventh street, this morning, burned Dean's stair-building factory, Brassington's planing mill, Macy's packing-box factory, Martin's machine shop, Welch's planing mill, a large tenement house, a grocery and a dwelling house. The loss is $80,000.

WANTS HIS SALARY.

In the Supreme Court to-day James W. McDonnell applied for an order committing Controller Green for contempt in not obeying a *mandamus* ordering the payment of McDonnell's salary as assistant in the office of the Board of Supervisors. The Controller's counsel claimed that he could only pay the money which had been appropriated. Decision reserved.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A Prominent Lady of St. Louis Seeks Damages for Being Deprived of Her Franchise.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—On the 15th of October, Miss Virginia T. Minor, of this city, applied at one of the registering offices to be registered as a voter, and her request was refused, on the ground that the Constitution of Missouri provides that only male citizens are entitled to vote. To-day, Mrs. Minor, joined by her husband, as the law requires, entered suit in the Circuit Court, against Reese Happerson, the Registrar, claiming damages in the sum of $10,000. The plaintiff's petition protests against the decision of the Registrar; declares the constitution of Missouri in conflict with the constitution of the United States, and cites several sections thereof, especially the Fourteenth Amendment, to substantiate her claim to citizenship.

Mrs. Minor is the wife of Francis Minor, a highly respectable lawyer of this city, at present the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. He has been an active worker in the woman's movement, and brings this suit to test the claims of woman to the elective franchise, and will carry it, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court. The case will be argued by Judge John M. Krum, and the result will be looked for with great interest by this community.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Probabilities—In the Northwest and thence over the Western lakes, brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds. Cloudy weather and rain will prevail extensively to-morrow to the lower Ohio Valley and Michigan. On the lower lakes and thence to the upper Ohio Valley and in New England clear weather and northerly winds. In the Middle and South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather, and light rain. Clearing weather in the Gulf States, with northwesterly winds. Warning signals continue at Duluth, and are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

FOREIGN.

Thiers Appointed Arbitrator … Anglo-Portuguese Difficulty…

Fearful Coal Mine Tragedy … France—38 Lives Lost.

The Cholera in Saxony—… American Tourists.

Anti-Slavery Movement in the Spanish Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Gladstone will be … able to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet … year, and Lord Granville will probably … to the toast of "Her Majesty's Government."

A colonial question having arisen between England and Portugal, both parties have agreed to resort to arbitration for its settlement, … have selected President Thiers as arbitrator.

The civic parade incident to the Lord Mayor's Day is now in progress, and being witnessed by thousands. The weather … fine, but indicates a foggy afternoon. The … niversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales is also being enthusiastically celebrated. Business is suspended. The Stock Exchange … public places are closed. There will be a … play of fire-works this evening.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 per cent, and is now 7 per cent.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The Republican … the Cortes propose to demand of the Government the immediate emancipation of all … Their plan provides for the indemnification of the slave-owners in Cuba at the rate of … peztas per head, and in Porto Rico of … peztas.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the abolition of compulsory … the Spanish navy.

It is said the Government has … allow the transmission over the … graph lines, of cipher despatches … foreign countries.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Matamoras … received here from President Lerdo … Minister of Foreign Relations, state … Mexican Frontier Commission will … vestigate all complaints as to cattle-stealing … that the Mexican Government will aid … the United States in putting an end to … turbances. The Mexican Government … to foster internal improvements, … Mexico and the United States, and to … foreign immigration.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—At the village of M… while miners were at work in a mine, an … sion of fire-damp took place, causing the … of thirty-eight of them.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—The ship Argo, … 24th of September, with lumber, was … at sea, and the Captain and two … drowned. Heavy weather has driven … sels ashore.

SAXONY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A London special … that six cases of cholera have appeared … Dresden. Up to Sunday, three of … proved fatal. Two of those who … Americans—a child and a young lady … police authorities state that the disease … cholera morbus. The first case … Pesth.

The Horse Disease.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The horse disease has reached its height. No cars … ning. There is hardly a horse on the …

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—The horses of … city have "got it" at last. A number belonging to the Street Railway Company have been … drawn from the road, and it is only a question of time when all will be.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this city. One of our … stable men has all of his horses down with it, and at another none of the equines have shown any symptoms of it. At one of the stables the proprietor said he was giving his horses … as he thought it was fever and ague …

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—About fifty cases of … epizootic have appeared in this city so far, … of them in private stables, with the exception of one or two cases. On the Pendleton route street-car horses have not been attacked. … United States Express people are using … they having received orders not to work the horses. The weather is clear and pleasant.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 9.—Sporadic cases of the horse disease have been noticed in this city and Normal, some of them being quite well defined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The horse disease … abating. Horses are again seen in the … fares. The railroad companies have … few cars on their lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The horse disease … rapidly disappearing. Most of the street … have resumed their regular trips.

The Boston Horror.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Two men were arrested yesterday, named Alley and Barrett, both … sters, for the murder of Ellis, whose remains were found floating in barrels in the Charles River.

Alley was committed, this afternoon, to … the result of the inquest into the death of Abijah Ellis. The circumstantial evidence is … against him. Barrett, the other suspected party, had no connection with the murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Boston papers to-day state that the horrible murder of Abijah Ellis, whose body was found in the Charles River … Wednesday, was committed deliberately … blood, and for a paltry amount of money. … was sober, honest, industrious, and frugal. … habit was always to carry from $500 to … his person. Although he left his lodgings at … East Dover street at 4:30 on Tuesday morning and did not return, he was … ing rapidly on Washington street … an acquaintance on Tuesday evening. He owned the house No. 163 East Dover street and … the adjoining one, underletting to several … families and reserving a room for himself on the third floor. He took his meals at a … house on Smith avenue. The general theory … that he was murdered for the money in … pocket, and that the assassins omitted to … his watch for fear of identification. The barrels and shavings in which his mutilated remains were found form a clue which the detectives … eagerly investigating.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—11 a. m.—Flour, … winter, 11s 6d; spring, 11s 2d@12s; white, … 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, … 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1:30 p. m.—Market …

LONDON, Nov. 9—2 p. m.—Holiday on Stock Exchange.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Rentes, 52f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull; middling … land, 9⅛d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Breadstuffs … red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 30s. Corn, … 28s 6d. Cheese, 65s. Bacon unchanged.

New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—COTTON—In limited demand and lower; middling uplands, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and lower; receipts, 20,000 brls; superfine Western and State, … 6.15; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; … choice, $7.05@7.75; white wheat extra, $7. … Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal … changed. Wheat less active and scarcely … receipts, 107,000 bu; rejected $1.30@1.35; No. … No. 3 Milwaukee mixed, $1.45; No 2 Chicago, … 1.46; No 2 Milwaukee, $1.51½; extra … Michigan, $2.05; winter red Western, … amber, $1.66@1.70. Rye, barley, and malt … Corn less active; receipts, 38,000 bu; steamer … ern mixed, 63½@64c; sail do, 64½@ … 65½@66c. Oats dull; receipts, 36,000 bu; old … mixed, 47@48½c; new do, 42@43½c; black, … black, 38@42½c; white, 44@50c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 29@30c.

HOPS—Firmer; 30@35c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@29c.

WOOL—Firm; Ohio, 62c; pulled, 39½@ … 60c; unwashed, 43@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. … firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c. Molasses … Rice firm; 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 26½@27c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 63@63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; to arrive, 8½c; … week in January, 7½c; long clear December, … Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@ … tle, 9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—11@15c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firmer at 95½@96½c.

BOARDING AND LODGI…
West Side.
SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASH… and Randolph, a handsome front parlor, fur… furnished, with board.
SOUTH MAY-ST. BETWEEN WASHINGTON… Randolph-sts.—A handsome front parlor, … also a suite of two or three rooms, furnished, with board.
10 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR RANDO… few gentlemen boarders wanted.
… AND 15 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FIRS… board for gentlemen; a few day-boarders …
14 WILLARD-PLACE.—SUITE OF FRONT … furnished, with board; private family.
17 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PERSONS W… good board and a pleasant home can have … use of a piano by sharing a very low rent.
18 ABERDEEN-ST.—A LARGE AND PL… front parlor for rent, with board, furnish…
19 JOHNSON-PLACE — PLEASANT ROO… room, with board, in private family, for … wife or young gentlemen.
24 BISHOP-COURT—FURNISHED ROO… one or two gentlemen, with board, and b…
36 HUBBARD-ST., NEAR THE CORNE… Desplaines—Four or five boarders can be … Good board and nicely furnished rooms …
43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO … front rooms, suitable for lady and gent… gentlemen.
47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WA… ton and Madison—Furnished rooms, with…
48 NORTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT—A NICELY … furnished room and board, suitable for gen… at $12 per week; room for single gentlemen…
48 NORTH MAY-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND … can have nicely furnished room and board … at $10 per week; single gentlemen at $6; … room for … one square from Randolph-st. …
54 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—TO RENT, ONE … nished room, with or without board.
59 SHELDON-ST.—FURNISHED AND U… nished rooms to rent, with board; house … improvements.
62 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARDERS W… ed.
73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURN… rooms to rent, with board, suitable for … wife or two single gentlemen. Also day b… commodated. Inquire at Room 10.
75 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO … from Madison—Room to rent with board; … modations for table boarders. Parties desiring … will do well to call.
77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICE … suitable for two gentlemen, with board.
81 O'BRIEN-ST., THIRD DOORS EAST OF S… Halsted.—Accommodation for seven boarders.
90 ASHLAND-AV.—PLEASANT FURNI… room, with board, for lady and gentleman … gentlemen.
91 ABERDEEN-ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOM… furnished room, also, a suite of rooms unfur… with board.
97 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW FIRST-C… gentlemen boarders wanted; also, 40 day-boa…
100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—FURNISHED … with board, for gent and wife, or two … also, day boarders.
106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLE… can be accommodated with board and …
111 WALNUT-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD … private family, unfurnished front parlor … exclusive entrance. Suitable for two gentle… gentleman and wife.
111 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—BOARD BY … day or week.
112 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLE… can find good homes for the winter at low … furnished rooms, with use of piano, if desired.
116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GEN… men, room together, can obtain good board … week.
121 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—1 OR 2 FURNIS… or unfurnished front-rooms to rent with … gentlemen and wife in a private family, one block … from Madison-street cars.
126 THROOP-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH … board, for ladies or gentlemen.
130 NORTH MAY-ST.—WANTED A MAN … wife, or two gentlemen, to occupy a front … with board.
134 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—… Accommodations for three young gentlemen … young ladies; also, a front parlor with rear bed … furnished—a delightful suite for young couple; … first-class; brick barn and all other conveniences; … terms reasonable.
136 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UP STAIRS, FI… door—Four boarders wanted. $5 per week.
144 STANTON-AV.—A SINGLE LADY CAN F… a home in a private family. Reference requir…
144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO LARGE, PLE… ant rooms, with board, gas, fire and bath.
146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO LARGE ROO… furnished, together or separate, with closet, … water, with board, for gentleman and wife, or … gentlemen, or two ladies; references exchang…
148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT RO… suitable for two, with board. Table board, …
161 WALNUT-ST.—BOARD FOR GENTLEM… and wife, $12 per week.
172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASA… front rooms, furnished, to rent, with board.
172 WALNUT-ST.—TWO FURNISHED FRO… rooms, with board, for gentlemen, in a priv… family; one block from street cars.
173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND RO… $6 and $7 per week. Day board, $4.
176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISH… front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.
177 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD BY THE DA… or week.
177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT, WIT… board, front parlor (furnished); also two pleasant … rooms.
177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISH… rooms, with first-class board; house is modern … central.
179 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FURNISHED ROO… to rent, with board, in a private family, to a … gentleman or gentleman and wife.
192 WEST MADISON-ST.—H. H. HALL'S RE… taurant—Wanted a few day boarders.
203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WIT… board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gents, … one large back parlor, well furnished; likewise … upper room, suitable for three friends.
214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE NEA… ly-furnished room, with board.
226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROO… to rent, with board, in a private family, for gen… wife, or two gentlemen.
228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND ROO… for 4 young men. Brickhouse, modern improv… Good location.
232 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA… One furnished room, with board, suitable for … gentlemen.
236 FULTON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AC… commodated with board and warm rooms, in a pri… family, at $6 per week.
237 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—LARGE FURNISHE… front room in this new marble front, suitable for … and wife or single gentlemen, at moderate terms.
243 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN … can be accommodated with first-class board.
245 WEST POLK-ST.—GENTLEMEN WITH … their wives, also single gentlemen, can be ac… commodated with rooms and board. Near Halsted-st.
249 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—DAY BOARDERS … can have first-class board at reasonable terms. … Blue Island-av. cars pass the door.
257 WEST HARRISON-ST., NEAR HALSTED.—… Pleasant rooms, with board, for two gentlemen; … terms reasonable.
262 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, … unfurnished, to rent to gentleman and wife, … with board; also, 4 dayboarders wanted.
287 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., UP STAIRS—PARLOR … and bedroom for man and wife, furnished, with or … without board. A pleasant home to the right sort.
283 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NEATLY FUR… nished front room, suitable for two gentlemen, … with or without board, cheap.
290 PARK-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND SUITE OF … unfurnished front rooms in private family.
290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO NICELY … furnished single rooms, with board.
291 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — GOOD ROOMS, … furnished or unfurnished, for rent cheap.
292 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURNISH… ed room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. … Also day boarders.
293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED … front room for man and wife or single gentle… man, with board; also single room.
296 WEST HARRISON-ST. — BOARD AND … rooms for man and wife, or two single gents, in … private family; no other boarders; terms reasonable.
305 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT FURNISHED … rooms to rent, with or without board; day board… ers accommodated.
322 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT, FUR… nished room, for one or two young gents, with the … comforts of a home.
332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 DESIRABLE … single rooms, or 2 rooms en suite, with board, for … families, or gentlemen who wish first-class accommoda… tions.
334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT … rooms, with or without board; first class. Also, a … few day boarders can be accommodated.
341 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE ROOM FOR … two gentlemen; also, one room for one gentle… man, with board; good day boarders wanted.
343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW RESPECTA… ble persons can have first-class board and good … rooms. Terms, $5 per week.
356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, … nicely furnished, for two gents, or gent and wife, … with first-class board.
359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE, LARGE … front room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a … small room; table boarders accommodated.
357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE FRONT PAR… lor, and good board, cheap; all modern con… veniences.
386 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE … persons wanting board, with nicely furnished … rooms, first-class table; private family.
393 WEST TAYLOR-ST., NEAR STREET CARS.—… One large pleasant front room and one single … room, with board. New house with all modern improve… ments.
397 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, … with board; also, a few day boarders; references … required.
460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISH… ed rooms to rent, with board; private family and … all the comforts of a home can be had.
487 WEST INDIANA-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM … for a single gentleman in private family; no other … boarders.
507 WASHINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF … rooms, also single rooms for lady or gentleman, … with first-class board.
574 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN … suite or separate, with first-class board; house … facing Union Park; modern improvements; price rea… sonable.

FOREIGN.

Thiers Appointed Arbitrator on Anglo-Portuguese Difficulty.

Fearful Coal Mine Tragedy in France---38 Lives Lost.

The Cholera in Saxony--Deceased American Tourists.

Anti-Slavery Movement in the Spanish Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Gladstone will be able to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet this year, and Lord Granville will probably respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Government."

A colonial question having arisen between England and Portugal, both parties have agreed to resort to arbitration for its settlement, and have selected President Thiers as arbitrator.

The civic parade incident to the Lord Mayor's Day is now in progress, and being witnessed by thousands. The weather is fine, but indicates a foggy afternoon. The anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales is also being enthusiastically celebrated. Business is suspended. The Stock Exchange and other public places are closed. There will be a display of fire-works this evening.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 per cent, and is now 7 per cent.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The Republican members of the Cortes propose to demand of the Government the immediate emancipation of all slaves. Their plan provides for the indemnification of the slave-owners in Cuba at the rate of ... pesetas per head, and in Porto Rico at ... pesetas.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the abolition of compulsory service in the Spanish navy.

It is said the Government has consented to allow the transmission over the Spanish telegraph lines, of cipher despatches destined for foreign countries.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Matamoras ... received here from President Lerdo and the Minister of Foreign Relations, state that the Mexican Frontier Commission will strictly investigate all complaints as to cattle-stealing, and that the Mexican Government will aid the United States in putting an end to all disturbances. The Mexican Government is ... to foster internal improvements, to ... Mexico and the United States, and to encourage foreign immigration.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—At the village of Mons... while miners were at work in a mine, an explosion of fire-damp took place, causing the death of thirty-eight of them.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—The ship Argo, ... of September, with lumber, was abandoned at sea, and the Captain and two men were drowned. Heavy weather has driven many vessels ashore.

SAXONY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A London special says six cases of cholera have appeared in Dresden. Up to Sunday, three of them had proved fatal. Two of those who died were Americans—a child and a young lady. The police authorities state that the disease is cholera morbus. The first case came from ...

The Horse Disease.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The horse disease has reached its height. No cars are running. There is hardly a horse on the streets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—The horses of this city have "got it" at last. A number belonging to the Street Railway Company have been withdrawn from the road, and it is only a question of time when all will be.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this city. One of our livery stable men has all of his horses down with it, and at another none of the equines have shown symptoms of it. At one of the stables the proprietor said he was giving his horses quinine, as he thought it was fever and ague they had.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—About fifty cases of the epizootic have appeared in this city so far, most of them in private stables, with the exception of two cases. On the Pendleton route the street-car horses have not been attacked. The United States Express people are using mules, having received orders not to work the horses. The weather is clear and pleasant.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 9.—Sporadic cases of horse disease have been noticed in the city and Normal, some of them being quite clear.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The horse disease ... Horses are again seen in the thoroughfares. The railroad companies have replaced ... cars on their lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The horse disease is ... disappearing. Most of the street cars resumed their regular trips.

The Boston Horror.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Two men were arrested, named Alley and Barrett, both teamsters, for the murder of Ellis, whose remains were found floating in barrels in the Charles ... was committed, this afternoon, to await the result of the inquest into the death of Abijah Ellis. The circumstantial evidence is strong against him. Barrett, the other suspected party, had no connection with the murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Boston papers to-day state that the horrible murder of Abijah Ellis, whose body was found in the Charles River on Tuesday, was committed deliberately in cold blood and for a paltry amount of money. ... sober, honest, industrious, and frugal. He was always to carry from $800 to $900 on his person. Although he left his lodgings at 162 Dover street at 4:30 on Tuesday morning, he did not return, he was seen walking rapidly on Washington street. His acquaintance on Tuesday evening. He owned the house No. 163 East Dover street and leased adjoining one, underletting to several small ... and reserving a room for himself on the ... floor. He took his meals at a boarding-house on Smith avenue. The general theory is that he was murdered for the money in his possession, and that the assassins omitted to take it ... for fear of identification. The barrels ... shavings in which his mutilated remains were found form a clue which the detectives are investigating.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat ... spring, 11s 2d@12s; white, 12s ...; Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 50s. Lard ...

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

... Nov. 9—2 p. m.—Holiday on Stock Exchange.

... Nov. 9.—Rentes, 52f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull; middling uplands ...; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Breadstuffs quiet. ... winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 3d. ... cheese, 63s. Bacon unchanged.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—COTTON—In limited demand; middling uplands, 19¾c. BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and ...; ...,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.... common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to ... $7.05@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.80@... ...10@11.00. Rye flour and corn-meal ... Wheat less active and scarcely as firm; ...97,000 bu; rejected $1.30@1.34; No. 2 Milwaukee mixed, $1.45; No 2 Chicago, $1.4...; No 2 Milwaukee, $1.51½; extra choice ... $2.03; winter red Western, $1.58@1.6...; ...66@1.70. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged; ... active; receipts, 38,000 bu; steamer ... 63½@64c; sail do, 64¼@65c; yellow ... Oats dull; receipts, 56,000 bu; old Western ...; new do, 42@43½c; black, 38@42½c; ... 42½c; white, 44@50c. ... Western, 29@30c. ... Firmer; 33@35c for crop of 1872. ... Quiet at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c. ... firm; Ohio, 63c; pulled, 39½@53c; tubbed ... 45c. ... Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. ... fair to good refining, 8½@9½c. Molasses quiet ... 7½@8½c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 26½@27c. TURPENTINE—Firm at 63@63½c. PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Cut meats ... middles firm; to arrive, 8¼c; deliverable first ... January, 7½c; long clear December, ... No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅝@8¾c. ... —Unchanged. ... 11@15c. ... —Scarce and firmer at 26½@26¾c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—A handsome front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

SOUTH MAY-ST. BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts.—A handsome front parlor, well furnished, also a suite of two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR RANDOLPH—A few gentlemen boarders wanted.

... SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for gentlemen; a few day-boarders accommodated.

... WILLARD-PLACE—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, furnished, with board; private family.

... SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PERSONS WISHING good board and a pleasant home can have it; also ... by sharing a very low rent.

... ABERDEEN-ST.—A LARGE AND PLEASANT front parlor for rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

19 JOHNSON-PLACE—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, in private family, for gentleman and wife or young gentlemen.

24 BISHOP-COURT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen, with board, and home comforts.

36 ...-ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF ...—Four or five boarders can be accommodated with good board and nicely furnished rooms; terms reasonable.

43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE front rooms, suitable for lady and gentleman or gentlemen.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison—Furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room and board, suitable for gentleman and wife, at $13 per week; room for single gentleman, $5.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can have nicely furnished room and board, with gas, at $12 per week; single gentleman at $5; house and furniture new; one square from Randolph-st. cars.

54 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—TO RENT, ONE FURnished room, with or without board.

59 SHELDON-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; house has all modern improvements.

72 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed.

73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also day boarders accommodated. Inquire at Room 15.

75 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., TWO DOORS from Madison—Room to rent with board; also accommodations for table boarders. Parties desiring a quiet home will do well to call.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICE ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

81 O'BRIEN-ST, THIRD DOORS EAST OF SOUTH Halsted.—Accommodation for seven boarders.

90 ASHLAND-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with board, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen.

91 ABERDEEN-ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished room, also, a suite of rooms unfurnished, with board.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS gentlemen boarders wanted; also, 40 day-boarders.

100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gent and wife, or two single gents; also, day boarders.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant room.

111 WALNUT-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, IN private family, unfurnished front parlor and closet; exclusive entrance. Suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

111 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—BOARD BY THE day or week.

112 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can find good homes for the winter at low rates; nicely furnished rooms, with use of piano, if desired.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen, room together, can obtain good board at $6 per week.

121 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—1 OR 2 FURNISHED or unfurnished front-rooms to rent with board for gentleman and wife in a private family, one block and a half from Madison-street cars.

126 THROOP-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for ladies or gentlemen.

130 NORTH MAY-ST.—WANTED A MAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, to occupy a front parlor, with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Accommodations for three young gentlemen and two young ladies; also, a front parlor with rear bed room, furnished—a delightful suite for young couple; table board first-class; brick barn and all other conveniences; terms reasonable.

136 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UP STAIRS, FIRST floor—Four boarders wanted. $5 per week.

144 STANTON-AV.—A SINGLE LADY CAN FIND a home in a private family. Reference required.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO LARGE PLEASant rooms, with board, gas, fire and bath.

146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, furnished, together or separate, with closet, gas, and water, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, or two ladies; references exchanged.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for two, with board. Table board, $4.50 per week.

161 WALNUT-ST.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, $12 per week.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, furnished, to rent, with board.

172 WALNUT-ST.—TWO FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for gentlemen; in private family; one block from street cars.

178 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM $6 and $7 per week. Day board, $4.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

177 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD BY THE DAY or week.

177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, front parlor (furnished); also two pleasant chambers.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; house is modern; city central.

179 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, in a private family, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

182 WEST MADISON-ST.—H. H. HALL'S RESTAURANT—Wanted a few day boarders.

208 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, one large back parlor, well furnished; likewise, one single room, suitable for three friends.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE NEATLY-furnished room, with board.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, in a private family, for man and wife, or two gentlemen.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM for 4 young men. Brick house, modern improvements. Good location.

232 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA—One furnished room, with board, suitable for one gentleman.

236 FULTON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN ACcommodated with board and warm rooms, in private family, at $5 per week.

237 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED front room in this new marble front, suitable for wife or single gentlemen, at moderate terms.

243 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with first-class board.

245 WEST POLK-ST.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, also single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board. Near Halsted-st.

249 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—DAY BOARDERS can have first-class board at reasonable terms. Blue Island-av. cars pass the door.

257 WEST HARRISON-ST., NEAR HALSTED.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for two gentlemen.

262 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, to rent to gentleman and wife, with board; also, 4 dayboarders wanted.

287 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., UP STAIRS—PARLOR and bedroom for man and wife, furnished, with or without board. A pleasant home to the right sort.

288 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NEATLY FURnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board, cheap.

290 PARK-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms in private family.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished single rooms, with board.

291 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, for rent cheap.

292 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. Also day boarders.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for man and wife or single gentlemen, with board; also single room.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms for man and wife, or two single gents, in private family; no other boarders; terms reasonable.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board; day boarders accommodated.

322 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT, FURnished room, for one or two young gents, with the comforts of a home.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 DESIRABLE single rooms, or 2 rooms en suite, with board, for ladies or gentlemen who wish first-class accommodations.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with or without board; first class. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

341 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE ROOM FOR two gentlemen; also, one room for one gentleman, with board; good day boarders wanted.

343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW RESPECTAble persons can have first-class board and good rooms. Terms, $5 per week.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, furnished, for two gents, or gentleman and wife, with first-class board.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE, LARGE front room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a few table boarders accommodated.

367 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE FRONT PARlor, and good board, cheap; all modern conveniences.

386 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE ... gentlemen wanting board, with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST., NEAR STREET CARS—One large pleasant front room and one single room, with board. New house with all modern improvements.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also, a few day boarders; references required.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; private family and all the comforts of a home can be had.

487 WEST INDIANA-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM for 2 single gentlemen in private family; no other boarders.

507 WASHINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, also single rooms for lady or gentleman, with board.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN suite or separate, with first-class board; house near Union Park; modern improvements; price reasonable.

580 FULTON-ST.—3 LARGE ROOMS FURnished and one large front room unfurnished; hot and cold water; bathroom attached. Corner Ashland-av. References exchanged.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—EXCELLENT SUITE OF rooms, with all modern improvements, in pleasant location, either furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

West Side—Continued.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two gentlemen can get good board and nice rooms.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board.

697 FULTON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife or two young ladies; terms moderate.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms and board; also warm supper.

978 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD, GOOD rooms, and a good home, at living prices.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—IN THE BEST location in the city (cheap for cash), full of boarders. Reason for selling, wife in poor health. Call at No. 50 West Washington-st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, four blocks east of Union Park, in a private family. Address K 68, Tribune office.

BOARDING — PLEASANT FRONT SUITE FOR lady and gentleman, also large room for two gentlemen, near Union Park. Address O 51, Tribune office.

LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, AND THE COMforts of a home, near Union Park, for two gentlemen, in a private Christian family, intelligent and refined, where the tedium of business can be exchanged for pleasant society in a large social family in the evenings. References required. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, can secure first-class board in a small private family, on West Side, east of Union Park, by addressing, with reference, Q 60, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH SATISFACTORY REFerences, can be accommodated with board in a private family on the West Side. Address C 55, Tribune office.

WITH GOOD BOARD AND USE OF PARLOR, IN an elegantly furnished house, 1 or 2 large rooms (connected), to a family of 2 or 3. Breakfast about 7:30; dinner at 6. Very desirable location, 6 blocks west of Union Park. Call at Room 14, 165 East Washington-st.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR ANN—FRONT room, with board; gas, hot and cold water, bath, closet, &c. Any one looking for a good place, and will buy a new marble top set, carpet, &c., can do well by addressing N 96, Tribune office.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for two gentlemen.

15 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—3 NICE LARGE rooms, (one with alcove) with board. Good accommodations, and terms moderate.

20 UNION-AV., ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF OAKwood Boulevard—Private family—Gentleman and wife, or 2 gentlemen, can find an agreeable home, accessible to steam and street-cars.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT, LARGE room, with large closet, suitable for two gentlemen, to rent, with board; reference required.

22 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated with front room and board.

25 SIXTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in a private German family, a neat room, with breakfast and supper.

27 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room; also, hall bed-room, with board.

49 HUBBARD COURT — ROOM AND BOARD for a few more gentlemen; accommodation for day boarders.

76 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to rent, with or without board.

83 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FEW DAY BOARDers wanted.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. — A NICE FRONT room to rent, with board, suitable for gentlemen.

99 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. — TO RENT, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished parlor, heated with furnace; also large front room with alcove.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF 2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; very desirable; first-class board; prices reasonable.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—JUNCTION OF Calumet—A large front room, furnished, with board. Location pleasant and convenient. Reference required.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—GENTLEMEN AND ladies can find pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board.

150 FOURTH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED. GOOD bed and board; rooms newly furnished.

173 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with day board; also, one furnished room to rent; reference required.

185 TWENTY-FIRST OR 226 BURNSIDE-ST.—ONE large and one side front room, with good board. Terms moderate. Burnside-st. entrance.

229 SOUTH PARK-AV. — 2 FINE LARGE rooms, in suites or singly; very desirable. Good board, reasonable prices.

255 CALUMET-AV.—THE 2ND-STORY, SIX rooms, very desirable for a small family; also one front room in first story, very pleasant for two persons, with board.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent, with board. Also a few day boarders.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED rooms, with board.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board. Also, day boarders accommodated.

384 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, with first-class table. Also room for two gentlemen.

442 BURNSIDE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A PARLOR AND ALSO A single room, with or without board.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT, WELL FURnished rooms, with good board; also, a few day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

492 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board; and also a front parlor.

499 BURNSIDE (DEARBORN)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms, single or double, with first-class board, at exceedingly low rates; modern improvements throughout.

509 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

519 WABASH-AV.—ENTRANCE ON HARMON-court, furnished rooms, with board, in private family.

528 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—One single room furnished, with board, to a gentleman. Reference exchanged.

541 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM suitable for a gentleman, good board next door.

548 MICHIGAN-AV. — A HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with alcove, on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; gas, bath-room, hot and cold water; immediate possession.

554 WABASH-AV.—THOROUGHLY REPAIRED and newly furnished; will be opened in connection with 550 for first-class boarding; choice family rooms, single or en suite; parlors opened for table boarders.

603 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class table, in private house. Apply at 607 Michigan-av. References exchanged.

625 BURNSIDE-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT PARlor furnished, with board. Desirable location, half block from street-cars.

694 WABASH-AV—A LARGE, COMFORTABLY-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Reference.

699 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. — FRONT ROOM, with board. A few table-boarders wanted.

709 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor; one large front room, with or without board.

764 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS; GOOD board; price moderate.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, partially furnished, to rent, with board; references required.

878 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a furnished front room.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Large room and closet for two or three gentlemen, with first-class board.

927 MICHIGAN-AV. — A DESIRABLE FURnished room, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, good barn to rent.

947 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, A large front room, unfurnished; one back room furnished, suitable for two young men.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Pleasant room with gas and fire, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

1000 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED or unfurnished room, with board.

1024 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find furnished room, with board.

1061 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, suitable for two persons, with board. Terms moderate.

1071 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE BACK ROOM, and one small front room, furnished, with board; barn to rent.

1100 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD, FURNISHED rooms, with board, at reasonable rates; call on Monday.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, A SMALL ROOM with fire, suitable for two gentlemen or single ladies.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a very pleasant suite of furnished rooms; references required.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to rent with board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen; also a few day boarders accommodated. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with modern improvements, and first-class board, for gentleman and wife.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR TWO gentlemen, in a private family, on one of the avenues north of Twenty-second-st. Address for three days, E 27, Branch Tribune office.

AVENUE HOUSE, 430 WABASH-AV.—CLEAN, nicely furnished rooms, 75 cents to $1 per night. C. G. Mauty, Proprietor.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Front suite of rooms, furnished or not, with first-class board. Address K, 1107 Indiana-av.

ON SOUTH SIDE AVENUE—AN ELEGANT FRONT suite, furnished, $25 for 2; 1 fine front alcove room, $20; all modern improvements; first-class board. Address W 71, Tribune Branch office.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—NICEly-furnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, with first-class board in private family. Address L K, Tribune branch office.

UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms (on the South Side) with board, convenient and pleasant, suitable for gent and wife, in private family. Address S 48, Tribune office.

North Side.

46 NORTH DIVISION-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated at $4.50 per week.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished single or double rooms, with board, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

239 SUPERIOR-ST.—BOARD FOR LADIES OR gentlemen. Suite of unfurnished rooms, with board. Day board $4.

North Side—Continued.

324 SUPERIOR-ST.—ONE SUITE OF TWO rooms; also, one single room, to rent, with or without board.

512 NORTH DEARBORN-ST. — AN UNFURnished front parlor to rent with board to a gentleman and wife.

Country.

ENGLEWOOD—TWO PERSONS CAN FIND BOARD in private family. No other boarders. Address E, P. O. Box 411.

Miscellaneous.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SECOND floor, with board; reasonable terms. A young couple wishing to join a social family for the winter can avail themselves of this opportunity. Hall room adjoining if required. A hall room above for a single gentleman. Address W ..., Tribune Branch office.

A GENT THAT WILL ADVANCE $60 CAN FIND a room and board at $20 per month. Address V ..., Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND A pleasant room, or suite, in a private family, by addressing A 41, Tribune office.

BOARDING FOR TWO YOUNG MEN AT $4 PER week. Address R 25, Tribune office.

PLEASANT ROOM TO RENT, FOR GENTLEMAN, with board and washing at $20 per month. Address K 63, Tribune office.

TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board for gent and wife or two gentlemen. Each room, hot and cold water, etc. Inquire at Rooms 1 and 3, No. 14 South Clark-st.

TO A PARTY WHO WILL ADVANCE FROM $200 to $500 for ninety days, I will give best of board and room, location best in city; family private. Address for three days, with real name (no attention paid to any other) F 15, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR three, viz: Man and wife, and child's nurse; and a large south front room, with bedroom off, warmed and furnished throughout, including two beds. In good location on West Side, and in private family where there are few or no other boarders. References given. Address, stating location, accommodation, and price, G 71, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED—SOME PRIVATE FAMILY or first-class boarding-house about buying a new piano will learn of an opportunity to pay for same in board by addressing B 51, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN on the West Side. Must be in good neighborhood. Address T 24, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO MARRIED COUPLES in a respectable family on the South Side, where there are few or no boarders. Rooms must be of good size, either furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. T., Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, in a private family, on the West Side; must be first-class. Address L R, care C. F. KELLOGG & CO.

BOARD—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, OR suite, with board, for gentleman and wife. Location must be good, and within 20 minutes' walk of the Court-House. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife and 2 children aged 5 and 7 years respectively. Comfort more than style is required. Address, with terms, O 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are few or no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address D 43, Tribune office.

BOARD AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for a lady, for the winter. Accommodations must be good and terms not to exceed $8 or $10 a week, including fire. Parties having such to offer can secure a desirable person and prompt pay by addressing, B 44, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, WITH USE of piano, on North Side, east of Clark and north of Chestnut. Address Miss BRITT, 980½ Michigan-av.

BOARD WANTED—NICE FRONT ROOM AND board wanted by gentleman and wife, on South Side, between Twelfth and Thirtieth-st. Will pay well for nice place. Private family desired. Address, stating terms, EDWARD, 85 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND CHILD 3 YEARS old; private family preferred. Give location and terms, which must be moderate. Address W 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The table must be of the very best. For such accommodations a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address K 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WANTS BOARD and room in a private family, won't pay more than $6 a week. West Side preferred. Address, T 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, WITH FURNISHED rooms, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating location, etc., B 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—SINGLE ROOM, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-eighth-st., by a young gentleman. Address W, care Carrier No. 2.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF TWENTY-second-st., suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife. Address E 28, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FROM Jan. 1, in a private family. Will be permanent. Terms not to exceed $80 a month. Home comforts desirable. Address, stating terms, etc., H 54, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS dentistry. Address P 43, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER (who is teacher of music), and who would like, if agreeable, to give lessons towards her board; a piano provided, if desired; best of references given and required. O 49, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—OR FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, by two young ladies, in a private family, in the district west of the river and south of Randolph-st.; terms must be moderate. Address B, 35 South Desplaines-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WELL LOCATED SALOON OR SAMPLE-ROOM wanted in exchange for good desirable real estate. Apply Monday, 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

AMERICAN FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD Scandinavian girls please call Monday morning, between 9 and 11, at Mrs. LAGONI'S office, 88 West Indiana-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH ONE CHILD OF her own would take a child from 3 to 4 years old, to board, where it would be well cared for; good reference given and required. Apply at 197 Wesson-st., up stairs in the rear.

BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS OF ALL kinds. Call or address CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

BOARDING HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SALOONS, or any kind of business interests, sold, or partners procured, by KIMBALL & CO., General Brokers, 171 Madison-st.

DR. HARRIS CURES HORSE DISEASE IN FOUR and five days. 373 South Canal-st.

GLOBE THEATRE—THE GREAT SHOW OF THE city, and prices reduced to 15, 25, and 50 cents, and only 25 cents extra for reserved seats.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection of the eye. Don't forget the place, 190 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

NOTICE—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS DESIRing to add to their business a manufactured article necessary to all merchants and paying a fair percentage, will address as below for three days; catalogue, with illustrations, furnished to applicants. Address G 34, Tribune office.

OX SHOEING DONE AT 342 ARCHER-AV.

OXEN SHOD, AT P. HASSETT'S, 484 SOUTH CAnal-st., corner of Bunker, at short notice.

OXEN SHOD—HAVE YOUR OXEN SHOD IN A scientific manner by experienced workmen, at No. 91 Franklin-st., corner Washington. LOUIS HAAS.

PARTIES HAVING STOCKS OF GOODS OR FURniture wanting cash call at 41 West Washington-st. E. A. RICE & CO.

PETER SMITH & CO. HAVE SOLD THE ICE-cream and oyster saloon, No. 710 South State-st. Any one having claims against the firm will present them at 56 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINE CANVASSERS AND INSTRUCtresses, or others wishing better pay and pleasanter work, call on LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 446 Wabash-av., every forenoon this week. Something new.

SAVE YOUR PROPERTY—PURCHASE, AT DIScount, order for Babcock Fire Extinguisher from HAVILAND, 434 Wabash-av.

THE GREAT RUSH AT THE NEW YORK DENTAL Association—We would say to those ladies who called at our rooms last week and could not be waited on, to call this week, as we have now removed to first floor 156 West Washington-st., and are still extracting teeth at 50c.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books and libraries. Call or address BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 48 East Harrison-st.

TWO LETTERS, MISDIRECTED WRONG P. O. box, one containing greenbacks, the other a check on "Bull's Head National Bank," of New York, drawn by R. F. Mead, dated New York, Nov. 4, 1872. Any person returning above check to P. O. Box 129, Chicago, is welcome to the greenbacks. Payment of check stopped.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR CITY AND COUNtry for an article used in every family; commissions large. Address N 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN MADAME COStin's new dresscutting chart, warranted to fit perfectly. 613 Cottage-Grove-av. Garments cut and fitted.

WANTED—THE FEMALE HELP OF THIS CITY to go to WEBSTER BROS., large assortment of velvet and felt hats, selling at 50, 60 and 75 cents, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A house-furnishing store; references exchanged. Address G 11, care of Tribune office.

WANTED—1,000 SERVANT GIRLS TO BUY OUR imported trimmed hats and bonnets, at $4, $5 and $6 each. Cheaper than any other in the city, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av. WEBSTER BROS.

WANTED—10 TEAMS, ON MONDAY, AT 261 North Market-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO SHARE A room in a pleasant location. Apply at 223 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES THE ACQUAINTance of a wholesale grocer who would exchange groceries for an elegant diamond cluster ring; would sell at a sacrifice. Address NECESSITY, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TICKET OR PASS TO NEW YORK City and return. Call at Room 19 Otis Block, Monday, from 7 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—PARTIES TO MAKE USE OF A meeting-room, centrally located, and pay part of the rent. The room is now used but once each week. Rent low. Apply at store No. 40 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. APPLY AT 66 Blue Island-av.

10,000 OXEN CAN BE SHOD AT 271 MILwaukee-av., near Carpenter-st., Monday morning.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 WHITE BRICK; 300,000 RED. Inquire of O. L. GRANT, Room 11, Exchange Building.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—THE WELL MADE, glazed front sashes and doors in store southeast corner Van Buren and Michigan-av. to be sold; also, the lumber in said store; either together or separate. Tenders to be sent in by Tuesday next.

50 TONS SASH WEIGHTS FOR SALE LESS THAN the market price. Can be had at SPORMGER'S iron yard, 18 and 20 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN WHO CAN SELL from $20,000 to $30,000 in hats and caps west and northwest of Chicago. Liberal salaries paid. Address, in confidence and real name, X 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the retail hardware trade to go to a thriving, healthy country town. Address S. B., care of Carrier No. 2, stating experience and references.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; A YOUNG MAN OF about 3 years' experience. Call at Union Stock Yards Drug Store, Halsted-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER FOR A few evenings. Apply before 10 a. m. at 212 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND cashier; a middle-aged lady preferred. Address S 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, WHO is neat and accurate; city references required. Address D 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER FAmiliar with the dry goods business. Address, stating age, experience, qualifications, and salary expected, H W, care Carrier No. 8.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SALESMEN for city and country trade. Apply at 123 East Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A LAW-CLERK; ONE WHO CAN write good hand and take orders in court. Address W 87, Tribune office, with samples of writing.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN who are now travelling through Indiana and Ohio, or Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 322 West Madison-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesman for retail, fine trade. Apply 244 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY FROM 16 TO 18 years old, capable of keeping accounts. Apply at No. 2 West Lake-st., Monday, from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—MEN FOR OFFICE BUSINESS IN ALL large towns, (carpenters preferred), profits $10 to $20 daily. SWIFT & CO., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—AN INDIVIDUAL BOOKKEEPER IN a bank. Must be quick and accurate. Send address with references to BANK, care of Carrier 11.

WANTED—COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT TO EXamine a set of books. Apply at 1059 Michigan-av., at 7 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL RECOMMENDed for collection, &c. Address LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 120 Fifth-av.

Trades.

WANTED — 100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 15 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE A BOSS TAILOR WHO IS A No. 1 workman, to whom a good situation is offered, good references required. Don't apply if you get drunk. Apply to Mr. E. P. HALL of Chas. P. Kellogg & Co., 212 Madison-st., or to C. W. HORNISH, Washington, Illinois.

WANTED—25 OR 30 GALVANIZED IRON CORnice workers; steady work and good wages. Apply to S. H. WOOD, Grand Pacific Hotel, Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE FIRST-CLASS lozenger maker; steady employment. Address BAIRD, CARLILE & STEPHENS, 15 Bank-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER. Address P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—STAIR-BUILDER — A FIRST-CLASS stair-builder can find steady work and good pay by applying at carpenter shop, rear of 19 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—ALL GERMAN PAINTERS OF LODGE 25 to attend a mass meeting on Monday, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock p. m. All German painters are invited for the purpose of forming a German Lodge. By order of Committee. C. O. WHITTHOFF.

WANTED—FOUR COOPERS FOR WHISKEY barrels. No. 284 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTERER AT 488 State-st.

WANTED—SLATERS AT A. KINISLEY & CO'S., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER AT NO. 488 State-st.

WANTED—SLATERS. APPLY TO A. KINISLEY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD COATMAKERS; STEADY work and highest wages given. J. H. CARRON, 688 Archer-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MILLINER, TO TAKE charge of a business in a thriving town in Wisconsin. A first-class position, and good wages. Apply to GAGE BROS. & CO., 237 and 239 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—GIRLS TO FOLD and stitch; also a first-class feeder for ruling machine, at 103 South Canal-st. J. J. SPALDING & CO.

WANTED—TWO LATHERS, MONDAY, ON THE corner Franklin and Adams-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 5 GOOD PAINTERS at Austin, Ill. Apply to W. O. DANN, Austin, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKers. Apply to S. E. ADAMS, 12 South Water-st.

WANTED—TAILORS—8 GOOD COAT AND TWO pantaloon tailors, for police uniforms, at ENGEL & LIVINGSTON'S, corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, male or female, at 150 Wabash-av.

WANTED—5 GOOD CORNICE WORKMEN AT 148 North-st., up-stairs. ESTABROOK & CAMP.

WANTED—A GOLD AND SILVER PLATER; also a boy of 18 years of age to learn the trade. Apply to CHAS. BERRANGER, 58 West Adams-st.

WANTED—JEWELLERS—A GOOD WORKMAN on diamond work and seal rings. Apply to A. LAUDERBACK, 311 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SIGN PAINTER, AND A BOY; ONE who has worked at the trade preferred. Room 14 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A JEWELLER TO MAKE NEW WORK. 182 State-st., Room 12.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. APPLY TO P. McFARLAND, corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the retail grocery trade, drive wagon, and make himself generally useful. Apply at 44 and 46 North Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MALE OR female. Apply immediately, at 103½ North Wells-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ABOUT 16 years of age, to run errands, copy bills, &c.; one living with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE MAN TO ENGAGE IN a first-class business, with from $300 to $500 cash; will pay 250 per cent. Address, with real name, Y 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO LIVES WITH HIS PArents, to do errands and office work; wages $3 per week. N. H. TAYLOR, engraver on wood, 14 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RAILROAD news agents, first-class trains, commissions will average $20 and $25 per week. Address or call on General News Agent, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—BOY—AT NO. 299 STATE-ST., IN laundry, to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO CANvass Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly installments. Good inducements to right men. No capital, but reference required. Apply to KELLY & HOWISON, 225 South Clark-st.

WANTED—4 BOYS, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, TO help on sheet iron work. Apply to E. L. CASE, at Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s new elevator, Archer-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS TO CANvass the business houses of the city for a new article. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, of good address, to solicit orders for a wholesale house; one who knows the city and speaks German preferred. Address P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 259 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY IN RESTAUrant. Apply at 122 South Halsted-st., in printing office.

WANTED—A BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, WITH GOOD reference and some experience in boots and shoes. M. H. BARNETT, 145 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BURNISHing. Apply at N. W. SHOW-CASE CO., 59 and 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, A PHYSIcian and surgeon. A good chance for a young man. Inquire of LOOMIS & FOLLET, 68 East Madison-st.

WANTED—3 OR 3 STEADY AND USEFUL MEN at the Academy of Music. Young men from the country preferred; also, special policeman.

WANTED — CANVASSERS—TO ACTIVE, ENERgetic men liberal inducements are offered. Apply at 132 South State-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE. Must write a good hand, at 619 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 MEN AND 15 ladies for the city; also, one in each town outside for a new plan for making money; $3 to $12 a day easily, on $2.20 to $5 capital. Samples free. Call or send early. MERRILL & CO., 28 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR GIRL TO STRIP TOBACCO and learn to make bunches, at 377½ South State-st.

WANTED—A PORTER OR FIREMAN. MUST UNderstand making fires. Good wages paid. Avenue House, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS MEN TO SOLICIT advertisements for the Chicago Business Directory and Travellers' Guide. Apply at 15 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts, Monday morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE MEN, TO SELL LOTS in the best sub-division in West Division. Good pay to good men. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY ABOUT 12, AT GARDNER HOUSE, news stand, Monday morning.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & DING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SIX SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS, good as new, cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

FINE SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES, VERY cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE 6-HORSE POWER, ONE 10-HORSE POWER portable engines, only been in use six months, very cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN THE city for manufacturing purposes, 65x119, on West Polk-st., 300 feet east of Halsted.

TO LEASE—SAND LOT, LAKE SHORE, NORTH of Division-st.; 100 to 300 feet lake front. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 Madison-st., Room 21.

TO LEASE—LOT ON CLARK-ST., NEAR HARRIson, 24x100 ft. Apply to J. C. ROBINSON, 150 Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 469 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 84 LANGLEY-ST.; wages, $4.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL IN a private family, where there are a few boarders; to the right kind of a girl good wages will be paid. Apply at 200 Park-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND EXPERIENCED GIRL, as nurse for a baby, at 369 Warren-av., corner of Oakley-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; EITHER SWEDE, German, Norwegian, or Bohemian; one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do second work. Call at 19 Park-av., one block west of Union Park.

WANTED—GIRLS. ONE FIRST-CLASS IRONER, one washer, and one for general housework. 434 West Madison-st. (basement)

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE to assist in general housework. Apply at drug store, 1037 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 167 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL; ONE WHO IS CAPABLE OF cooking and doing general work for a family of 3 persons. Apply at 878 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages paid. Address 24 Douglas Place.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for small family; must wash and iron well, and have good reference. 1037 Indiana-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL; ONE THAT IS A good laundress required. Good wages given to a competent girl. 20 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework. Norwegian preferred. Apply at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 88 South Halsted-st., between Madison and Washington. None but Swedes or Germans need apply.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRLS, DISH-WASHERS, and scrub girls at Bishop Court Hotel, 311 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 173 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 55 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GOOD, TIDY GIRL, TO ASSIST WITH chamber work in morning, and look after child 2 years old in afternoon. 44 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages; at 979 State-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS old. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work, and washing and ironing. Good wages paid. 252 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR PRIVATE family. Also girls for all kinds of housework; 2 boys wanted. MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 1216 Prairie-av. Call Monday.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family, at 173 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL to work together; also, cooks and house girls for some of the best families on the North Side. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 342 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FROM 13 TO 14 YEARS of age to assist in general housework; small family; 19 South Ann-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 294 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Apply at 672 Fulton-st.

WANTED — AT 44 WEST TYLER-ST., A COMpetent girl for general housework. German or Norwegian preferred. Family of three.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEHOLD WORK in a small family. First-class references required. Apply at 80 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON in a private family. 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron for a family of two. Apply at 351 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, at 282 Forquer-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. No. 573 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK FOR a private boarding house. 484 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A BOARDINGhouse; $8 to $10 paid to a reliable steady person; none others need apply. 2251 State-st., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO SECond work, at 346 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 129 WEST MADISON-ST., MRS. Hamilton's, first-class girls for city and country. Parties wishing good help please call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL AT 1304 Prairie-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; good wages to a good girl. Apply at 749 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Call at 889 Indiana-av. Monday.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for family of two; wages, $2.50 per week. Apply this afternoon, at 263 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL family, to help do general housework. No. 485 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work and care of children. Apply at 953 Prairie-av.

WANTED—23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., A GERman girl to do general housework, to work with another girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron. One that wants a steady place. W. A. RUSSELL, 243 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AT NO. 930 Prairie-av. Apply between 10 and 12 Monday.

WANTED—2 GIRLS IN A SMALL FAMILY—ONE as cook and laundress, and the other to do second work. Liberal wages will be paid to those thoroughly competent and well recommended. None others need apply, at No. 5 Groveland Park, Cottage Grove.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, boarding and private houses, both in city and country, at 136 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN GIRLS for first-class families and good wages at 161 Clybourn-av. No fees.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron, for a family of three, at 422 Fulton-st.

WANTED—2 GERMAN, ALSO, OTHER GOOD girls at MRS. ROOD'S intelligence office, 227 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 151 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 19 PECK-court, capable girls for families and boarding houses in the city and at Riverside. References required.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE for laundress, and one for kitchen girl. 507 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO THE COOKING FOR A small family and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at 971 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Also, a first-class chambermaid; Norwegians. Apply at 153 South Dearborn-st., up stairs, opposite old Post-office.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AND GIRL FOR general housework. Good wages. 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED — A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL TO take care of infant. Call at Room 15, Continental Hotel, State-st and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-GIRL AND scrub-girl. Inquire, Monday morning, at No. 465 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL AT 1019 WABASH-AV. Good references required.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, ONE ACCUStomed to a Wheeler & Wilson machine preferred. Apply at 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—LADIES FOR KNITTING AND CROCHeting, at 1365 South State-st.; work given out.

WANTED — GOOD OPERATORS ON HOWE'S machine who understand how to make ladies' good uppers. Good wages. Apply at 963 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, MUST BE A GOOD fitter, to go to Cheyenne, W. T. A lady, not over 25, of agreeable manners and irreproachable character, can have steady employment, a pleasant home, and good wages. None other need apply. Call or apply at 504 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TAILORESSES TO WORK on coats and boys' clothing. Apply to WM. H. SQUIRE, 125 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MACHINE OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson machine; steady work all winter. 606 Sedgwick-st., corner Wisconsin-st.

WANTED — COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS FOR family sewing used to Singer machine. 128 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS. APPLY AT NO. 47 Miller-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND DRESSmakers. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 253 State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK and keep house for farm hands in Iowa; a permanent place for a competent, steady woman. Apply, between 9 and 10 a. m., to H. C. WHEELER, Room 4, 230 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE TO INquire at MRS. BETZ'S, 158 Superior-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS for two days in each week. Apply between 12 m. and 2 p. m. at 119 Calumet-av.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN AND OPERATOR. Must be first-class, with best of references. Call Monday at "Ris's" Office, 373 W. Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew with the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 52 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$1.50 CAPITAL REQUIRED—Profits $10 per day at best 50 cent article ever introduced. Call and see for yourself or send 50c. for sample. No. 24 South Desplaines-st. JERRY PICKLEY.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $8 PER DAY GUARANteed on Golden Caskets, and $25 to $250 a month with other goods that pay bigger cent, in city and country. Samples sent for 50c. A. RAY, 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HORSE MEDICINES now in great demand. Apply at 234 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY throughout this State, to canvass for one of the best, most useful, and best-selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 209 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; can give security, if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail in being satisfactory. Address G 11, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, EDUCATED German wishes to be occupied a part or the whole of the day in a respectable business. Address F 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST OR ASSISTant bookkeeper in some insurance or real estate office; am not afraid to work, and would take any place where I could earn board and washing for a while. S 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN, speaks German and English, and writes a good hand; well posted in gents' furnishing goods or Yankee notion business. WM. KARG, 44 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, TEMperate, married man of good address, to attend to general business or as salesman. Has had long and varied experience, and is favorably known East and West. Trustworthy in every respect; the highest testimonials as to character and business ability; would not object to a responsible position in a country town. Address S 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, formerly of Davenport, Iowa, in the boot and shoe business, either retail or wholesale, as salesman; 2 years' experience. Address C. McNEAL, 67 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS salesman in a furniture store. Address B 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business experience in a firm where talent and industry will be appreciated. Address T 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY $100 TO ANY person who procures me a situation as bookkeeper in an American wholesale house. First-class references by late employers. Salary no object. Address W, 332 Sedgwick-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG clerk of 5½ years' experience; first-class references. Address L 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED IN THE TEA, GROCERY, or produce business. Not afraid of work. Cash as security if required. Address, for five days, Q 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GOOD penman. Has had two years' experience as shipping clerk. Understands book-keeping. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROCERY CLERK BY experienced hand with good city references. Address B 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO make himself generally useful in an office or store. Writes a good hand. References given. Address X 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE by a young man who speaks and writes the English, German, and French languages. Will make himself generally useful. Can bring best of references. Address P W, 1005 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman from New York, a situation as bookkeeper or cashier, or in any capacity where strict application to business will insure advancement. Highest New York and Chicago references as to character and ability furnished. Address J L R, care Baird & Bradly, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for a wholesale jewelry store, by one who has had 5 years' experience, and understands the material business, and can command a good Western trade. Best of references given. Address P 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry bookkeeper, having a thorough knowledge of the wholesale trade, wishes an engagement with a wholesale, commission, or manufacturing house. Address A 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PAYING GENTS' furnishing house, with a view to business connection. Address Box 101, City.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WARE OR WHOLEsale business house, by a young man who commands the English, German, and French languages. Is not afraid of work, and can give best of references. Address J P, 130 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL DOUble-entry bookkeeper. Good penman. Z 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OR banking house, by an experienced and practical bookkeeper. Address V 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, in some office; speaks English, French, and Italian; good references given. Address H 35, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN wholesale business; give good references; speaks French and English. Address C 33, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CONNECTICUT "PIE baker" wishes an engagement with a Chicago firm. Address, for one week, N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRAUGHTSMAN who has had 3 years' experience in architect's office; also in planing mill and carpenter work. Address L 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as wet nurse. Address L 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN CARPENter or joiner; had over 20 years' experience as such; competent to take the whole charge of building or shop; best of city references given. Address W 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN COMPETENT TO take charge of carpenter or door, sash and blind shop; understands stairs; references furnished; will take interest if desired. Address C 63, Tribune Branch office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man, German, speaks English, can give good reference. Address R 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses and will make himself generally useful. Woman good washer and ironer and can do general housework; no family. Will take town or country. Call at 818 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE EXCELSIOR EMployment Office, those who want help, both male and female, for all kinds of work, to call Monday morning, and select for themselves; we furnish none but first-class help; no charge to employers for same; a first-class moulder wants a situation; girls for all kinds of work. Please call early, at 97 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT by a young man who is a fair penman, and not afraid of work. No. 1 references given. Please address C 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO make himself generally useful. Can drive horses or cattle. Address JAMES EDWARDS, 347 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG COLORED man, whom we can recommend as intelligent and reliable. NEW YORK CARPET CO., 43 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from the old country, as porter, or in a wholesale house or any place of trust. Been in business 12 years on his own account. Understands horses. 236 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING MAN for a wholesale grocery or fancy crockery house. Route, west or northwest. References first-class. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LIKELY COLORED boy, 18 years old, to do chores for private family night and morning, and go to school. Address or apply at No. 573 Washington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WANTING male or female help should apply at 80 Sherman-st. Orders promptly filled.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY boy to learn a trade or work for wages, or would like to work for his board and go to school. Object, a good home for one who is willing to work. Call or address 127 South Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A STORE or hotel by a young man who speaks German and English. Best of reference given. Address C 47, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD HORSE ENTIRELY WELL AND IN good driving order at a bargain; also, buggy and harness if wanted. YUELL, 403 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT double harness and buggy pole. Also a No. 1 Coan & Tenbroeke top buggy, nearly new, (square box), cost $425. Also single buggy harness. Call at 59 West Lake-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A PHILADELPHIA SECOND-HAND top buggy at 44 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 1 CLARENCE CARriage, good as new, gold trimmed, in fine order, at a bargain. W. A. RUSSELL, 243 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—$65—A GOOD WORKING HORSE, weight 1,200 lbs; entirely free from the epidemic, and one who will work out his price in a short space of time. Call on G. GRIFFITHS. Barn in rear of 958 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—4 PEDLER'S HANDCARTS, CHEAP, at 129 West Randolph-st., by E. ECCART.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons; also one second-hand express wagon, at No. 229 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MEDIUM SIZED BAY horses, entirely recovered from horse disease, and ready for work; will be sold singly or together. Inquire at 11 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO-HORSE WAGon cheap, at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE — A NICE MARE, HARNESS, AND business buggy; mare well recovered from horse disease, and ready for work. Inquire at 126 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD sleighs. TOWER BROS., 105, 107 and 109 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GOOD business horses in good condition for work. Will exchange three or four for lumber, coal, hardware, carriage, flour, feed, groceries, dry goods, or carpenter's work. 69 and 71 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1,250 POUND WEIGHT horse, is entirely recovered from epidemic, suitable for heavy work, well broke to city. Also, top buggy nearly new, and second-hand coupe carriage, and harness. The above will be sold very low, as the owner is going out of business. 604 West Adams-st.

HORSES WANTED—I WILL TAKE DISEASED horses in part pay (or the whole) for an improved farm of 120 acres. 40 acres of good timber, near station and county seat. Call to-day or on Monday. PETER SHIMP, No. 2 Taylor-st., near State-st.

THE EPIZOOTIC HAS CAUGHT US WITH A large stock of buggies which we will sell at less than manufacturers' prices. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 228 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A TEAM, WAGON AND harness, at 63 Pacific-av., up stairs. Call to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGY harness, for cash, at Room 51, No. 275 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BUGGY-HARNESS, FOR WHICH I will trade a common lumber wagon or a Singer's manufacturing machine, at 175 West Adams-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF light buggies and carriages which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. Give us a call if you wish to purchase at a bargain. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 228 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—CHEAP FOR CASH—A ONE-horse close carriage that has not run much. Inquire at KELLY, MORLEY & CO.'S coal yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, IN small private family; good wages. Call Monday at 362 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work in a private American family; is fully competent and can come well recommended. Please address, for two days, M F, 98 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A PRIVATE family, 211 East Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FEMALES, ONE as cook, the other as kitchen girl, in a private boarding-house; aged 44 and 14. 191 Sedgwick-st., between Chicago-av. and White-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, in a small family to do general housework. Apply at 12 Purple-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or sewing. Call Monday at 348 Marquette-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small family. Reference if required. South Side preferred. D 55, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to go second work, or work in small private family. Call at 794 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STEADY girl to do second or chamber work. Please inquire at 239 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 236 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMAN as cook in a private family, or first-class boarding house. Reference given. Address 276 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family. Good reference. Apply at 505 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING OR SECond work by respectable girl; good reference. Call Monday 73 Calumet-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls wish situations in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do housework. Call 279 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO YOUNG GERman girls.—All in want of reliable help call at MRS. BALKAM'S office, 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 3 GERMAN PROTEStants, also for 3 Scotch girls, both as cooks and second girls; lots of help on hand. 1285 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A respectable family. Can cook, wash, and iron, or do second-work. 345 Third-av. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second-work and sewing, or take care of baby. Call on Monday at 549 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for private family. Good recommendations. Apply at 137 Brown-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small family. Call at 118 Newberry-av., near Twelfth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work and sewing, or general housework, in a small family. Apply at 213 Ashland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE SWEDE GIRLS for general housework, and five girls as second girls at Scandinavian Employment Office, 151 Clybourne-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO SISTERS IN one family; also, 150 good girls, with references, not afraid of work, at 136 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR week; can cut and fit all kinds of work and furnish machine. Mrs. H. 261 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS seamstress; is competent to do all kinds of family sewing; a good operator on machine. A permanent situation desired, and a private family or small shop preferred. Address "Seamstress," 28 Silver-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL DEsires a place in a private family to do general sewing, dress-making, etc.; is used to a machine; has no objection to do other duties, look after children, etc.; has been over two years at her present situation, and can give very satisfactory references. Can be seen or addressed, W M, No. 1138 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker who understands all kinds of sewing. Call or address 183 Campbell-av.; best of city references.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY an accomplished dressmaker, lately arrived from the East. Address MISS LAFFERTY, 798 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS A SEAMstress in a private family, and make herself useful in light housework. Address 783 Indiana-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OPERATING on sewing machine, dressmaking, millinery, clerkship preferred; can make herself useful in all branches. Apply, 77 Green-st., corner Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; would assist in light housework, and make herself generally useful; best of reference given. Address for three days, X 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS OPERAtor or instructor on the Singer, Willcox, Grover & Baker, or Howe sewing machine. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, IN A first-class hotel, by a lady of experience and ability, and can give good reference. Address K 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion to an invalid; good references given. Apply at Employment Bureau of Christian Union, 97 Randolph-st. Mrs. W.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a widow lady, in a respectable family. Address 14 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family, by lady with one child. Address 13 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE AND HOUSEkeeper—Mrs. Moreland, having returned to this city, is now at liberty to engage herself in either capacity, in city or country. Address MRS. D. G. MORELAND, 61 Honore-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper, either for a widower or private family, with good references. Apply at Mrs. BALKAM'S Employment Bureau, 141 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper or nurse; best reference. Address M 41, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as lady's nurse. Write or call at 561 Fulton-st., or at Fairview Station, Douglas-place. Direct D. T.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED woman to wet nurse a baby for some respectable lady. Apply 871 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF LONG experience. Good references from the best physicians. Price reasonable. Call, or address Nurse, 320 South Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 RESTAURANT, 2 hotel, 4 boarding house cooks, 3 dining-room, 4 second girls, 1 chambermaids, 2 Norwegian, 2 Swede, 2 German girls, and 1 women with child. Those looking for help will be aided in their selection by Mr. Reddy, whose long experience enables him to protect the interests of the employer. Call Monday at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES WANTING help can be supplied with some of the best of the different nationalities, with references, by applying to MRS. WHITTAKER, 342 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A HOME BY AN EDUcated young lady; would be willing to take charge of a house, or instruct children. Best of references given. Address W, care of Carrier 21, P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY 30 YEARS OLD, well educated, refined, used to literary work, a first-class correspondent, a good and rapid writer, desires a situation as correspondent in a publishing, insurance, or any business house, or as private secretary or clerk for a gentleman, or in any capacity where she can earn her bread; city references given. Address W 54, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN A FANCY DRY goods store or photograph gallery. Call or address Miss C B, 710 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS book-keeper in a laundry or clerk in a store. Address N 67, Tribune office, Monday. Best of city references.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF LONG EXPErience as a nurse desires a few engagements. Call at 233 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist, cashier, or saleswoman; best references given. Address A, 483 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT nurse, to take care of a baby; has had a first-class place in the East. Apply at 131 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY AN American lady without child; references from best medical men in city. Address C 11, Branch Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—RAN AWAY FROM CORNER OF UNION and Carroll-sts., on Nov. 4, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, had on common buggy harness. A suitable reward will be given for his return or whereabouts, at corner of Sangamon and Lake-sts.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NORTH Side, a fur collar; finder will be well rewarded on leaving it at 219 North State-st.

LOST — SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN McVicker's Theatre and Madison-st. bridge, a lady's lace pocket handkerchief. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 116 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG; HAD ON a fancy leather collar; answers to the name of Billy; weighs 5 or 6 pounds. Whoever returns him to 266 Twenty-ninth-st. will receive $10 reward.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, A DARK BAY horse, 15 hands high, attached to a light, single-seat buggy, with red running gear and black body. Missed from the corner of LaSalle and South Water-st. A liberal reward is offered for recovery of same by RICHARDS & GOOCH, 130 South Water-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LARGE RED COW; the horns turned in; white on face, belly, and tip of tail. Address J. McKILLIP, Emerald-st., opposite Transit House.

LOST—A GOLD-HEADED CANE, MARKED: "Presented to C. F. Periolat, by his friends at St. Bridget's Church Fair, October, 1870." Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at JAMES FORSYTH & CO., corner West Lake and Union-sts.

LOST—FROM THE ENGINE HOUSE ON COTTAGE Grove-av., on last Wednesday, a large red spaniel dog, who answers to the name of Dive. He has on hair on the under side of his neck. $5 will be paid for the return of said dog, or a reasonable reward for information where he may be found.

LOST—ON NOV. 5, A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dog, answering to the name of Rover, from 61 Ewing-st. $5 reward on delivery.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON NOV. 4, A WHITE bull terrier pup, about half grown, from No. 28 North Halsted-st.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID AT 14 EAST Chicago-av. for recovery of open one-seated buggy, taken from 12 Pierson-st., and no questions asked.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—3 EMPIRE STOVES, MARBLE-TOP table, and four green-rep chairs. 529 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—30 SECOND-HAND HEATING STOVES suitable for cottages, etc., and one cook stove, all nearly new and will be sold cheap if taken at once. 308 Burnside (Dearborn)-st., near Twenty-ninth.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. P. FIER & CO., General Auctioneers, office 119 West Lake-st., and 83 South Canal-st.

GOTHAM.

The Blackmailing Harpies of Broad Street.

The Motive for Their Last Vile Slander, and its Reaction upon Them.

The Baroness Von Rhaden as a Woman and an Artist.

How Cleopatra and Caesar Look in Gerome's Picture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1872.

Chicago is about to be visited by another calamity, not so destructive, but quite as malignant, as the Great Fire of last year. Woodhull and Claflin have positively threatened, since their last defeat in blackmailing enterprises, to remove to your city, and there prosecute their nefarious calling.

THESE FEMALE DRAGONS

have grown to be such a nuisance that it was high time they were abated, and they really appear to have abated themselves by their last shameful slander upon Henry Ward Beecher and the wife of one of his most valued friends. Such a torrent of indignation as it has awakened against them, both here and in Brooklyn, it is almost impossible to describe. Instead of hurting the pastor of Plymouth Church, as they had hoped to do, they have intrenched him more firmly than ever in the affections of his congregation.

Most persons are at a loss to account for this wanton attack upon the universally-esteemed clergyman, and wonder that they should have been foolish enough to make it. The fact of his high position and spotless fame prompted Woodhull and Claflin to assail him; knowing that they could not select any one who could be slandered with more profit to their paper. They had, for several years, told outrageous falsehoods about business-men, and had done everything in their power to attract unenviable attention; and yet their *Weekly* had perished. Even the most venomous lies had been insufficient to save its repulsive life; consequently, with the first number of their new issue, they determined to smirch the fair fame of the man who stands at the head of the American pulpit. Confident that, whatever they might say, he would not stoop to deny statements from such a source, they invented the most monstrous calumny they could conceive. They did not, for a moment, imagine they would be made amenable to any other law than that against libel; and, when they were arrested, as they deserved to be, for issuing obscene publications, they were taken altogether aback. Desirous of spreading their poison, they sent copies of their vile sheet to every newspaper office, and to almost every prominent citizen.

THE VILE BUT HARMLESS SLANDER.

Not a single journal of any sort, daily or weekly, decent or indecent, has copied any part of the slander, or made any further reference thereto than was necessary in speaking of the arraignment and commitment of those females.

The best evidence that can be given of the strong hold Mr. Beecher has upon public favor is, that this infamous assault upon his life and purity is denounced on all sides in the terms it deserves. The commonest and coarsest people, who often find pleasure in the detraction of their superiors, are as severe upon Woodhull and Claflin as is the cultivated and refined part of the community. If these harpies were to be kept in prison to the end of their days, I do not think a particle of sympathy would be created in their behalf. They have overshot the mark this time. They have struck themselves in striving to stab the reputation of others, and their wound is very likely to prove fatal.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE FIRM.

Woodhull and Claflin have spared no means, during their residence here, to accomplish notoriety. They have lectured; they have written pamphlets; they have presided over spiritual *seances;* they have taken part in Red Republican conventions; they have pretended to be bankers; they have contrived to get themselves elected Colonels of colored regiments; they have flaunted brazenly in public; they have levied blackmail indiscriminately; they have advertised themselves in every indecorous manner. None of their endeavors had secured to them pecuniary success, and, in extreme desperation, they foully slandered Henry Ward Beecher. This is very likely to be the end of their tether, which no one will regret, as it has been long enough to hang them.

IN WALL STREET,

these so-called brokers have, for a long while, been actively and systematically employed in levying blackmail on the bankers and members of the Stock Board. There is hardly a house in the financial quarter on which the attempt has not been made. The men thereabout have refrained heretofore from violent measures in respect to the odious firm, because its members were supposed to be female; but they are so enraged now that they declare they will mob the Broad street office if the detestable women do not soon clear out.

END OF A VICIOUS CAREER.

After this year, Woodhull and Claflin will, in all probability, cease to infest the Metropolis; and I sincerely wish that you may be spared the infliction of their presence. They are certainly the wickedest and most malignant women—if they can be called women—in this entire city; and many of the things they are said to be constantly doing would degrade Messalina and shame Faustina in the worst days of Rome and Byzantium.

LUCCA NATURALLY.

There has been so much gossip about Lucca and her husband, the Baron von Rhaden, that it may be well to pronounce their alleged domestic discords without foundation. The Baron, as you know, is an officer in the German army, who served with distinction in the late war against France. He was several times wounded, and at Gravelotte he was shot in the head, and reported among the slain. He was also shot in another engagement, through both legs, so that he is a cripple for life, and is certainly excusable, therefore, for not running very nimbly after his tuneful spouse. He will leave Berlin, however, early in December, and would have left before had it not been necessary to remain till the first of the month, in order to obtain his pension from the Government.

Lucca is extremely desirous of seeing her husband; for she is one of those extraordinary beings who can sing in Italian opera and preserve connubial affections at the same time. In France and Italy, this might be impossible; but, in slow and staid Germany, the miracle is semi-occasionally wrought.

In spite, by the by, of what is asserted by the critics, of the poverty of the company at the Academy of Music, the house is crowded every night that Lucca sings. Maretzek, I am sure, is perfectly satisfied, and, if the public were not, it would stay away. If a manager could draw immense audiences with defective tenors, cracked baritones, and worn-out bassos, what object would he have in engaging singers of a better sort? The New York opera-goers are so whimsical that there is no depending upon them. Sometimes they refuse to go to the Academy when the performances are very good; and then again, though the entertainment be extremely meagre, they will run there in shoals.

LUCCA LYRICALLY.

Lucca's best *role* thus far is *Leonora*, in "La Favorita." Not only is Donizetti's music adapted to her execution, but the part enables her to display to the fullest advantage her talents as an actress. As such, we have hardly had her equal on the lyric stage. Her *Margherita* won universal applause, and her reputation in this character preceded her advent. Her *Zerlina*, which is fully as good, if not better, took us by surprise; and her *Leonora* has crowned her artistic success. "Fra Diavolo" reveals her endowment for comedy, and "La Favorita" her eminent tragic ability. In the final act of the latter opera, where poor *Leonora* is torn with contending emotions, and where the situation is intensely dramatic, she puts the wail of a breaking heart into every note of her voice. This act electrifies her audience, breaks down conventional restraint, and melts the iciness of modish reserve.

For some strange reason "La Favorita" is not half so popular in this country as it is on the Continent, though I am sure, if Lucca continued to enact the heroine, the opera, at least in this city, would become Favorita indeed.

GEROME'S PICTURE,

"Cleopatra Before Cæsar," now on exhibition here, is likely to elicit criticism as opposite as it did in Paris. Knowing that a work of art cannot be properly judged by a single inspection, I have made several visits to this, and it certainly impresses me as one of the least meritorious of Gerome's canvases.

Cleopatra has become an ideal. We all have our conceptions of her, because she stands, to our minds, for the type of feminine fascination. Gerome's Egyptian Queen disappoints us, not only at the first, but at the last. No amount of study can reconcile us to her. She is not beautiful, nor voluptuous, nor magnetic. Her figure seems heavy and supine; her face dull and inanimate. Such a woman never could have charmed the foremost man of all the world; and, indeed, Cæsar looks as if he were wondering why so unattractive a woman should take so much trouble to display her figure.

CLEOPATRA

has not been made Grecian, as she ought to be, nor even Egyptian, as she might be. She resembles a drowsy Jewess, and the expression of her countenance is decidedly unpleasant. Gerome, I am sure, has been betrayed into his limning by Shakspeare's calling her the "Serpent of the Nile," and he has given to her profile a certain adder-like appearance. The poet meant that Cleopatra had the power of facination ascribed to serpents; and the painter, accepting the hard literally, has copied the fine simile with his brush.

CÆSAR,

as we know from Suetonius and Plutarch, was not an Apollo in person, captivating as were his presence and manners. Gerome, however, has marred the Consul's fine lineaments, and given to his limbs the coarseness and strength of a gladiator. If I were historically unacquainted with the great Julius, I should suppose, from his position and appearance at the desk, that he had the gout and rheumatism combined. His face is German, not a whit Roman, and is marked by a narrow, peevish spirit, wholly unlike that belonging to the immortal warrior and statesman.

THE ONE REDEEMING FIGURE

in the picture is the crouching Apollodorus; and he is represented rather as a Nubian than a Sicilian, in order to contrast the darkness of his with the radiant whiteness of Cleopatra's skin. The Egyptian department, with the quaint frescoes on the walls, and the strange ornaments on the Queen's person, are cunningly wrought; but, on the whole, the work is so defective that I do not wonder the frail Parisian beauty for whom and after whom it was painted, declined to take it. She had at least one virtue,—that of taste.

COLSTOUN.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Saloon-Keepers Arraigned in the Police Courts for Last Sunday's Violation of the Ordinance—A Temperance Man's Acknowledgment.

The saloon-keepers who ignored the Sunday law, last Sabbath, were arraigned before the Police Justices yesterday morning. No one of them openly violated the law, but the evidence showed that quite a number sold liquor clandestinely. Two policemen went into a saloon on the West Side, and procured liquor. They testified that they did so, but, having failed to see any other person imbibe in the same place, the keeper was discharged. The names of the persons summoned for violating the Sunday ordinance, and the disposition of their cases, are appended:

SOUTH SIDE.

George Winters, No. 725 Canal street, dismissed; James Finucan, No. 467 State street, dismissed; William Murtha, No. 800 State street, dismissed; Clemens Krinekne, corner of Hubbard court and State street, $10; C. M. Breuman, No. 357 South Clark street, dismissed; J. McLean, No. 396 South State street, $25; E. L. Carlton, No. 42 South Water street, dismissed; John Zimmermann, No. 768 Archer avenue, dismissed; James Murphy, Elias street, $25; Patrick McGrath, Cottage Grove avenue, $10; Philip Deiter, No. 12 South Water street, dismissed; Ernst Heider, No. 126 East Twelfth street, dismissed without costs; Jacob Foranz & Son, No. 702 State street, $25; M. N. Kelley, No. 392 State street, $25; Gottfried Deist, No. 64 Archer avenue, $10; J. Winter, No. 408 South Clark street, $10; Joseph Fischer, No. 215 East Randolph street, $10; Joseph Graf, No. 1,508 South State street, $10; James Wright, No. 591 State street, dismissed; Isaac R. Van Slyke, No. 732 South State street (billiard saloon), dismissed; Oster Schneider, No. 595 Wentworth avenue, $10; W. H. Horn, No. 13 South Water street, dismissed; Thomas Murphy, Nos. 1 and 3 River street, dismissed.

WEST SIDE.

Michael Tambkin, continued to 16th; John H. Rapp, dismissed; A. Haback, continued to 16th; Peter Dewescourt, dismissed; Thomas Chocol, dismissed; John Geis, dismissed; Julian Leichtamen, $15; William Burger, $15; Mrs. Schock, continued to 16th; Frank Raise, $15; P. Geise, $25; Helfert Kann, change of venue to Justice Banyon; Thomas Jogs, dismissed; George F. Davis, $20.

NORTH SIDE.

None of the North Side saloon-keepers were summoned by the police, and hence Justice Kaufmann did not have an opportunity to dismiss or fine the beer-sellers.

A LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a citizen actively engaged in the present movement for the enforcement of the law for the closing of saloons on the Sabbath, I wish to bear testimony to two or three facts: 1. As far as the South Side at least is concerned, the law is being faithfully enforced by the police, with only a few exceptions, to the extent of their ability. 2. It is absolutely necessary that citizens should render assistance to the police force in the getting of evidence of violations; for the reason that several saloons keep sentinels on guard to notify of the approach of a policeman, but cannot of course be thus forwarded against citizens. 3. At least four-fifths of the saloons on the South Side were closed in good faith last Sunday. 4. Justice Banyon has, in all the dozen or more cases the undersigned has brought before him, administered the ordinance and law in a most commendable manner, sternly rebuking and punishing willful offenders, but tempering justice with mercy, as all true temperance advocates desire he should, in cases where the parties express regret and promise to obey the law in future. Yours,

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1872. OSSIAN.

Bromo-Chloralum.

We would state, for the benefit of those who have horses afflicted with the epizootic, that the Baltimore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also the Jerome Park Association, New York City, have adopted *Bromo-Chloralum*, and have discarded *carbolic acid* and chloride lime because they are too *poisonous* and irritating. The following additional testimonial of the benefits to be derived from the use of Bromo-Chloralum as a disinfectant, will prove interesting to horse-owners:

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL, Oct. 31, 1872.—*Messrs. Tilden & Co.:*—GENTS: The trial of Bromo-Chloralum at the City Passenger R. R. stables proved entirely satisfactory, and was conducted by Dr. Swinburne, V. S. The horses were no sooner *relieved* by syringing the nose and washing the mouth, than they evinced their relief and improved condition by commencing at once to eat the food before them. What a pity that every sick horse cannot have the benefit of this simple treatment, as it modifies the violence of the disease, and the poor animals seem grateful for the application. G. H. BATES.

Direct Importations.

As showing the growth and nature of direct importations into the port of Chicago, the following may be noted as the report of last week:

Firm.	*Goods.*	*Pkgs.*
Allen & Mackey	Carpets	54
H. A. Kohn & Bro	Cottons	2
Hamlin, Hale & Co	Dry goods	1
Field, Leiter & Co	Dry goods	48
John V. Farwell & Co	Dry goods	4
Keite Bros	Millinery	4
Total direct		113

Standard Time.

Potter Brothers, No. 398 Wabash avenue, are furnishing the standard time for Chicago. They take star observations every clear evening, and thereby keep their clock within a second of the absolute time. They have a large stock of choice watches, which they sell at the lowest possible figures, and they make a specialty of first-class watch-work; change key-winding watches to stem-winding, and do all kinds of difficult and intricate watch and chronometer work, as well as making watches throughout.

To the Ladies.

The elegant new store forming the corner of State and Randolph streets, the South and West street car termini, has been opened by Mr. George McElwain, for years identified with the Chicago jewelry trade. A visit to this beautiful establishment, and an inspection of the rare diamonds, rich and chaste jewelry, gold watches, &c., can not but convince the fair sex that a finer class of goods has seldom or never been shown in this city.

Fine Oxen.

Among Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s ox teams in use the past week were two yoke of roan cattle and one yoke of white short horn Durhams of large size and unusual beauty. The double yoke of roans, especially, attracted marked attention wherever seen. This house, with their usual promptness, secured oxen in ample time, and we understand they have not been delayed an hour in the delivery of any goods sold, and but a few hours in the receiving of all their in freight.

You Should Remember

that the place to buy a suit of clothes ready made at reasonable rates, or have a suit cut and made to fit nicely, or to buy your hats, caps, furnishing goods, bags, clothing, etc., is at No. 141 Twenty-second street, of R. T. Goodrich. Those who contemplate the purchase of clothing should not fail to call and examine goods and prices. Repairing also done.

WILL SHE COME?

A Romance of the West Division—A True Diagnosis of His Disease.

But the Question Is, "Will She Come?"

The congregation of one of the leading West Side churches have for some time been in a state of worry concerning the condition of their pastor. As they have watched him, Sabbath after Sabbath, with loving and attentive eyes, they have seen things which have given them ground for alarm, touching his physical well-being. As he stood in the pulpit, he was by turns red and pale; his eyes, instead of devotionally searching the ceiling, wandered uneasily over the church; he seemed to be looking for something, but, even when he found it, he did not appear happier. Ordinarily, his delivery was fluent, and he went from "beloved brethren" through to "amen" without a solitary stumble. But of late he faltered and hesitated; he seemed to lose himself and his words. On the streets, he was nervous and embarrassed; but yet he was always on the streets. He shunned his study, where he had been accustomed to sit in the afternoons, and administer consolation to the sick and sore of heart. He was negligent in calls; he failed to accept invitations to tea from the mothers in Israel; invitations which were frequent, since the minister, being unmarried, had no wife to give him those little comforts which a pastor craves,—hot biscuit, chicken salad, and the cold, but acceptable, turkey.

When the shepherd is ill, the sheep and the lambs naturally gather about him; they rub their noses against his hand; they look up pitifully in his face, which is their guiding star; they bleat their sympathy in a most affecting fashion. The married and the unmarried women of the congregation in question did not manifest their interest in their ailing pastor exactly after a sheepish and lamb-like fashion, but they came very near it, with the exception of the nose-rubbing. But they did something more than merely sympathize. They became practical, and they rushed in the remedies upon that unhappy clergyman at such a rate that he was worse off than a sick baby in the charge of four nervous aunts and one grandmother.

The hectic flush which swept across his countenance, to be succeeded by a deadly pallor, could only be due to the insidious advance of consumption, said one set. So strong is the tendency to contradiction and dispute, even in a church, that those who failed to be the first to advance this theory promptly denied its truth, and insisted that these unpleasant symptoms came from an excessive nervousness, due to overwork. Thence the restlessness, the desire for motion, and the shunning of society. There was another, but a smaller, party, consisting of those who maintained that this trouble of the pastor's was a mental, not a physical one. He was tormented with doubts touching the truth of some of the dogmas of the church; the Evil One was wrestling mightily with him, as he had wrestled with other shining lights of the faith in bygone days. Of course, a person engaged in such a contest with Satan could not be expected to enjoy his usual bodily health. Some of the faithful shook their heads at all these theories, and a few thought there was something in all of them.

So these three grand parties divided the congregation. At all the church parties, church dinners, and church Sunday-schools, the respective merits of consumption, nervousness, and Satan were fought over, and the partisans of each grew warmer and warmer. It was remarkable how much the innocent ladies knew about Satan and his way of dealing with men. They were competent to write his biography, but they did not stop with mere discussions; they transferred the field of battle to the clergyman's boarding-house. One set inundated him with cod-liver oil and cherry pectoral; he had these medicines in such quantities that he could have bathed in them, had he so pleased. They left chest-protectors, mufflers, and flannels enough to have clothed a regiment. They cornered his landlady, and gave her special instructions touching his food, and insisted upon the constant use of the warming-pan. They gave her receipts for beef-tea, and other strengthening articles. The supporters of the nervous theory were not behind. They overwhelmed him with anodynes, with nerve-composers, and with compounds of valerian, etc. Here they split into two sub-sections, and allopathic and homœopathic dames fought it out in the boarding-house parlor. It was a battle of pills and potions. The believers in Satan came laden with instructive and cheering books: "The Christian's Buckler Against the Evil One," "A Lantern to Guide the Feet of Those Who Walk in Dark Places," etc. What with books, bottles, and clothing, the worthy pastor's room resembled nothing so much as a country grocery store, with the hardware part left out of it.

In spite of all these kindly endeavors, the health of the clergyman does not mend. Neither cod-liver oil, nor valerian, nor godly reading can win him back that sweet composure he once enjoyed. Still do the blushes come and go, still does he shun the tea-fight, and fail to administer sweet consolation to those who are seeking the narrow path. So the members of the congregation are still alarmed, but yet cling with unshaken confidence to the theories they have formed. The trouble is, that their diagnosis has been faulty. It is a little curious, too, that a lot of women should have failed to hit almost at once upon his true disorder. Possibly they would have done it, if their eyes had not been blinded.

The true ailment of the young pastor was nothing but love, nothing but woman. He had been hit by the young archer, and he burned for a pair of beautiful eyes which looked all the sweeter since their owner was an heiress, and had no incumbrances, no parents, and no poor cousins. The proprietor of those eyes attended his church, but was not a member of his congregation, and so the ladies of the parish had not dreamed that she, who was not in the fold, could be the cause of his sorrows. If ever he came to wed, they were certain he would take to his bosom some one of the lambs he had himself reared.

Where they first met is unknown. It may have been in a street car, or by the shore of the lakes in Union Park; it may have been at a strawberry festival, or at a church sociable. It is interesting to know it, but it is not necessary. Since he attended his church he naturally called upon her; at first once a month, then once a fortnight, then once a week, and then oftener. Each time he saw her, her eyes seemed brighter, her complexion fairer, her wit keener, and her money more fascinating. Well educated and smart, she willingly displayed her accomplishments. Just out of school, and beginning to enter society, she was ready to make war on all mankind, and to flirt with a boy, a divinity student, anything. So they got along for a time very pleasantly, the radical difference between them being kept in the background. That difference was that he thought it would be an admirable thing for him to marry her; she, that it would never do for her to marry him. To marry! Nothing was so far from her thoughts. She would not discourage proposals, of course; but, as for accepting them, unless from a charming man who came to court with a carriage, that was quite out of the question. As for him, he fell desperately in love; all the theological cobwebs were swept clean out of his head. St. Paul went unheeded; if he opened the Bible, it was at the Song of Solomon. He read Tennyson, for she did. If she had expressed admiration for algebra, he could have read it from title-page to quadratic equations.

At last, one evening, he proposed to her. Of course, it gratified her. A scalp is a scalp, whether it comes from man or boy. But she declined, firmly. He urged her; it was her duty; as his wife she would have religious opportunities which she might not otherwise enjoy. Still she declined, and he left her, but only to return to the charge on succeeding days. When she was not in he called on a relative of hers, who was in the same house, and tried to propose through her. The relative tried to discourage him, but he was not to be discouraged. He was her clergyman; it was her duty to marry him. And possibly he thought it was her duty not to let her money go out of the church. When they got tired of receiving him at the house, he wrote letters which were jumbles of texts and Tennyson. The letters were received, of course, for they were entertaining reading, but they were rarely answered. He took to haunting the neighborhood. He leaned against the lamp-post across the way, till even the policeman began to look on him with suspicion, and suggested that he had better move on, which he did broken-hearted. "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera," said he.

She continued attending his church, and it was at this time that his symptoms began to manifest themselves most strongly. At last he wrote her a letter:

DEAR MISS: Since that last evening when I stood across the street looking at you sitting in your parlor with another, and you got up and pulled down the blind, since that evening when you refused me even the privilege of looking at you, I have determined to try and forget you. If I can keep you out of my eyes, I may in time come to pluck you from my mind. I have read several books upon this subject, and they all agree that it is one of the best remedies. "Out of sight, out of mind," says Shakespeare, I believe. I had hoped, dear Miss, to have enjoyed the holy pleasure of guiding your footsteps. Must I see those feet no more along the road that leads to salvation? But I fear I must leave that sweet task to another. I must ask you not to attend my church. You have told me that you like my sermons, but I must ask you to forego the pleasure of hearing them. Do you remember the one on Immersion you praised so much? I shall never preach it again. But when you are at church, I cannot preach at all. I look over the church and I find you, and then my eyes remain nailed there. I forget my text; I lose my pace in my sermon; I stammer and hesitate, and spoil the effect of the best passages. My congregation are nervous and worried about me. How can I think of their souls when I think only of your love, which I cannot have? No, my duty to them and myself requires me to ask you to stay away. Then I may recover that peace which passeth all understanding, which has lately abandoned me.

The receipt of this letter produced the effect which might have been expected. The young lady kept away religiously. Indeed, she had no objection; a handsome gentleman who attended another church had begun to flutter around her brilliancy, and she would have forgotten the clergyman as easily as a school boy does his first whipping, if, a week ago, she had not received another letter from him:

DEAR MISS: I had thought when I last wrote to you, that it would be the last note I should send you, but how blind and short-sighted is man! He clamors for what he fancies to be a remedy, and, when he gets it, finds that it is worse than the disease. I remember when I was a boy, and had chilblains, I would soak my feet in warm water, and I have not forgotten the pain. So I, too, have asked for and obtained what I thought would cure me, but it has only intensified my sufferings. I asked you to stay away, and you obeyed me. Why could not you have been more obedient and less cruel before then? I went into the pulpit and gave out the hymn. Even then I was looking around for you, though I was sure you would not be there. I hoped and feared that you had minded me. I looked everywhere for that little hat of yours, which shades eyes that are like the fish-pools of Heshbon, but I could find it nowhere. The hymn ended, and I began to preach, but I found it impossible. You were not there, you, my pole-star. I drifted through my sermon as if I were floating in an oarless boat. I could not preach. You were not there. I had thought of you as I wrote my sermon. I talked to you in it. I told you my griefs in it. If you were not present to hear it, it was meaningless. I cannot endure this: "I fight against the stream, but all in vain." You must come back again, will you not? You will take pity on me. I will not write you again; I will not even look at you, but I must know you are there. I do not ask it for my sake alone, but for that of my congregation. They love me, and I them. But as I feel now, I can do nothing for them. If you stay away you deprive them of spiritual consolation. Can you take the responsibility? Yes, I know you will come.

Will she or will she not? That is the question which must decide the morning service today. It will be a solemn scene. The congregation will have read this, the believers in consumption, nervousness, and Satan. They will not believe it, and yet they will act as if they did. They will follow the clergyman's eyes, and when they settle on a girl they will whisper in chorus, "She has come." But if his eyes leave her and wander off, as the nightingale leaves the flower it mistakenly fancied for a moment was its own particular rose, they will whisper, "She has not come."

"Comes she, or comes she not?" That is the question with clergyman and congregation.

EVANSTON LITERARY GOSSIP.

The Public Entertainment Given by the Hinman and Adelphic Literary Societies on Friday Evening.

The public entertainment given by the Hinman and Adelphic Literary Societies of the Northwestern University, on Friday evening, was a brilliant success. The commodious and airy chapel was filled to overflowing with the wit, wisdom, and beauty of this classic town.

In times past, it has been the custom of these two societies to hold an annual contest and debate in which each would endeavor to assert its superiority; but this year, in harmony with the peaceful tendencies of the age, they joined in giving one of the most refreshing and piquant entertainments that Evanston has been favored with this season. These societies have a membership of over one hundred, a goodly portion of which are young ladies. Their halls are furnished elegantly and in excellent taste. The massive head of Webster and his compeers, statues and statuettes have perched o'er doors and taken refuge in cosy nooks.

The Hinman Society has an organ, through which the great masters, with the aid of gentle fingers, breathe forth their varied emotions.

The Adelphic Society's piano frequently gives forth dulcet sounds under the master-hands of Mr. H. A. Cooper, the organist of the Methodist Church, and a member of the society, and the young ladies whose sweet voices do much by their influence to destroy the asperities of debate.

Prof. Carhart, who had been invited to preside, ascended the rostrum at half-past seven, and after the invocation, music was given by the Hinman quartette. An excellent rendition entitled, the "Death of the First Born," followed, by Miss Parks. "Science in Literature" was the theme of the well pronounced oration of Mr. Leslie, of the Hinman Society.

Calliope again appeared upon the scene; upon her withdrawal the debate of the evening, on the question: "Are the influences to work that tend to preserve the perpetuity of the Union greater than those that tend to its destruction," was participated in by Messers. Kaufman (Hinman), H. A. Cooper (Adelphic), Stout (Adelphic), and F. M. Beatty (Hinman).

The irregular debate was excellent, considering that the speakers—Messrs. Omeliana, Lambert, Scott, and Arnold—were drawn by lot, and spoke extemporaneously; and the regular debate was of a higher order.

A vote of the house was taken on the merits of the question, and the verdict was, that the American Eagle will live forever.

Miss Eva Mattison, who has so often charmed Evanston audiences by the purity and sweetness of her voice, and her unaffected manner, sang in her usual happy manner, "Oh! Brightly Shines Joy's Rainbow Light." Miss Miriam G. Robb played the accompaniment. In response to a vehement encore she sang "The Songs I Sung on the Danube River."

Mr. Bristol read the "Subscription List," and W. G. Mathews failed to present many new thoughts on the *new* theme of "Temperance."

A chorus of male voices, under the leadership of Mr. Ford Hasted, *tolled* "That Old Familar Ball" as the closing performance.

The audience then were invited to the Society Halls where it is said that *some* "chased the glowing hours with flying feet," till night was morn.

The socities should be encouraged by this success, and may they often give such delightful entertainments.

Sewing Machines.

The cheapest and best sewing machine now manufactured for family use is probably the New Wilson. It works with equal facility on muslin, woollen, cloth, cambric, tarletan, flannel, and leather. It does not paralyze the spine, or wear out the operator in any way, neither does it demand an incessant stoppage to find out where the difficulty is. There is no difficulty. It runs smoothly and evenly, hems, fells, tucks, gathers, and binds. It does the finest and most beautiful work on cambric and linen. It also has the merit of being cheaper than any other first-class machine, as it can be purchased for $50. The feeding device is claimed to be an improvement on all other machines, and a special patent of the Wilson. It does not get out of order, nor break needles, nor slip, nor pucker the cloth. So complete has the Wilson Sewing Machine been made, by a skillful combination of brain and muscle, that it has left nothing to be desired. Salesroom at 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Epizootic Catarrh

Cured in three days by the use of Centaur Liniment. Keep your horses clean and warm,—no hard work nor exposure,—rub well the throat and neck with the famous Centaur Liniment, and your horse will be well in a few days. VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reed, Western Agents, No. 92 Lake street.

Pianos and Organs.

Piano purchasers will find a large assortment of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand and square pianos, and a great variety of Boston and New York pianos for sale or to rent, Smith's American organs in forty-four different styles. Time payments received. W. W. Kimball, corner Wabash avenue and Thirteenth street.

Important to Ladies.

Ladies will bear in mind that Webster Bros., Nos. 270 and 272 Wabash avenue, will open two new cases of imported pattern hats and bonnets, superior styles for winter, during this week, or as soon as the stages resume running.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Messrs. Reed & Sons are offering extra inducements in pianos. Besides the "Chickering," they have a fine assortment of other pianos, ranging in price from $225 to $500. Send for circular, or call and examine instruments, at No. 81 Sixteenth street, near Wabash avenue.

For Bathing Infants.

Burnett's Kalliston is soothing and cooling.

CLOAKS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer, during the present week, DECIDED BARGAINS in Paris & Berlin-Made Velvet Cloaks

Very elegant SPECIALTIES in Fur-Trimmed Beaver Cloth Cloaks.

Also, some very Nobby CLOTH WALKING JACKETS, For Young Ladies, all of which have been manufactured to our order by the leading European manufacturers, and specially adapted to the wants of our city customers.

FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

MUSICAL.

Chickering PIANOS! AT REED'S Temple of Music, 81 SIXTEENTH-ST.,

Range in price from $425 upward, and are sold on instalments. Nearly twice as many in use as those of any other. Without doubt the best Piano made.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL ARION PIANOS AND Estey Organs! AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS, 211 STATE-ST. SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. STORY & CAMP.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE HORSE DISEASE Announcement.

Notwithstanding the EPIZOOTIC has made its appearance in this city, and our horses are all disabled, we shall continue to fill our orders without any interruption.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly managers of the Railroads whose tracks terminate in the rear of our Store, for our ability to make this announcement.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO. Chicago, Nov. 4, 1872.

WM. B. STANNARD, No. 28 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST., FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horned horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults, English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT. The CHURCH BUILDING, on the southeast corner of Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. Will be rented for use as a Church or Hall, or for business purposes. Apply on the premises.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 4 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

REPUBLIC INS. CO. CERTIFICATES of indebtedness bought at market rates, by JAS. B. STOREY, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

DRY GOODS.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S Retail, 328 & 330 West Madison-st.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, the greatest inducements yet offered this season in Black and Colored Silks. In this Department we more than sustain the former wide reputation of this house. We have daily acknowledgments that for the same goods our prices are the lowest in the city.

250 Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, Selling way below value, and merits every lady's attention who is desirous of making a purchase this season.

Long & Square Wool Shawls, Long & Square Thibet Wool Shawls. Long & Square Paisley Shawls, Real & Imitation India Shawls, Greatly below value. Also, a few of those PLAID DRESS GOODS at 17c. per yard, worth 30c. Full stock of HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, of every description, and for every purpose, at prices to meet the approval of all.

HORSE DISEASE.

THE Horse Disease EPIZOOTIC INFLUENZA.

The publishers of "EVERY HORSE OWNER'S CYCLOPEDIA," wishing to have the book complete in every part, addressed an inquiry to Dr. McClure, the Editor, and widely known as a successful Veterinary Surgeon, asking whether the book contained a full account of the disease, and its proper treatment. To this inquiry Dr. McClure responded as follows—it speaks for itself:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1872. Messrs. PORTER & COATES: DEAR SIRS: In reply to your question, can only say that the disease now affecting large numbers of our horses is well and fully described on pages 28 and 29 of "EVERY HORSE OWNER'S CYCLOPEDIA," and a successful mode of treatment is therein contained. There is nothing that I can add to the article which will make it fuller or more explicit. Let any one who owns an animal affected with EPIZOOTIC INFLUENZA (the prevailing horse disease) follow the directions given in the book and he will pretty certainly effect a cure. Very truly, ROBERT McCLURE, M. D., Veterinary Surgeon.

"EVERY HORSE OWNER'S CYCLOPEDIA" is universally acknowledged to be the BEST horse-book ever published. Descriptive circulars sent on application. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. Agents Wanted. MOSES WARREN, 499 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

STATIONERY.

SMEAL & REBANKS, STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers, AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, Can be found at their NEW LOCATION, No. 183 East Washington-st. BINDERY running as usual under the supervision of Mr. SMEAL. Have a large stock of STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS, which they offer at New York cost to close old business. Call and see us at the Sign of "THE BIG BLANK BOOK," 183 East Washington-st., Rooms 1 & 2, up stairs. SMEAL & REBANKS, Agents.

STOVES, &c.

STOVES! STOVES! STEWART'S COOK STOVES, STEWART'S PARLOR STOVES, NEW AMERICAN COOK STOVES, ORIENTAL BASE BURNERS. Fire Iron Sets, Fire Iron Stands, Hearth Brushes, Coal Vases, Blower Holders, Coal Vases, And a large variety of new and desirable goods. DALTON'S, Corner of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

FURNACES. Lawson's, Diamond & Ruby Morning Glory, Morning Glory, Radiant Home, and Superior Parlor Stoves. Stewart's Cooking Stoves. HATCH & BREEZE, 508 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. M. KRONBERG, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Has removed to his new and elegant building, 183 STATE-ST., and is now prepared to offer to his patrons and the public the largest and best selected stock in his line ever shown in this city. Also, a complete line of watchmakers' materials and tools. Special inducements to the trade.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER. F. R. WOLFINGER, Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts. Refers by permission the Wood Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, jewelers.

FOR SALE.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS. A large assortment in velvet, morocco, and cheaper bindings. Wholesale and retail. THOS. J. BIRCHLER, 48 South Clark-st.

HORSE COVERS, To protect Horses from the Horse Epidemic. GEO. F. FOSTER, 13 South Market-st.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES. Allen, Coryell & C SUCCESSORS TO DAY, ALLEN & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 East Randolph

Horse Power Still holds out under the skilful management of Dr. G. Coryell, who has not lost a single day with his twenty horses since the epidemic commenced. Horses all in fine condition, and we will continue to sh all orders promptly, and if the rush is not too great will also help our neighbors out. Send along your orders and we w GUARANTEE prices to please and no extra charge for cartage.

GROCERS Will find a full assortment of B. T. Babbitt's Goods Consisting of BEST SOAP, N. Y. CITY SOAP, SOAP POWDER, CONC. POTASH, STAR YEAST POWDER, MED. SALERATUS, PURE SALERATUS, BAKING SODA, AT NO. 28 SOUTH CANAL-ST. J. S. DOTTEN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of C. L. RICE & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors, KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, at the old stand, 303 to 309 Canal-st. C. L. RICE, T. S. KIRKWOOD, W. A. DUNKLEE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. A Special Co-partnership has been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of manufacturing Wood-Working Machinery and dealing in Railway and Machinists' Supplies. The style of the firm is KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, and will continue for years from date, or until the first of ber, 1875. The general partners are S. Kirkwood and William A. Dunklee. The special partner is Charles L. Rice, who has contributed the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars to the Capital Stock. THOMAS S. KIRKWOOD, WILLIAM A. DUNKLEE. CHARLES L. RICE, Special. 1st November, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPLENDID HALL 72 and 74 North Clark-st., well suited for Sale Parties, and Soirees ... Committees should call at ... Hall, on the premises.

REINHARDT & FOREMAN 88 State-st., Merchant Tailors. ... daily of French and English goods, ... in the latest fashion.

Best Remedy Against Horse Disease. Teams of good Oxen for sale. HENRY MEYER, 174 West Randolph-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute. No. 133 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., ... and conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the cure of chronic and private diseases in both sexes. DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world. DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive and successful practice, both private and public. DR. COBURN has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without pain or cutting, but with a new French ... never fails. The COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE ... Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen ... His Books on Male and Female Diseases ... two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Office hours, ... 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 4__ STATE-ST., CHICAGO. ... AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. ... CONSULTATION FREE. ... SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen ... CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. ... Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. ... a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks, Chicago, Ill., office 419 South Clark-st., ... cures all forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, ... Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, ... of a delicate nature incident to the ... ladies and gentlemen ...

DR. J. H. CLARK, The able and well known specialist ... between Clark and State-sts. ... Address "DR. CLARK, 161 East Harrison-st."

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. ... Rubber Goods always on hand.

1855-1872.

Sixteen Years of a City Reformatory.

How Goodman Nichols ...ered His Gamins ... 1855.

Some Notes of the Chicago Reform School—The Closing Report of the Board of Guardians.

What Bad Boys Cost the Community in Which They Live

One cold November day in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five there was an unusual stir in the Court House ... pecially centering about the basement, where was the old Police Court. The ... the cells were filled with street gamins from all parts of the city. The policemen ... and went, swept here and there, and ... the alleys and choice warm locations under the bridges and snug coverts under the high sidewalks lost their occupants, for the ... fortunate little street waifs were to begin a new regime. The master spirit of the occasion was Rev. D. B. Nichols, a large-hearted, ... minded clergyman, with his heart so full of love for the boys that the sentiment ... all over him. He had been ... Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School, then being "established by the City of Chicago, as a school, or place for the education, employment, and reformation of all children of said city between the ages of 6 and 16 years who were destitute of proper parental care, ... up in a state of mendicancy, ignorance, ... or vice." No one doubted that, under ... or the other of these classes, so described, were enough of the small unfortunates of Chicago to give the school a respectable life, so far as numbers were concerned.

On the November day in question, the good Mr. Nichols got his outfit. A rare ... were. Do you know that there are few sights in life than a bad little boy? ... the capacities, the possibilities, the ... certainties of a future of crime bound ... these little ragged street-editions of hu... That little fist, now not larger than a ... claw, is hardening for deeds that may ... columns of criminal horrors. Community has begun to find that criminals are among our most expensive citizens, if you take only the taxpayers' view of the subject. Goodman Nichols was an optimist, however. He always ... ward the better possibilities. His kindly ... were always of the sort that rang "Turn again, Whittington, turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London." He was always hunting for future American Presidents and predicting George Stephensons under ragged ... ets, and insisted that the bare, bruised little feet might be shod to run for all that was glorious and godly above.

We remember when he called the roll of his fifteen boys; and gutter-snipes in the eyes of the policemen,—how they cheered, and how they made the welkin ring in the Court ... ward, while the bills of lading were being made out for their new destination. Mr. Nichols' ... of hopefulness came in quite as strongly ... matter of selecting a location for the new institution. No one but he would have dreamed of finding any utility and remaining value in the forlorn wooden shell, rickety and rattling, the old Cook County Poor House on the lake shore at Cleaverville, near the site and on the grounds with the present Reform School buildings. The Poor Farm at Jefferson had become the place of the old establishment in our suburbs, which had been left to fall to a frightfully dilapidated condition ... Mr. Nichols brought his ragged squad into occupancy. There was no such thing as prison discipline attempted, or even possible, but, ... there been, the new Superintendent resorted only to the law of love. And the boys loved him. It is a fact, well remembered, that Mr. Nichols and his boys were quite a Happy Family of the raree show order. He never wearied himself in chanting the praises of his boys, and they loved him after a shaggy, unkempt ... So the Chicago Reform School was established Nov. 30, 1855.

A month later, one night of intense, bitter cold, when the very air seemed to pelt you with its stinging particles, lashed by a winter tempest, the overheated stoves made necessary by the intense rigor, set the old Poor House ablaze. It burned like a brush heap, and so suddenly that good Mr. Nichols and his boys stood almost literally in their shirts on the lake shore, thankful for only so much, for of a verity their peril of a horrible death by fire came so near that it brushed them with its wings. ... teen years ago Cleaverville was only the ... neighborhood of a soap factory, and smelled like an exaggerated wash day. Residents were not numerous, and it was no small undertaking to find shelter for a brood thus pitilessly turned over to Eurus, Notus and Nox all at once. It looked as if the Chicago Reform School had died, aged one month.

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"... The Supreme Court of this State rendered a decision, declaring the law which gave us the power to ... for the ignorant, destitute, etc., null and void, ... thereby restraining the institution from continuing to ... the object for which it had been called into existence; or, in other words, the ignorant, the idle, the destitute, had to become criminals before they could legally be placed in the Reform Schools. This left the Board of Guardians almost powerless to carry the work of reformation to a successful issue, for on the very day that a boy's sentence expired (after the decision all inmates were committed for a stated ...

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

Allen, Coryell & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
Nos. 34 and 36 East Randolph-st.

Horse Power
Still holds out under the skillful management of Dr. Geo. Coryell, who has not lost a single day with his twenty horses since the epidemic commenced. Horses all in fine condition and we will continue to ship all orders promptly, and if the rush is not too great will also help our neighbors out. Send along your orders and we will GUARANTEE prices to please and no extra charge for cartage.

GROCERS
Will find a full assortment of
B. T. Babbitt's Goods
Consisting of
BEST SOAP, STAR YEAST POWDER,
N. Y. CITY SOAP, MED. SALERATUS,
SOAP POWDER, PURE SALERATUS,
CONC. POTASH, BAKING SODA,
AT
NO. 28 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
J. S. DOTTEN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of C. L. RICE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors, KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, at the old stand, 303 to 309 Canal-st.
C. L. RICE,
T. S. KIRKWOOD,
W. A. DUNKLEE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
A Special Co-partnership has been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of manufacturing Wood-Working Machinery and dealing in Railway and Machinists' Supplies. The style of the firm is KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, and will continue for three years from date, or until the first of November, 1875. The general partners are Thomas S. Kirkwood and William A. Dunklee. The special partner is Charles L. Rice, who has contributed the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars to the Capital Stock.
THOMAS S. KIRKWOOD,
WILLIAM A. DUNKLEE,
CHARLES L. RICE, Special.
1st November, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE SPLENDID HALL
... North Clark-st., well suited for Balls, Parties, and Soirees, is to be rented on favorable terms. ... should call at BLAKE'S ... on the premises.

REINHARDT & FOREMAN,
... Merchant Tailors. New styles ... of French and English goods, which are ... latest fashion.

Best Remedy Against Horse Disease.
Teams of good Oxen for sale. HENRY MEYER, 174 West Randolph-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.
COBURN
Medical Institute
... West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., ... conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the treatment of chronic and private diseases in both sexes. DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best ... in the world. DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive ... practice, both private and public. DR. COBURN has had more experience in the ... of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without ... or cutting, but with a new French Dilator, which never fails. ...

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO. ...

Dr. F. Brooks,
... office 410 South Clark-st., ...

DR. J. H. CLARK,
... Clark and State-sts. ... DR. CLARK, 153 East Harrison-st. ...

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,
... Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted personally or by mail, free of charge ... Dr. Kean is the only physician in the city who ... Goods always on hand.

1855-1872.

Sixteen Years of a City Reformatory.

How Goodman Nichols Gathered His Gamins in 1855.

Some Notes of the Chicago Reform School—The Closing Report of the Late Board of Guardians.

What Bad Boys Cost the Community in Which They Live

One cold November day in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five there was an unusual stir in the Court House Square, especially centering about the basement corner where was the old Police Court. The dingy little cells were filled with street gamins collected from all parts of the city. The policemen came and went, swept here and there, and that night the alleys and choice warm locations under the bridges and snug coverts under the high wooden sidewalks lost their occupants, for the poor unfortunate little street waifs were to begin a new regime. The master spirit of the occasion was Rev. D. B. Nichols, a large-hearted, simple-minded clergyman, with his heart so full of love for the boys that the sentiment gushed all over him. He had been appointed Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School, then being "established by the City of Chicago, as a school, or place for the education, employment, and reformation of all children in said city between the ages of 6 and 16 years, who were destitute of proper parental care, growing up in a state of mendicancy, ignorance, idleness, or vice." No one doubted that, under some one or the other of these classes, so described, there were enough of the small unfortunates in Chicago to give the school a respectable start in life, so far as numbers were concerned.

On the November day in question, therefore, good Mr. Nichols got his outfit. A rare set they were. Do you know that there are few sadder sights in life than a bad little boy? Think of the capacities, the possibilities, the alarming certainties of a future of crime bound up in these little ragged street-editions of humanity. That little fist, now not larger than a wren's claw, is hardening for deeds that may fill the columns of criminal horrors. Community has begun to find that criminals are among our most expensive citizens, if you take only the taxpayers' view of the subject. Goodman Nichols was an optimist, however. He always faced toward the better possibilities. His kindly chimes were always of the sort that rang "Turn again, Whittington, turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London." He was always hunting for future American Presidents and predestined George Stephensons under ragged small jackets, and insisted that the bare, bruised little feet might be shod to run for all that was glorious below and godly above.

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From 1860 to 1868, Mr. Perkins, the present Superintendent of the State Reform School at Pontiac, held control of the affairs of the Chicago Reform School, which position he resigned for the Wardenship of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Turner succeeding him, and remaining at his post until the final closing of the institution were handed in and its career of usefulness closed, in what is now before us, the sixteenth and Final Report of the Board of Guardians of the Chicago Reform School to the Common Council.

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First. The Supreme Court of this State rendered a decision declaring the law which gave us the power to ... the ignorant, destitute, etc., *null and void*, thereby restraining the institution from continuing to ... the object for which it had been called into ... in other words, the ignorant, the idle, ... destitute, had to become criminals before they could legally be placed in the Reform Schools. This left the Board of Guardians almost powerless to carry the work of reformation to a successful issue, for the very day that a boy's sentence expired (after all inmates were committed for a stated term) their guardianship over him ceased. They could not offer the same inducements and rewards for continued good behavior as they had heretofore, nor could they, under the above decision, perform their entire duties as guardians, according to the law by which they held their appointment.

Second. In September, 1871, the city and county authorities concluded an arrangement whereby the city on her part agreed to remove the institution and deliver up the grounds and improvements to the county Oct. 1, 1872, and the county authorities agreeing on their part to pay the City of Chicago the sum of $80,000 for all improvements on the premises known as the Reform School grounds. Immediately after the above contract was arranged, the Board of Guardians (notwithstanding the legal difficulties they had to encounter, for they hoped, at that time, to have them righted) commenced to look out a new location on which to build, but the fire came and changed things very materially.

Third. The fire of Oct. 9, which laid one-third of our city in ashes, combined with the decision of the Supreme Court, and the giving up of our buildings to the county in October, could lead to but one inference, which the Board were not slow to adopt, for at their first meeting on Oct. 16, 1871, a resolution was passed, urging upon our Representatives, at Springfield, the necessity of introducing a bill, providing for the transfer of the sentenced inmates of this institution to the State Reform School at Pontiac, which bill, as previously stated, came into operation May 21, 1872.

Some facts deserve to be stated presented in this sixteen years' history of the institution. In that period, 1,284 boys were the subjects of its care. Of these, 581 were Irish, 217 of American parentage, and 213 German. The ages of a large majority of these subjects were from 12 to 15 years. Petit larceny is set down as the cause of arrest in nearly one-half the entire number of cases. More than one-third were sons of widows. But 30 have died in the institution in the whole period. For the whole time, it is noteworthy, that Hon. Mark Skinner, E. S. Wadsworth, Joseph H. Gray, and E. H. Sheldon have been members of the Board of Guardians. The total expenditures of the Chicago Reform School, in the sixteen years of its existence, were $532,737.18. Deducting receipts from industrial department, and the value of improvements, and the total current expense is $338,707.50, ranging from $4,664 in 1856, to $40,635 in 1867, the year of largest expenditure.

It is not so easy to present the balance-column of this expenditure. The ragged little mudlarks that were bland Mr. Nichols' first charge have seen sixteen years roll over their heads, and have, some of them, it is known, entered upon lives of usefulness. Indeed, Mr. Nichols used to dampen with frequent tears of joy a volume of manuscript letters from his boys abroad, and probably does so yet, though of late years his pets have taken a darker shade, for he has been long a worker among the Freedmen, and is now Librarian of their College in Washington.

Community is still turning out bad boys to ripen into bad men, and the reformatory process must keep even pace with the other functions of our social scheme. Only we now send our Chicago gamins to Pontiac, and the State of Illinois foots the bills—one circumstance we shall not regret, until we have wiped out from city expense account all traces of the Great Fire.

SEWARD.

Clarum et venerabile nomen.

My soul forth from her humble hall
Steals mute and trembling. The pall
Of greatness gorgeously overwrought with woe,
Has passed; the wondrous wave
Of public pageantry, solemn, and grand, and slow,
With seemly splendor bore him to an honored grave.

Yet, O my soul, 'tis meet—'tis meet;
Lay the soiled sandals from thy feet;
In holy hush of twilight thoughts, draw near.
So, bare thy brow, and stand
With reverential love; thy friend reposes here!
Weep o'er him softly, and strew flowers with pious hand.

What matter though the tongues of Fame,
Adown the long years, trill his name,
In harmonies attuned to noblest thought
And sweetest charities;
The grand heroic deeds his will and wisdom wrought;
His toilful life, replete with virtuous victories?

Illustrious dead! who held thee dear,
Fair Liberty! whose spirit's ear,
Methinks, doth listen now with glad surprise
To note thy children's feet
Stirring the autumn leaves; who, from the warm bright skies,
Looks lovingly,—for Heaven and Earth do sometimes meet.

Look thou, O Union, sore bereft!
What bright example has he left!
Enwrap thee in his shining mantle—Peace;
So shall thy sons awake
To one fraternal handshake—feuds fraternal cease—
One common interest all unite, from Gulf to Lake.

America! well may'st thou bring
Thy tears—the choicest offering
That ever graced the proudest conqueror's shrine;
Bedew the precious sod!
'Tis thine—the Patriot's grave—Humanity, thine, thine,—
His name, who lived for Freedom, Brotherhood, and God.

VIDA VENTURE.

FASHION.

Lace shawls appear to be again in style.

—Monkey skin will be a fashionable fur this winter.

—Spotted short veils, or voilettes, have gone quite out of fashion.

—The latest place for monograms is in the corner of ladies' veils.

—Alligator leather is a fashionable material for gentlemen's walking boots this winter.

—Minute diamonds are now worn for vest buttons in full dress.

—Tight-fitting sleeveless jackets of velvet will be much worn over street costumes of silk during November.

—Sixty-five new colors in dress materials have been introduced to the notice of the feminine world this fall.

—Vinaigrettes are now made of dull gold, to represent a hunting horn, and hung at the waist belt.

—The red leather belts worn for the past six months by our fashionable women are going out of style quite as rapidly as they came in.

—Monograms on note paper are larger and more elaborate than ever.

—Bohemian garnets, set in silver, are becoming fashionable for demi-toilette jewelry.

—The most popular round hat of the season is modelled after a Spanish bull-fighter's helmet.

—Blue and black are the only colors admissible for gentlemen's neck-wear this fall.

—Diamonds are now, to a great extent, set in dull filigree work.

—The latest thing in fruit-dishes is a huge silver watermelon cut in points and lined with gold.

—Natural flowers are used for decorating the hair in Berlin, and from a concentration of fashionables at the opera a very strong and pleasant perfume arises.

—Roman scarf sashes continue to be highly fashionable, and young ladies just from Paris tell us they are all the rage.

—Ladies and gentlemen promenading together of afternoons this fall are commanded by fashion to walk arm in arm.

—Tiled hearths, with glittering fire-dogs and glowing wood fires, have become very fashionable for back parlors and libraries.

—At the really select parties and receptions of the coming season in New York, wine will be banished from the table and no "cold tea" provided in the gentlemen's dressing-room.

—Double-breasted jackets,—similar to those worn last winter,—will be fashionable among our Beau Brummels once more. Those of heavy cloth are preferred, as they are sufficiently thick to do away with overcoats.

—All sorts of queerly-colored Bohemian glass are now fashionable for dinner-sets.

—It is fashionable with aristocratic young ladies of France to have their monograms embroidered on the bottom of their bottines.

—Chignons are growing higher every day. Full dress structures on ladies' heads are architecturally grand—castles in the hair, in fact.

—The Gothic style (so called) of jewelry is much in vogue. It consists of transparent enamelling of various colors set in gold filigree work.

—White corduroy jackets, trimmed with black velvet, are quite in favor for house wear among fashionable young ladies.

—The latest thing in gentlemen's jewelry consists of small bronzes, modelled from the antique. A beautiful specimen is a scarf pin of the head and shoulders of the Apollo Belvidere.

—A French fashion writer says: "Almost every year fashion adds another button to ladies' kid gloves. They will reach to the elbow shortly, as in the days of our grandmothers."

—Young ladies just returned from Europe announce the fact by appearing on the streets in most eccentric garments and suits, which are proclaimed to admiring friends as the "very latest rage in Paris, my dear."

—Ladies' leather belts are now worn three inches wide, colored to match the toilette, with a large buckle of oxydized silver, and a short chain of the same material, to which is suspended the umbrella, fan, bunch of keys or watch.

—At one of the New York up-town churches, a slate, containing a list of the weddings to be celebrated during the week, is hung in the vestibule every Sunday for the benefit of the young ladies of the congregation.

—A neat little gilt button-hook, with a tortoise shell or agate handle, is now carried by ladies as a glove-fastener, and is much superior to the hairpin. It sometimes has a handle shaped like the haft of a dagger, and worn in a Russian leather sheath, swung by a couple of gilt chains to the belt.

ENGLISH STATUTE-FAIRS.

The Old City of Warwick—An Antiquarian and Artistic Paradise.

The Fair as it Was and Is—Appearance of the Girls and Men.

Picturesque-Grotesque Scenes—The Merrymakings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1872.

Amid the many evidences around us of the business-like activity of the modern spirit, it is very deceitful to be now and then reminded of the leisurely enjoyments of the olden time. The annual Statute Fairs in England, dating from most ancient days, may serve this purpose. Such fairs are common in the Mother Country at this season of the year; and the last, and perhaps the best, from our point of view, was held at Warwick on the Saturday following Michaelmas-Day.

WARWICK

is a very old city, and its proximity to Leamington enables it to enjoy the dignified repose of age. Leamington does the hard work of the district, receives visitors, buys and sells, and generally transacts business for all the country round,—leaving the older city but little more to do than to sit down and contemplate its own wrinkles in the glass of Time. Warwick is the antiquarian's and the artist's paradise,—full of local history for the first, and, for the last, of those precious "bits" of house-scenery of which fine pictures are made. You may hear there of charities many centuries old, and enter the dwellings of their founders, ranged in delightfully quaint streets. Seen when few people are about,—and they may be thus seen very often during the day,—these street seem to have no sort of association with this age. The imagination readily peoples them with the figures of our earlier classical drama; but it costs a great mental effort to fill in the ideal picture with the forms of to-day. Councillor and jester, gallant and knight, may at any moment, it seems, step forth to talk blank verse about the many-colored life of the past. The modern dreamer most fortunately cannot see himself, or his garb and air would at once stamp him an intruder. Should another person of the period come in view, the anachronism is as keenly resented as though a prompter or a call-boy had stepped in front of a Shakspearean set-scene. Even the newer houses are of the red brick of Queen Anne's time, and the offence of their comparative youth is judiciously cloaked in ivy and in moss.

THE POOR

have their share in this inheritance of associations; and twelve peculiarly privileged old men of their number live secure from want in a building which, although it is but a kind of almshouse, seems a very Palace of Delight to every stranger visiting the town. Nothing finer in its way than this "Leycester Hospital" is to be seen in England. It stands as it was left by the artificers of Queen Elizabeth's time; and its old oak cabinet and chairs are each worth a volume of history. In one of its chambers hangs a scrap of Amy Robsart's embroidery; in another King James I once sat down to feast, with Fulke Greville at the board. The carved Bear with Ragged Staff keeps watch over the courtyard; and his effigy, stamped in silver, is stitched to the cloaks of ancient pattern in which the "Brethren" walk abroad. An inscription over the refectory door reminds these aged pensioners that they should deal kindly one with another; a legend running above the Master's porch says that rulers of men must be just.

It is a great thing for England to possess, along with her docks and warehouses, these stores of

FINE OLD CRUSTED POETRY.

In Warwick, the legacy is rarely diminished by the hands of innovation. The man who left the place half-century ago would still find it the city of his youth. Such a traveller, on catching sight of the spire of St. Mary's, might with perfect propriety yield to emotion; if he were approaching the chimneys of London in the like case, it would be inexcusable to shed a tear.

THE FAIR.

As for the Fair, it has been greatly diverted from its original purpose. The old Statute Fair supplied one of the prime wants of rural life. It offered masters and men in the aggregate almost their entire opportunity of communication for business purposes. Farms were fewer and farther apart than now; advertising was unknown; and so it came to be a custom, sanctioned by statute, that on a given day, all masters who wanted servants, and all servants who wanted masters, should assemble in the market place of the provincial capital. These meetings gradually assumed a festive character. The hiring was for a year; and it was natural that, after an engagement of that magnitude had been concluded, the parties should seek a little diversion. In England, institutions rarely perish; they simply change. Although farmers and servants in time found other ways of making their wants known to each other, they continued

TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL FAIR;

but they came more and more for amusement, and less for business. To-day the hiring still takes place at Michaelmas; but they are effected mainly through the medium of the registry-offices and the newspapers. But many of the good old-fashioned sort of servants stand in the market-place, if only for the fun of the thing; and some few go there to seek engagements in the ancient way. Nearly everybody, in fact, finds something to his mind in the incidents of the gathering. The thrifty rustic meets the petty chapman and lays in a store of house-goods, and the convivial rustic meets his friend; it is an annual marketing for the one, and an annual revel for the other. So that, on this October day of 1872, the market-place seems just as full as it is said to have been of yore, and long rows of men and women await the bidders for their service. One looks in vain for the typical peasants of porcelain paintings or of the stage.

THE GIRLS

are by no means all rosy or plump; and if they wear pretty rustic hats, it is only because that is the last fashion which has reached them from town. Their dress is a distorted reflection of the London modes, wholly uncharacteristic, and therefore wholly unbecoming,—a jumble of styles: The skirts of Regent street and the hob-nailed boots of the field, this year's novelty in bodices and the ugly woollen "comforter" of all time. Their great hands are rendered doubly conspicuous by being encased in bulgy cloth gloves of preposterous dye. Some of the wearers, indeed, seem all hands and feet, and may be said to be persons with a constitutional tendency to extremes. But, side by side with their pale faces and shrunken bodies, are young women of Herculean mould,—the "strapping wenches" dear to the English matron's heart. This Michaelmas trip to Warwick is, with them, a first outlook on the great world; but their immobile features fail to give expression to the wonder that must stir their hearts. Stone statues, transferred from Thebes to Bloomsbury, could hardly seem less sensible of a change of condition.

THE FARMERS' WIVES

who have come to inspect them have all the daring curiosity of the visitors to a museum, who look right into the eyes of the naturesque curiosities without fearing any answering gaze of surprise or indignation. In their dress and general appearance, these rustic dames stand midway between the farm-girls and the great town-ladies, their common model. The younger ones have brought with them certain little dainty airs of gentility,—just a little damaged, indeed, by the jolting of the carts, but still quite as effective for country-use as if they had been conveyed on carriage-springs from London. Their mothers, though not above the vanities of the toilette, have a large reserve of attention to bestow on the immediate business in hand. They question the servant-wenches as to age, strength, and capabilities, with the minutest care, and, when they hear of anything likely to suit them, book the names and addresses of references, and take all due precautions against deceit and disappointment.

THE MEN

standing for hire are a more entertaining study; for, unlike the girls, who are, in nearly all cases, accompanied by relatives on guard, they are free to enjoy all the fun of the fair. They are more numerous than the domestic servants, but they are grouped with less precision. They form knots of gossippers here and there, and they have sometimes to be fetched out of the public houses to conclude a bargain. Their callings are indicated by little distinctive labels tied to the button-hole; a twist of whipcord for the waggoners and plowmen; a tuft of wool for shepherds; and, for the cowboys, a few hairs out of Sukey's tail. Perhaps some young genius with the undeveloped germ of a steam engine or a volume of poems in his brain, is in the throng, and will hereafter date his first opening in life from his visit to the Warwick "Statties."

It is a scene worth remembering by all, if only for its effects of

THE PICTURESQUE-GROTESQUE.

The men, like the women just noticed, wear no distinctive garb, but each is a coarse caricature of the dandyism of the capital. A few ancients appear in the smock-frocks of their calling; the great majority are in shining black from head to heel, save for their green and yellow ties, which harmonize to the eye about as well as cream and vinegar to the palate. And this best suit of cloth is evidently no very modern innovation, for one old fellow is conspicuous by a cut of coat dating from the reign of His Majesty George the Fourth. Words can hardly do justice to this portentous garment and its wearer. The skin-tight sleeves, made to show off the rounded arm of the beau, are strained in all sorts of unsightly angles over the poor plowman's wrist and elbow-bones. The great roll-collar which should serve as an imposing frame-work, for the glories of the vest and tie, reveals nothing but the wretched anti-climax of a strip of bonnet-riband twisted round the neck in a sailor's knot. There is a waist to the garment, but none to its owner. Poole might look on such a man and die, as many another artist has succumbed under a shock to the nice susceptibilities of taste. But the rustic has the calm happiness of a sense of perfect propriety. The younger ones are more demonstrative in their joy.

Men are distinguished from the lower animals in growing insolent as they perceive themselves to be numerous. Five hundred sheep are as timid as one, but five hundred of the weakest and most downtrodden human beings on earth could not come together without manifesting a desire to

"SQUARE UP" TO FORTUNE.

The countryman, isolated in field-labor, has here a sense of unity with his class, and it requires but a very little ale to make him look as though he would relish a row with a policeman. His shouts of "Come on, Tommy," to lagging friends, are frequent, and they are significant as the rough expression of the universal man's delight at the thought that he has a backer in the world. The "Tommy" in question would, in general, make but a poor second in the strife with Fate; but, where no contest is imminent, it is but natural that the utmost confidence should be felt in his powers. This new soul of valor in poor Hodge finds its warrior's joy in contests at

THE PUNCHING MACHINE,—

a figure of Robin Hood with a spring-cushion filled to the chest. You strike the cushion, and a dial-plate registers the force of the blow in figures which stand for stones of weight. It is as seductive as gambling. Hodge strikes 30 stone; Giles strikes 30½. Hodge gathers himself together for a mightier effort, and registers 31. There is a cloud on the face of Giles,—a red cloud, for he flushes with the suppressed breathing of determination. His lips are as one straight-line with wrathful purpose. He delivers a blow which makes Robin tremble in every limb, and sends the needle flying round to 33. At this juncture, it is quite on the cards that Hodge, carried away by the associations of the sport, may offer to fight him, and they will forthwith register their punching powers on each other's bodies until the police intervene. Whichever way it may turn out, there will be plenty of bustle and noise, for sound and fury signify very much at fairs. Here are the hawkers bawling out a "new" ballad,

"THE OUTLANDISH KNIGHT."

An outlandish knight came from the Northlands,
And he came wooing to me;
He told me he'd take me unto the Northlands,
And there he would marry me.

And so on, as ballad-hawkers have bawled out the same novelty for the centuries since first the song was written. But these little deceptions are readily tolerated at the Fair.

THE "CHEAP JACK"

over there is known to be full of them, yet people crowd round his wagon for all that. Long habit has given the man the first requisite of success in "public life;" he can see at a glance the humor of his crowd. He serves them with shilling pocket-knives, with sixpenny pairs of braces, and with fourpenny tobacco-pouches, in quick succession, laying one article aside for another with an insight that anticipates the fall of the demand, for it would never do to let his customers be the first to find out that they had had enough.

IN THE MORE ENTERTAINING,

as distinct from the useful, parts of the fair, we have monsters, wild animals, and performing brutes, in the usual variety. A woman in charge of a peep-show nurses a baby, plays an organ, and beats a drum, all at the same time. Her heart is clearly in first-mentioned part of the work, though she contrives to throw a great deal of physical energy into her musical appeals to the crowd. Somehow showmen seem more natural than others, because of the fine foil afforded by the artificialities of their calling.

The question,

HOW SHALL THE PEOPLE EAT?

has been answered by a speculative butcher, who invites the public to that old English delicacy, "an ox roasted whole." Those who have once tasted this dish will never have their beef done any other way. It is a sample of a somewhat costly practice: First, buy your ox; then bind him fast with chains to a long horizontal pole, and kindle a great coal-fire against a brick wall, built up some three feet from the spit. Put him down at midnight, and by 10 the next morning he will afford you a prime cut of the juciest beef. To keep him from burning, wrap him up in newspapers, with the leading articles outside, so that the two lusty fellows who turn the handle of the spit may beguile the tedium of their task with mental improvement. The beef is sold at sixpence and a shilling the portion. But those who are not satisfied with that fare may find a subtly-compounded delicacy elsewhere in the shape of a whelk laid out on an oyster-shell,—a dish which belongs to the poetry of good eating by virtue of its appeal to the imagination.

When all have feasted their fill, and the day's show of business is over, the servants of both sexes meet in the large tap-rooms of the public-houses, where

DANCING SETS IN

with great severity to the music of the fiddle. But such festivities are not for the Muse of this history; enough that the Licensing law most fortunately obliges them to terminate at 11 o'clock.

SO THIS WERE BEST.

It seems to me that Mother Earth
Is weary from eternal toil
And bringing forth by fretted soil
In all the agonies of birth:
Sit down! sit down! Lo! it were best
That we should rest, that she should rest.

Let buffalo possess the land,
Let foxes populate the towns,
And wild deer wander through the downs,
Here we will laugh, nor lift a hand;
And laugh that man should ever care
For flock or field or mansion fair!

No ship shall founder in the seas,
No soldier fall in martial line,
Nor miner perish in the mine,
Here we shall tent beneath the trees,
Where wife nor maid shall wait or weep,
For earth shall sleep, and all shall sleep.

I think we then shall all be glad,
At least, I know we are not now;
Not one. And even Earth, somehow,
Seems growing old and over-sad.
Then fold your hands, for it were best
That we should rest, that she should rest.

—*Joaquin Miller.*

A Burglar Taken from Jail and Lynched—Sudden Death of the Jailer.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Nov. 2.

A few days ago a man named White was arrested for burglarizing several rooms at the Chilcott House, Puebla, and turned him over to the authorities there. He was examined, and bound over in the sum of $8,400. With audacious cheek, he pleaded not guilty, alleging that the property found in his possession was handed him by another party in Denver, and that he was entirely ignorant of receiving stolen goods. It will be remembered that he confessed to Sheriff Cook having taken the watches and the money from the Chilcott House. His ride to Puebla made him forget this circumstance. After his examination he was remanded to jail.

During the night of Thursday, several parties unknown, took it into their heads to dispose of White's case in the most summary manner. Going to the jail, they effected an entrance by some means and bound and gagged the jailor, after which they took White from his cell and led him to a telegraph pole about 200 yards from the court house, and there hung him. The body was discovered dangling, bareheaded, barefooted, and with no clothes except pantaloons and shirt. The corpse hung there until noon, when it was cut down and interred. The rope used was a common clothes line.

One of the most singular features of this tragedy is yet to be recorded. The jailer, Mr. Briggs, who was in charge of the jail, and who was bound as above stated, died on yesterday, within ten hours after White was taken from the jail. It is said that his death was caused by heart disease, superinduced by the excitement attending the transactions of the night before.

RELIGIONS.

ORIENTAL RELIGIONS, AND THEIR RELATION TO UNIVERSAL RELIGION. By SAMUEL JOHNSON. INDIA. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Under the investigations which Mr. Johnson gives us in this book lies the scientific spirit that is now animating modern research, and giving our physicists and metaphysicists a freedom of reach and freshness of result impossible in the dull, traditional circle of authority and unthinking faith. Somebody has said there are no solitary facts in Nature. Explorers in the realm of the material forces are showing, as Huxley has done, that the diverse phenomena of life are underpinned by one great structural law. The microscopic fungi which swarm by millions in a simple fly; the giant pine of California, of cathedral height; the Indian fig-tree, shadowing acres; the animalcules of mid-ocean, so minute that millions may dance on the point of a needle; the Finner whale, hugest of beasts, disporting ninety feet of bone and blubber on billows that would overcome a man-of-war; the flower that decks our maidens, and the blood that courses through their veins, are all but varying combinations of the same essential germs. Heat, and light, and electricity, and the laws of chemical combination, are believed, by the most advanced thinkers, to be essentially one. Spencer has developed the doctrines of evolution, till all thought, all life, all matter, are projected back into an almost pre-dictate past, in which they existed as identical atoms. Darwin and his school, in their studies, are suggesting the most unpleasant unities in animate nature. Tyndall is putting prayer on the same physical basis as gymnastic exercises. Buckle long ago taught that, beneath all the vicissitudes and variations of human action recorded in history, ran the same unifying and regnant laws for all men.

In carrying into the study of human theologies this same broad spirit of generalization, Mr. Johnson treads a path, not new, with such fresh zeal, that his results have all the charm of novelty. The point of application for his scholastic lever is India, and he seeks to find, in its religions and their effects, support for his theory that, under all the historic, traditional, doctrinal, ceremonial, and sentimental aspects of the world's religions, there may be found the manifestations of one spiritual purport of Nature,—one universal religion.

The studies presented in these volumes have been pursued for twenty years. The views they embody were mainly matured long ago; but, with a patience significant again of his scientific spirit, they were withheld, as Newton withheld the publication of his theory of gravitation, till the disclosures of later inquiry fortified the theory with facts. "Oriental Religions" is written, not in advocacy of Christianity, or Buddhism, or any other distinctive religion, but to elucidate the religious sentiment under all its great historic forms. Another generalization, which is in harmony with those of other sciences,—as where DeTocqueville teaches that all governments are rising to equality, and when Bastiat shows that all men are approaching the same level, and that the level is always rising,—is Mr. Johnson's theory, that, among all religions, there is a movement toward unity, on a plan where all their distinctive differences will disappear.

Mr. Johnson says that the distinction between "sacred" and "profane" history, interpret as we will, vanishes forever as we look into the historical derivation of ancient mythologies, which are only crude dreams of man's relations to the Infinite. The same fate befalls the claims of special religions to have been given to men perfect from the first, and to have been possessed of revelations Divine, and, consequently, complete and final. In this view, "profane history" is a misnomer. If anything is from God, all must be, and all things, mundane and supernal, must be of Divine origin. Millions of men, in all races, have been pressed on by their intuitive spiritual promptings, to look into the problems of origin, life, and future, and to give expression, in some form, to their imperfect insight. Civilization, our author says, is founded on Christianity only as a single one of many forces; but the whole process of growth is a process of Divine force. There is no point where the Deity enters, either in religion or other cosmical growth, for there is no point where he is absent.

What is distinctively called Christianity, Mr. Johnson claims, is but one step in an ever-unfolding evolution, or development in human thought; earlier and later beliefs are, and are right, by the same warrant of human nature that justifies Christianity. There is, between all religions, an essential harmony of origin and function, although between the defenders of the faith at the front, there has ever been perverse misunderstanding and conflict. Our author's sense of justice is touched by the partiality which seems to him to have been shown to the Christian creed at the expense of other faiths, and he proposes, as part of his task, to "place them on their real merits before the conscience of a civilization which has, until very recently, expended almost all its hospitality on the claims of Christianity alone." He represents the reaction against the assertions, that moral and religious truth had no existence before the Christian epoch, as if the Sermon on the Mount introduced into humanity the love and trust it taught; that belief in immortality came into the world through the teachings of the New Testament; that the virtues of Pagan philosophers were, as Calvin amiably charged, hypocritical; that the Sanskrit language and literature were, as Dugald Stewart said, inventions of Brahmans; that all that was noble and Divine in heathen religions was imported from the Hebrew books. The older religions should now be studied in the light of their own intrinsic values, "in the maturity of science, with something of the tenderness we feel for our own earliest intuitions and emotions; with a reverent use, too, of those faculties of imagination and contemplation which are our real way of access to essential relations and eternal truths." Religious philosophy, for instance, must look into the religious toleration prevailing in China from antiquity, to decide whether there was not in it the germ of the highest spiritual dignity attained in Europe or America. The self-abnegation of the Buddhists is equal, in practical benevolence, and in ardent zeal for ideal development, to the finest aspirations of our day. Even in the "element-worship" of the early Aryans is a germ of Monotheism which destroys the claim of the Shemitic Hebrews to the exclusive depositaries of the doctrine of One God. "Thus the cardinal virtues and beliefs belong, not to one religion, but to all religions; and the diversities of forms into which each of these ideals is broken by differences of race and culture do not affect its essential identity in them all. We everywhere find ourselves at home in the world's great faiths, through their common appeal to what is nearest and most familiar to us in solving the great facts and relations with which the soul is forever called to deal. Everywhere we greet essential meanings of the unity of God with man, of fate and freedom, of sacrifice, inspiration, progress, immortality, practical duties, and humanities, just as we everywhere find the mysteries of birth and death, the bliss of loving and sharing, the self-respect of moral loyalty, the stress of ideal desire."

These Divine insights, which have been appropriated exclusively by Christians, are found agitating the crude, social systems of Asia, and have illustrated their universality by the energy with which they have permeated early Oriental nations. These Divine insights and aspirations, under all religions, are but the humanitarian sentiment which seeks in religion, in democracy, in social reform, in culture, to breathe into our philosophy of life that oldest wisdom: the widow of love, and that great principle: truth, whatever be it consequences.

Whether these investigations, conducted by Mr. Johnson in this spirit, are, or are not, in harmony with the dominant religious thought of this day, the reviewer does not hesitate, without in any way standing sponsor for them, to commend them to all who love scholarly research, and are willing to weigh their statements in the philosophic mood of Herbert Spencer, who has said: "The profoundest of all infidelity is the fear lest the truth be bad."

Alpine Climbing—Ascents During the Past Summer.

A Geneva letter to the New York *Post* says: "The mountain climbers have been as busy as usual this summer. The summit of the Finsteraarhorn has been twice attained after incredible difficulties. In both instances the travellers' lives were endangered by a frightful *tourmente*.

"Two young Americans ascended the other day from Bex the Dent du Moncle. The youngest was but 15 years of age. They remained all night at the village of Moncle, and at 4 a. m. began the ascent. For a short distance, at the foot of the peak, they followed a chamois track over sharp stones on their hands and knees. The latter part of the way is up an almost perpendicular wall, but by noon the youngest of the party had surmounted it and stood, "Young America" *in propria persona*, on the very summit. The view is said to be very fine and including seven lakes. In descending they seated themselves on the glacier of Matinet and took such a slide as their young brethren in Boston or Portland would like to attempt. They timed themselves, and made a mile a minute. Whether they are, or could have been right in their calculations, and what would have become of them, if they had not been, we do not pretend to say. However, at 8 o'clock they were in the bath at Bex, and that same evening the pet lions at a ball.

"The glacier between Pitz Rosetsch and the Bernina to climb, which has often been in vain attempted, was also ascended last month by Dr. Gussfeld, of Berlin. A wall of ice, 1,000 feet high, had to be climbed by steps, every one of which was cut as they went along. Indeed, so severe was this part of their labor, that after having accomplished half of it they were obliged to descend and rest for the night on the Alp Misaun. Early the next morning they resumed their labor, however, and a little after noon reached the summit. Among those who have ascended Mont Blanc are a gentleman 60 years of age, and three young English girls, the eldest of whom is but 21, and the youngest 14. Their little sister, aged 12, went as far as the Grands Mulets, but, seeming fatigued, was persuaded to go no further.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

Gareth and Lynette.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Arthurian idylls are now complete. A prefatory note to the present poem, which comes from the press of Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., tells us that, in the sequence of the legends "Gareth Follows The Coming of Arthur, and the Last Tournament precedes Guinevere." It will be for a deliberate and careful criticism, taking the whole wonderful series together, and judging of the relation of the several parts to the whole, to assign "The Idylls of the King" its proper place among the writings of the present Laureate of England. Whatever may be the result of such general judgment, "Guinevere" will probably be reckoned the finest piece in thought and imagery that Tennyson has wrought, while "Gareth and Lynette" will remain among his minor efforts, yet deemed worthier than "Pelleas and Ettarre" or "The Last Tournament" to be part of the warp and woof of the wondrous tapestry.

The story is of a youth, son of Lot and Bellicent, who, thus royally born, is not permitted to approve himself a knight by deeds of arms, but is kept ingloriously tied to the Queen's apron-string. Gareth chafes at this the more because he has two brothers already enrolled "in that fair order of the Table Round," and entreats his mother to let him go to Arthur's Court. She refuses, upon one or another pretext, for a time, telling him there is even a doubt as to Arthur's right to the crown, many supposing him to be a changeling, but Gareth rejects the suggestion of "not proven" the rightful King with citation of his kingly deeds:

"Not proven, who swept the dust of ruin'd Rome,
From off the threshold of the realm, and crush'd
The Idolaters, and made the people free?
Who should be King save him who makes us free?"

Bellicent at last, to stop further entreaty, consents that Gareth shall go to Arthur, but only to assume a menial position in the household, little dreaming that he will so degrade himself—

"Prince, thou shalt go disguised to Arthur's hall,
And hire thyself to serve for meats and drinks
Among the scullions and the kitchen-knaves,
And those that hand the dish across the bar.
Nor shalt thou tell thy name to any one,
And thou shalt serve a twelvemonth and a day."

It is indeed a hard condition to impose upon the high-spirited boy.

Silent awhile was Gareth, then replied:
"The thrall in person may be free in soul,
And I shall see the jousts. Thy son am I,
And since thou art my mother, must obey.
I therefore yield me freely to thy will;
For hence will I, disguised, and hire myself
To serve with scullions and with kitchen-knaves;
Nor tell my name to any—no, not the King."

Gareth, then, taking with him two companions, sets out on his journey, all three clad as tillers of the soil. They reach Camelot, which has flashed upon them from afar through the mist, and disappeared and flashed again, until they believed it an enchanted city, and entering its gateway, richly sculptured with the wars of Arthur, they come upon a seer who detects their disguise, but lets them pass. The description of Camelot, which we remember in a hundred felicitous touches as the "dim rich city" heretofore, is glorious with well-set words and lovely images, such as belong to Tennyson alone. At length, reaching the palace, Gareth is consigned to the care of Sir Kay, the Seneschal, and spends a month among the pots and pans, when his mother releases him from the promise of scullionery. The youth then in heart of hope approaches the King and begs the opportunity for distinction in knightly prowess.

"I have staggered thy strong Gawain in a tilt
For pastime; yea, he said it; joust can I.
Make me thy knight—in secret! let my name
Be hidd'n, and give me the first quest, I spring
Like flame from ashes."

Here the King's calm eye
Fell on, and checked, and made him flush, and bow
Lowly to kiss his hand, who answered him,
"Son, the good mother let me know thee here,
And sent her wish that I would yield thee thine.
Make thee my knight? my knights are sworn to vows
Of utter hardihood, utter gentleness,
And, loving, utter faithfulness in love,
And uttermost obedience to the King."

Then Gareth, lightly springing from his knees,
"My King, for hardihood I can promise thee.
For uttermost obedience make demand
Of whom ye gave me to, the Seneschal,
No mellow master of the meats and drinks!
And as for love, God wot, I love not yet,
But love I shall, God willing."

The King accedes, but on condition that Lancelot shall know of it, and then he charges Lancelot, without Gareth's knowledge, that, as the youth is yet untried in feats of arms, he shall follow him and rescue him from any serious danger that may impend. The Lady Lyonors is besieged in her castle by four mighty bandits, and her younger sister, Lynette, comes to beg that Lancelot shall be sent by Arthur to release her. These bandits guard four passes of the river that runs in loops around Castle Perilous, and, in Lynette's language:

"Three of these,
Proud in their fantasy, call themselves the Day,
Morning Star, and Noon Sun, and Evening Star,
Being strong fools, and never a whit more wise
The fourth, who always rideth arm'd in black,
A huge man beast of boundless savagery,
He names himself the Night, and oftener Death,
And wears a helmet mounted with a skull,
And bears a skeleton figured on his arms,
To show that who may slay or 'scape the three,
Slain by himself shall enter endless Night,
And all these four be fools, but mighty men,
And therefore I am come for Lancelot."

Instead of Lancelot Arthur sends Gareth, who is continually snubbed by Lynette as a kitchen knave, but who rejoices none the less in the proud mission, and one by one vanquishes these "time o' day" bandits in turn. The first he encounters is "Morning Star," whose arming at the hands of his feminine attendants is thus described or pictured in tints so exquisite that, in producing it, Tennyson, like the angel in Dr. Holmes' little poem, must have taken "a sapphire pen and writ in rainbow dew:"

Then at his call, "O daughters of the Dawn,
And Servants of the Morning Star, approach,
Arm me;" from out the silken curtain-folds
Barefooted and bareheaded three fair girls
In gilt and rosy raiment came; their feet
In dewy grasses glisten'd; and the hair
All over glanced with dewdrop or with gem
Like sparkles in the stone Avanturine.
These arm'd him in blue arms, and gave a shield
Blue also, and thereon the morning star.
And Gareth silent gazed upon the knight,
Who stood a moment, ere his horse was brought,
Glorying; and in the stream beneath him, shone,
Immingled with Heaven's azure waveringly,
The gay pavilion and the naked feet,
His arms, the rosy raiment, and the star.

Having disposed of the three guards of the passes, Gareth meets Lancelot, who rides *incog.*, and in a tilt with him is unhorsed of course, but afterward cleaves the helm of the Black Knight or the Dark Knight, who calls himself Death, and out there comes the face of a blooming boy, "fresh as a flower new born," crying

"Slay me not: my three brethren bade me do it,
To make a horror all about the house,
And stay the world from Lady Lyonors.
They never dreamed the passes would be past."

This is, of course, the happy end of the leaguer of Lady Lyonors, and by degrees the disdainful Lynette is led to look on Gareth with more favorable eyes, which good fortune he thus celebrates in song:

"O Morning Star that smilest in the blue,
O star, my morning dream hath proven true,
Smile sweetly, thou! my loved hath smiled on me.

"O Sun, that wakenest all to bliss or pain,
O Moon, that layest all to sleep again,
Shine sweetly: twice my love hath smiled on me.

"O dewy flowers that open to the sun,
O dewy flowers that close when day is done,
Blow sweetly: twice my love hath smiled on me.

"O trefoil, sparkling on the rainy plain,
O rainbow, with three colors after rain,
Shine sweetly: thrice my love hath smiled on me."

Despite this tender lyric, however, it is left in doubt whether Gareth married the Lady of Castle Perilous or her sister:

And he that told the tale in older times
Says that Sir Gareth wedded Lyonors,
But he, that told it later, says Lynette.

The reader, recollecting the aids of Lynette and the petulance she showed on the journey, will wish for Gareth that he should take the Lady and leave Lynette to lead apes in a future state of existence.

This poem is marked by all the best characteristics of its author, but it is singularly free from inversions and perplexities of preterites, such as made "The Last Tournament" a gloomy conundrum. The feature will be noticed, the number of lines that are wholly monosyllabic. In laying aside the little volume it is with a regret that it is the last of the Arthurian idylls, for for many of which there seemed to be abundant material.

FUN.

A pious Oregon woman wants a divorce from her husband because he shot, on Sunday, a bear that was killing his hogs.

—Why should one be cautious about confiding a secret to his relations? Because "blood will tell."

—The first exclamation of an American belle on entering the cathedral at Milan, was, "Oh, what a church to get married in!"

—Woman ought to do all she can to make this world a paradise for men, as it was all her fault he lost the other.

—Small boy (at play with pop-gun, to sensitive elderly gentleman): "Does this noise annoy you, uncle?" Elderly gentleman: "No, my boy. It sounds like the pop of a cork."

—"Remember, I know morality," said an actress to Dumas *fils*. "Yes, madam, as robbers know the police," was the reply.

—If your neighbor's hens are troublesome, and steal across the way, don't let your angry passions rise; fix a place for them to lay.

—Sailors are not necessarily making plum-duff when they are stemming the currents.

—"Brudder Dean," said a colored elder to his white pastor, "cawn't ye preach once without sich talk about lyin' and stealin', an' giv us one day to real comfortin' religion?"

—A wealthy gentleman, who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them, an old bachelor, wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

—A somewhat illiterate gentleman up town has named his dog Michael Angelo, on the supposition that Mr. A. was one of the old mastiffs.

—A colored gentleman went to consult one of the most conscientious lawyers, and, after stating his case, said, "Now, Mr. ——, I know you's a lawyer, but I wish you would please, sir, jiss tell me de truff 'bout dat matter."

—A loquacious blockhead, after babbling some time to Lord Erskine, observed he was afraid he was obtruding on his lordship's ear. "Oh, not at all," said Erskine; "I have not been listening."

—A barber in Titusville, while cutting the hair of a rural customer, ran his shears against some hard substance, which proved to be a whetstone. The old farmer said he "had missed that whetstone ever since haying time last July, and had looked all over a ten-acre lot for it, but now remembered sticking it up over his ear."

—At a funeral in New Jersey, the other day, a friend of the deceased asked permission to make a few remarks. When he got upon his feet he informed the officiating clergyman that it would have made his hair to stand on end to watch the corpse planking shad at a picnic, while it was a well-known fact that "he could shake a livelier leg in the Virginia reel than e'er a man in the whole West Jersey Conference." The farmers then proceeded to the grave.

—One of the saddest sights in this season of the year (says the Danbury *News*) is a young man who has waited outside the church of an evening until he is chilled through, only to see his girl walk off with some rascal who has been inside all the time, toasting his sinful shins at the stove.

—She tripped lightly o'er the crossing, hoping "Dear Augustus," and was on the point of embracing him, when a rude boy ran up, and, holding out a bundle of papers, cried out, "Missus, you dropped your readin' room," and shied away down a dark alley.

—One of the passengers upon the Sound steamer "Metis," at the time of the disaster, was an exceedingly nervous man, who, while floating in the water, imagined what his friends would do to acquaint his wife with his fate. Saved at last, he rushed to the telegraph office, and sent this message: "Dear P., I am saved. Break it gently to my wife!"

—A man advertised for a wife, and requested each candidate to enclose her *carte de visite*. A spirited young lady wrote to the advertiser in the following terms: "Sir, I do not enclose my *carte*, for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass!"

—A singular episode took place at a church near Memphis recently, where a revival was going on. During a very silent and solemn part of the services, a penitent brother, who had been resting his aching brow on his palm, suddenly started up, and cried out in a loud voice: "I have it! I have it!" An iniquitous person, who was dozing beside him on the seat, jumped to his feet, still half asleep, and said, with emphasis, "Keno, by George!"

—A new dish is grape leaves fried in egg batter; it is called a French dish. An exchange remarks: "We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves, unless it is a circus poster on toast."

—A young lady, who is studying French, lately wrote to her parents that she was "invited out to a *dejeuner* the day before," and was "going to a *fete champetre* the next day." The professor of the college was surprised to receive a despatch from the "old man" a day or two after, saying, "If you can't keep my daughter away from these blasted menageries and side shows, I will come down and see what ails her."

—A rural sport who tried to eat his pie with a fork at one of the Titusville hotels, because a city girl was sitting opposite, had the misfortune to harpoon his tongue at the second mouthful, and in his efforts to pull out the fork upset a dish of cranberry sauce in the lady's lap. He says he "don't go a cent on style now, and will shovel in his food in the old manner hereafter, if Queen Victoria sits next to him."

—At a certain church fair, a set of Cooper's works was promised to the individual who should answer a set of conundrums. A dashing young fellow was pronounced the winner, and received a set of wooden pails. The young man received his reward with a sardonic smile, and would have been angry, but one of the sweet-voiced sisters standing near suggested that they might be useful for housekeeping some day. The conundrum eliminator suddenly discovered that the lady had pretty eyes!

—A lady who had received a severe bite on her arm from a dog went to Dr. Abernethy, but hearing of his aversion to hear the statement of particulars, she merely uncovered the injured part, and held it before him in silence. After examining it he said, in an inquiring tone, "Scratch?" "Bite," said the lady. "Cat?" inquired the doctor. "Dog," rejoined the lady. So delighted was the doctor with the brevity and promptness of the lady's answers, that he exclaimed, "Zounds, madam, you are the most sensible woman I have met with in all my life!"

—Piety and business are very pleasantly blended in the following copy of a circular, which it is said has recently been issued by a commercial firm in Bombay: "Gentlemen, we have the pleasure to inform you our respected father departed this life on the —— inst. His business will be continued by his beloved sons, whose names are stated below. The opium market is quiet, and Malwa 1,500rs. per chest. 'O grave! where is thy sting? O death where is thy victory?' We are yours truly, ——."

—In the days of question-books and "Mother Goose," a bright boy, more familiar with the latter than the former, once asked in the Sunday School: "Who were thrown into the fiery furnace?" He couldn't answer; and the question passed to his seat-mate, who responded with "Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego." The backward boy was sorry not to be more prompt, and when the next question came—"Who put them in?"—he answered instantly, out of his memories of Mother Goose on "Pussy in the Well": "Little Johnny Green."

—The parson went in to condole with Mrs. Jones. Poor Jones! It was very sudden; and the widow was altogether inconsolable. So the parson prepared to depart, saying, as he took his hat: "I will leave you, poor bereaved one, with this injunction, pray—pray that God will vouchsafe His comfort; that He will enable you to perceive the promised bow in the——" "Oh! parson!" she burst in, "how can you think of such a thing? It's too—too—too premature, I'm sure!" The old gentleman departed, slightly mystified; and it was only after many minutes, and much cogitation, that it occurred to him that the "bow" he was talking of was not at all the "beau" of which Mrs. Jones was thinking. And he pulled up "old Charley's" reins just long enough to smile.—*Christian Union.*

New Electoral Laws in Russia.

The *Messenger Official* of St. Petersburg publishes the result of the first elections in Russia for the officers of Mayor, municipal Councillors, etc., in 125 Russian towns. The new law is based on the principle of giving votes to those who pay local taxes, and the results of the elections are that in only forty-six of these towns have nobles been elected to fill the post of civic magistrate. In ten towns the nobility form the majority of the Council, while in thirteen no noble has been elected to any post. To 16 per cent of the Councils, and to 15 per cent of the magisterials officers in those 125 towns, the electors have returned nobles, while 20 per cent of the Councils and 17 per cent of the magistrates were filled with peasants or small tradesmen. The merchants and manufacturers supply the remaining 63 per cent of the municipal Councils, and 68 per cent of the magisterial offices. This new law does not apply to St. Petersburg, Moscow, or Odessa.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, November 10, 1872.

It is stated that the precise amount which Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, has expended in publishing a newspaper up to this time, over and above the receipts thereof, is $40,000 of the Mutual Security Insurance Company's funds and $10,000 of the city school fund,—making $50,000 in all. Therefore, he ought to be elected to the Senate.

An English gentleman of large experience in the iron trade, who has been making a tour of the United States, informs us that the most favorable locality he has yet found for the manufacture and sale of iron is Chicago,—the ore coming from Lake Superior, and the coal from Brazil, Ind., the market here being practically without limit. He thinks that pig iron can be produced here for about the same money that is paid in Pittsburgh for the ore.

While England, France, and Germany are seriously discussing the alarming prospects of a failure of fuel by the exhaustion of the European coal beds, a similar fear has arisen in Russia, which depends almost entirely upon wood. According to the Russian papers, the forests are disappearing so rapidly that a scarcity of wood must ensue very soon. On the Volga, the price has advanced almost 100 per cent. Explorations have been made for coal, but without any result thus far. Meanwhile, a meeting of proprietors and cultivators of forests is being held in Moscow, at which it is expected that stringent rules will be adopted to regulate the cutting of wood for railways, distilleries, and sugar manufactories, which are at present consuming immense quantities of wood.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just made a decision in the case of certain property-owners on South Clark street against the Chicago City Railway Company, which is of general public importance. It will be remembered that some time previous to the fire, the Company, under the provisions of an old city ordinance, undertook to lay down a track on South Clark street, from Randolph to Twenty-second. Certain property-owners on that street applied for an injunction in the Circuit Court, but the Court ruled in favor of the Company. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court has now affirmed the decision of the Court below, which leaves the Company free to resume its track-laying. Under the operation of this decision, it is now proposed, in conjunction with the North Side Company, to lay a continuous track from Twenty-second street to Lincoln Park, charging but one fare for the through trip.

The condition of the Chicago horses is much better than in any other city where the epizootic has prevailed. Neither the Chicago City Railway Company nor Young's Omnibus Line has lost a single horse from the disease, and the deaths generally have been much fewer than the extent of the disease would have warranted any one in hoping. This favorable condition is the direct result of the prompt withdrawal of horses from work. It is estimated, however, that it will be several days, even with the best weather, before there can be a general resumption of the means of street-travel. One of the greatest errors of all that have been made in the treatment of horses is that of blanketing animals while working them. This practice is almost universal. The effect is to overheat the horse and bring on excessive perspiration, and, as it is not possible to give him further protection when he is stopped, he can scarcely fail to catch cold, if he has none, or to increase the danger of his disease, if he already has it. The practice should be abandoned at once.

It is to be hoped that Judge Quent's attachment for Laura D. Fair will continue to relate to her goods and not to her person, and will be of a legal rather than a domestic character. It will be remembered that her last victim, Crittenden, became acquainted with her by being called on to defend her professionally on the charge of murder, in consequence of a slight difference between her and a former gentleman concerning a Confederate flag which she claimed the right to raise over her hotel, and which he proposed to take down. Crittenden's success resulted in an attachment for her person, which would seem to be far more dangerous than an attachment against her money in the bank. As Crittenden's bill was finally settled by payment in cold lead, the public will look with deep solicitude to see whether Judge Quent will be paid in the same coin, and, if he shall be murdered, as is highly probable, and Mrs. Fair shall be acquitted for his murder on the ground of insanity, whether her counsel on that trial will have the temerity to present a bill. Before travelling this circle many times more, it would seem that California lawyers would learn to defend Mrs. Fair for all her murders gratuitously, to abandon their wives and receipt their bills in her favor with equal facility, and to allow her to wave over her threshold the Confederate flag, the black flag, the Ku-Klux flag, or any other standard that pleased her.

HOW THE CITY IS CHEATED OF ITS REVENUE.

There is a serious defect in the laws of this State in the matter of the collection of taxes, which threatens to overwhelm the State and al the subordinate municipalities in loss and confusion. This defect is that, whenever there may be an error in the proceedings of levy and assessment of taxes, however technical, it operates as a defeat of the tax and releases the person resisting it, and his property, from any payment of that tax for all time to come. In this matter, the law as construed by the Courts makes a distinction between debts. A realty tax is a debt due by the citizen to the State or to the Government. The law assumes a valuable consideration on the part of the State for the debt due by the property-owner. But the law distinguishes between this and all other debts, without any reason therefor. Thus, where A claims that B owes him $500, refuses to pay, A has the right to sue him; upon the trial B may, according to the forms of law, plead all manner of defences of a formal or technical character, which the Court may sustain; but these defences, however well taken, may postpone but can never defeat a valid claim. The plaintiff may amend his declaration, or, taking a non-suit, may bring his action anew; or, if the defence be that the demand is excessive, and that only one-half the claim is really due, that fact is ascertained, and judgment is obtained for the correct sum. Now, mark this difference in the case of a claim by the city for taxes: The property of A is assessed, and a tax for $500 is declared due thereon. A refuses to pay, and suit is brought. A pleads that in the demand his property is not correctly described; that his lot is put down as in Block 10 of Smith's Subdivision of the n ½ of the s e ¼ of the n e ¼, when it should have been the n ½ of the n e ¼ of the s e ¼; or, that the notice of application for judgment has not been advertised in every number of the corporation newspaper; or, that it has not been published the number of times required by law; or, that it was published on a Sunday or a holiday; or, that it was not published on a Sunday or holiday; or, that, though the notice was published correctly, and the proper number of times, the publisher's certificate was not in form; or, that it was signed by the wrong person; or, that it was dated wrong; or some other similar defence, which, in any other form of action might be corrected by leave of the Court, or, at most, allowed only to postpone the judgment until the mistake or defect could be amended. But, in a claim for taxes, if any one of these, or of various other similar defences, be established, judgment is refused, and the debt is lost forever. The city is debarred from any other proceeding to recover that tax. The result is that the tax thus lost becomes a public debt, and that debt is accumulating in this city at a rate which is startling. The same law, the same defect, and the same practice are applied to the State and County taxes, and the State and the County annually lose, and lose forever, a large portion of their revenues, and the amount lost is increasing each year. Of course, the success which attends this resistance of taxes in this city and county will soon produce—has already produced—similar resistance in other cities and counties, and may be expected, therefore, to become general.

The result of this upon the finances of the city is deplorable. The city is reduced to a condition where it must depend upon the voluntary payment of taxes by the citizens. Whenever a citizen refuses to pay, and the technical objection is sustained, the tax is lost. The practice is to employ counsel, who make the defence for a percentage of the taxes. Thus a man whose taxes amount to $5,000, by paying $500 to an attorney to plead a technical objection to the tax warrant, saves $4,500; it is true this $4,500 becomes a city debt, upon which interest at 10 per cent has to be paid, and the principal must also be paid at some time, but it must be paid by those who are honest and simple enough to pay their taxes instead of avoiding them. This matter has progressed so far that, at present, the city is beaten out of $500,000 a year of its revenue; and that the amount is not larger is due to the fact that tax payers have not yet generally resorted to this means of escaping.

The city is so bound up by law that it cannot help itself. The Common Council is required, on or before the 30th of June in each year, to make its appropriations for the year ending March 31 following. Its power to levy taxes is confined to the precise sum needed to meet these appropriations. It cannot levy a dollar more, nor for any other purpose. If $500,000 of the appropriated revenue is lost in the collection, then that much money has to be borrowed, and the loan is added to the floating debt of the city, and has to be provided for in a tax next year, from which, in a like manner, a larger amount of revenue is lost by resistance to the tax levy. If the city were to include in its levy a tax to cover any losses that might occur by reason of defeated taxes, it would furnish legal cause for an injunction upon the whole levy, and be left without any revenue at all. The operation of this practice is oppressive upon those who do pay their taxes. Assuming the whole levy for city taxes at $3,000,000, the loss of $500,000, by release from taxes, throws an additional burden upon the property not thus released. One-sixth of the real property of the city is now annually discharged from taxation. This property is not owned by the poor, or those who are unable to pay taxes, nor is the escape sought because the tax itself is illegal or unfair; the persons who thus beat the city out of the taxes are rich men, including the large speculators whose property increases in value annually, and who, being most benefited, refuse to bear their burden of the public cost. We have, therefore, an aristocracy owning one-sixth of the real estate of the city, who are forever clamoring for improvements at the general expense, and who are exempt from taxation in any form, for any State, county, or municipal purpose, and whose taxes are made good by additional levy upon the rest of the community.

In looking for the remedy for this evil, which is rapidly assuming proportions that must overwhelm the city and blast its credit, it is well to understand what has been done elsewhere to meet a like condition of things. In Massachusetts no man is permitted to question the validity of a tax levied by competent authority until he has tendered or paid the tax. He then is at liberty to contest the justice or legality of the tax, and, if he makes out his case, he recovers his money. In California the tax must in like manner be first paid. In Ohio the tax levy is absolute. The contestant must take notice at the time of assessment, and can then endeavor to have his tax reduced, or, if there be errors, to have them corrected; after that there is no such thing as an appeal from a judgment on a debt for taxes. In all these States, and perhaps others, the citizen is not permitted to cripple, embarrass, or defeat the government in the collection of its necessary revenue. The citizen is not, however, left without remedy, because, if he has been erroneously taxed, or forced to pay more than he really owed, he can, upon proper showing, get his money back. In this State the rule is not only reversed, but a technical informality is made a full discharge from taxes.

The remedy must come from the Legislature. The law must be amended, or it will soon be impossible to carry on municipal government in Illinois. What is needed is, that the city, when applying for judgment, shall have the privilege of correcting all errors of a technical or formal character, and that, upon correcting these, the tax must be entered up as a lien upon all the property of the owner. The rule which works so admirably elsewhere must also be adopted; that, when the city or State obtains a judgment for taxes, execution may be levied, as in the case of any other debt, upon any property of the debtor. In cases where the objection is to the validity of the tax, the power to levy it, or to the amount levied, the remedy should be as in other States; the objector paying his tax, and then resorting to the law to recover the same. Unless the next Legislature give relief in this matter, by a change in the system, there will soon be an end to the collection of taxes in this city, and generally throughout the State.

THE LAW OF CONTEMPT.

We differ, and we believe the people of Illinois, will differ very widely, from the views laid down as law by the majority of our Supreme Court in the recent contempt case against the *Evening Journal*. They say:

> We do not deprecate, nor should we claim the right to punish, any criticism the press may choose to publish upon our decisions, opinions, or official conduct in regard to cases that have passed from our jurisdiction, so long as our action is correctly stated, and our official integrity is not impeached.

This implies that the press must not comment on the official action of our Courts while an action is pending; that, after the action is over, they may be punished if the Court deems their criticism or statement of the action of the Court to be incorrect, and that no newspaper has the right to arraign or doubt the integrity of a Court. We deny all these propositions as alike unnecessary to the due administration of justice, but tending rather to encourage the administration of injustice, and as wholly inconsistent with the needful and proper freedom of the press which is guaranteed by our Constitution.

It must be remembered that the power of all the Judges of Courts of Record to punish for contempt is the same, without regard to the grade of the Court, or the character of the Judge. Occasionally, corrupt Judges, as well as corrupt legislators and officers, have arisen under all governments. Recently, in New York, three Judges have been overthrown for being corrupt. They could not have been assailed by any effective means had not their corruption first been freely charged and proved in the columns of the newspapers, and public opinion roused by those publications to the point of demanding their punishment. The legal powers of Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn to punish for contempt were the same as those of the Supreme Court of Illinois now are. What would have been thought had they caused every editor to be fined who arraigned their integrity? The question whether it impedes or promotes the administration of justice to charge a Judge with bribery or not depends on whether the Judge has been guilty of bribery or not. If he has, the administration of justice is promoted by charging it in the newspapers. If he has not, it is impeded. But this is not a fit question for the Judge himself to decide. Being the aggrieved party, he should not sit in his own case.

We hope it may be long before the press of Illinois will be justified in charging any of our Courts with bribery. But should they ever assume the responsibility of making the charge in earnest, the particular Judges who deem themselves aggrieved thereby will hardly have the audacity to determine the question which would be raised between the press and themselves. For Judges, no more than Governors, or members of the Legislature, can claim that the interests of justice demand that they shall be exempt from criticism either by the press or by individuals, whether it bear on their integrity or ability. It is only by such right of criticism that the purity of any grade of officials can be preserved. Reputation itself would have no value unless criticism were free.

WANTED—A MUSIC HALL.

The Chicago Opera House is evidently destined to be a thing of the future, which will come with the necessity—that is, when people want it and have time to go to it. Mr. Crosby has abandoned all ideas of embarking in any such building project, on his individual responsibility, being already more than satisfied with artistic investments, in which one-half the money invested is doomed to lie idle, and the other half only yields the usual rate of interest. This rule will hold good of all opera houses. On an average, one-half the money is expended upon the auditorium proper, which yields no net profit. The proposal to erect an opera house by stock subscription, although it started out very briskly, and a half-dozen enterprising and æsthetic gentlemen subscribed very handsomely, failed to meet with public encouragement, and in the tight state of the money market, which has since ensued, the project has been abandoned. The whole matter of an opera house, therefore, remains *in statu quo*. The next question which comes up touches the disposition of opera. Although we may not have an opera house for some time to come, we shall have opera, and what shall be done with it? Clearly the theatres must accommodate our chief luxury. They have done this before, and can do it again, and in the present surplus of theatres, some of them will surely be glad to do it before long. It is within the recollection of all our readers, that Chicago had no opera house until 1865, although it had one, and sometimes two, opera-seasons every year from 1858 until that time. It will also be remembered that, although the theatres were smaller than now, and had not a tithe of the stage resources which they now possess, yet we had better performances of opera, and more prosperous seasons, than we afterwards had in the Opera House. Those who remember the performances of such troupes as the Italian, which combined such artists as Parodi, Colson, Cordier Wilhorst, Amalia Patti, Brignoli, Amodio, Junca and Susini; and the German, in which Johannsen, Rotter, Habelmann, Himmer, Carl Formes, and Hermanns sang, all in their prime, with large and well-trained choruses and orchestras, led by such musical giants as Carl Bergmann and Carl Anschutz, will also remember the grand *ensemble* of those performances as something which was never equalled after we got an opera house which was dedicated to art with such a grand blowing of trumpets and flamboyant splurge. If the theatres in those days were able to give us opera in good style, certainly they are better able to do it now, with the immense improvements which have been made since then. The necessity for an opera house is, therefore, not a pressing one. The public can afford to wait for it, and, when the conditions of leisure and money are fulfilled, they may reasonably expect as fine a house as there is in the country, and one which will be an ornament to the city, and a monument of good taste and æsthetic culture.

But, as connected both with music and the convenience of the public in general, we do need a large and handsome hall—one which will fill the place which Farwell Hall occupied. First, we need it for concerts. For many reasons, the theatres are not suitable places for concerts. They are too expensive, and there is a large class in the community, whose theatrical prejudices are so strong, that they will not go inside a theatre, except to hear a sermon. The concert business, since the fire, has been mainly confined to two churches, the Michigan Avenue Baptist and the Union Park Congregational. Neither of them are fitted for the purpose, and perhaps the best test of their unfitness is found in the fact that almost every concert which has been given in them has resulted in a loss to the givers. Besides these two churches, there are one or two small halls which have proved dismal failures. We are not only without a proper place for concerts, but we are without conveniences for large public meetings, conventions, etc. The need is a pressing one, and we are surprised that some one has not erected before this a large and handsome hall, centrally located, and capable of accomodating at least 2,500 people. In building such a hall, it is not necessary to indulge in the finery which disfigured Farwell Hall. What is needed most is security of construction, good acoustic properties, comfortable sittings, and convenience of access from all parts of the city. Such a hall would be in large demand, and would pay handsomely. It would attract many concert troupes here, which cannot come now because they cannot pay theatre charges, do not care to go into churches, and cannot make any profit in the smaller halls. Who will build our Music Hall?

DARWIN AND HIS DISCIPLES.

In a recent article, THE TRIBUNE gave a brief history of the progress that has been made in the work of popularizing science. No single instance of the success of this movement is more striking than the tolerance with which the doctrine of Evolution,—more commonly known as "Darwinism," though perhaps it should be properly called "Herbert-Spencerism,"—has been received in social and religious circles. The development of such a theory a few years ago would have been received with intense horror and indignation by the entire religious press. Yet, at this time, the *Advance* reviews a volume on "Evolution of Life," written by Dr. Henry C. Chapman, with a full concession of the possibilities of the theory and of its perfect consonance with the Christian faith. A few years ago, all orthodox churches, ministers, and organs would have united in denouncing the doctrines of Evolution as directly opposed to that Christian faith which teaches human depravity and a degeneracy from the time of the Savior, and as a philosophical vagary dangerous to the accomplishment of human salvation. Now, the *Advance*, for one, comes in and says that we may conceive that God should have adopted this method of gradual emancipation. Nor does the *Advance* stand alone among the religious agencies to agree that this solution of the problem of life, however faulty in other respects, may be consistent with faith. Robert Collyer was one of the earliest in this country to give a preference to the Ascent of man from a lower order of beings rather than to his Descent from a higher order.

The progress which has been made by the doctrine of Evolution, however, is even more notable in its having received the indorsement, more or less qualified, of many of the most thorough and exacting of living *savans*. Huxley, Carpenter, Sir Charles Lyell, Grove, Cope, and many of the German naturalists have adopted it. The President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the President of the American Scientific Association, have both declared their faith in it. Herbert Spencer, one of the most powerful minds and one of the most devoted scientific students of the world, may almost claim it as his own. Among the great scholars of this country, Mr. Agassiz stood almost alone in opposing it. A writer in a late number of the *Quarterly Review* ranks the law of Evolution with the law of Gravitation, and speaks of them together as "the two deepest scientific principles now known." The law of Gravitation, when first taught by Newton, received as much and as fierce opposition as the doctrine of Evolution is receiving. The ablest defence which the doctrine of Evolution has received of late is from the pen of Professor Youmans, the editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, in answer to an attack made upon it and its advocates by Dr. Holland, the editor of *Scribner's Monthly*. Dr. Holland spoke of the theory as a "high-flown, *a priori* speculation." Professor Youmans defines *a priori* to be "an idea formed before observation and experience of the facts to which it applies." He holds, on the contrary, that Evolution is a scientific induction, or an idea formed after the facts are known and based upon them. He cites several notable cases of scientific advance in proof of this. One of them is the principle of the nebulous mist as taught by Kant. From this, Laplace and Herschel evolved the nebular hypothesis, which led to the discovery of important facts in astronomy. This was nothing more nor less than Astronomical Evolution. So geology is made up of facts and inductions that are the result of an evolution from a "featureless globe of fire," as Professor Dana calls it. The climates began with universal tropics and gradually evolved the present diversities. All life upon the earth, he contends, shows the same gradation and continuity that Mr. Darwin claims for the human race, every species reproducing in each subsequent age the characteristics of a former age in an advanced and improved condition. Perhaps the most remarkable example of Evolution is furnished in the successive editions of Sir Charles Lyell's geological works. In the earlier editions, he accepted the old idea of the origin of life. He introduced gradual changes through eleven editions, until, in the last, he fully indorses the theory of Evolution, as applied to all terrestrial life.

The difference which now exists between Mr. Darwin and the majority of his opponents is simply that which prevails between the positivist and metaphysical schools of thought. Most music-lovers are content with hearing a Beethoven symphony. The savant says that a certain mechanical movement of the instruments determines the undulations of the atmosphere; these undulations touch the exterior organs of hearing; the motion, having made its impression upon the ear, is transmitted along the nerves, and, reaching the brain, finds a response in the sense of sound, with which are associated various thoughts and emotions. A man looks through a glass and sees the light of a star. The philosopher tells him that this star has a certain movement affecting the undulations of ether, which are thus transmitted to the glass, and so to the eye. Here they undergo certain modifications and are transmitted along the optic nerve until the sense of sight is reached, and with it the sentiments and emotions that belong to it. So most people are satisfied with knowing that they live in a certain form and surrounded by a certain condition of society called civilization. History shows us how civilization has been evolved from barbarism; Mr. Darwin's theory, with its scientific adjuncts, seeks to show how the present state of human life has been reached from a lower scale. Nevertheless, it is still a theory and not a demonstration. The most that can be said for it is that it has certain probabilities in its favor. There is still a large gap to be closed before the world can accept it as an explanation of the difference between man and the ape, and between the ape and the polyp.

THE NATIONAL STATISTICS.

General Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the Ninth Census, has just made a report to the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the progress of his work, which contains many explanations of interest, and many suggestions of value. An act of Congress, in 1871, authorized the issue of extended tables that should be more comprehensive than any former census reports. There are three large quarto volumes,—the Population tables, the "Vital Statistics," and the "Industry of the United States." The completion of the first two volumes is promised in time to lay upon the tables of Congressmen at the beginning of the coming session, and the last will be issued early in January. The maps accompanying this full census report are described as possessing great advantages in picturing the sanitary and industrial interests of the country. In addition to the material afforded the Department by its own census returns, several eminent scholars have contributed important data for this particular work. Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Professor Charles A. Schott, of the Coast Survey office, have added maps showing the annual distribution of rain and the courses taken by the lines of equal temperature, which are expected to become important adjuncts in the development of agricultural interests, and in determining the relative conditions of human life in various sections of the country. Professor A. Guyot, of Princeton College, has contributed a physical map of the country, to which Professor Schott has added a complete and accurate series of elevations. Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst, has furnished a geological map, which exhibits six principal formations. Besides these, there are charts attached to the volume on Population, showing the density of total population; the distribution of the colored and foreign elements of our people; the dispersion over the various States of the different nationalities that make up our foreign population; the comparative wealth and education of the different sections, and the geographical and political divisions of the United States at all periods between the formation of the Government and the last census year. The volume on Vital Statistics has maps showing the range, and the comparative degrees of prevalence, of four general groupings of disease,—consumption, typhoid fevers, malarial diseases, and dysentery and its collaterals. The volume of Industry has charts showing the range and comparative cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, hay, and tobacco. A full index accompanies these extended tables, so as to render them easy of reference.

While there is a prospect that these new census publications will be the most thorough, comprehensive, and intelligent that have ever been made in the country—for which General Walker's eminent statistical ability and honest application must receive the credit—there is a bitter complaint of the harassing difficulties with which the law of 1850 beset the work of collecting the material for the census reports. General Walker characterizes the law as "clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous," and says that the machinery for which it provides is as unfit for use "as the smooth-bore, muzzle-loading Queen's-Arm of the Revolution would be for service against the repeating rifle of the present time." He is of the opinion that, if it were not for the wretched insufficiency and inappropriateness of the provisions of this law, the entire compilation of the census returns could be completed within a year from the receipt of the first return. In recommending to Congress the repeal of this law and the substitution of one more liberal and comprehensive, General Walker also recommends the preparation of an extra census in 1875 as an appropriate feature of the centennial celebration of the following year, intended to fix the first grand epoch in the industrial and social progress of the country. He thinks too, that its trial would lead to the taking of the census once every five years, instead of every ten years, according to the present regulation. If, with the necessary improvements, the work could be completed within a year from the date of beginning, this recommendation might have force enough to warrant its adoption. A Census Report, such as will be presented in the extended tables thus briefly described, is a basis for physical, social, and industrial knowledge that cannot but contribute immensely to the progress of the Nation.

TILTON AND THE WOODHULL.

If Mr. Tilton believes in the punishment that is complete in this life, the experience he is now undergoing is well calculated to confirm him in that dogma. His pamphlet biography of Victoria C. Woodhull, published a year ago, was not only a hyper-chivalric vindication of the "stainless whiteness" of that person's character, and an expression of "uncommon respect" for her, but it professed so minute an acquaintance with the details of her real and imagined career as could apparently be gathered from herself only by an assiduous and confidential friend. The pamphlet was as grotesque as any of the vindications of the charms of his Dulcinea by Don Quixote, and inspired much the same impression in the public mind that its author had allowed himself to fall into a gigantic hallucination. The coarse inference drawn by the vulgar from this production was the most improbable one, for no sane man would draw public attention to the character of a woman with whom his own relations were impure. By what means Mr. Tilton discovered the mistake in his estimate of the Woodhull has not yet passed into history,—perhaps never may unless he writes another biography of her in quite the other vein. Certain it is, however, that in the midst of his stumping tour among the green hills of Maine, looking down upon its transparent lakes and breathing its pure air, Mr. Tilton came to his right mind. When some political opponent sought to prick the floating irridescent bubbles of his eloquence, by asking him if he had not written a pamphlet in praise of Victoria Woodhull, he answered: "Yes; and Horace Greeley told me it was the one supreme folly of my life! Now, will you vote against him because I was wrong and he was right?" The answer was effective and satisfactory in Maine, but quite the reverse in New York. Whether at this or at still more contemptuous acts of indifference on the part of Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull took fire, and apparently revived her suspended paper for a single issue, on purpose to hurl such a libel into the family and fireside of her former biographical champion as would forever blast and refute the fulsome praises contained in his biography. The same fallen and fiendish malice which inspired Laura Fair to make a widow of Mrs. Crittenden goaded a woman, in many respects her counterpart, to dart the fangs of her envenomed calumny at Mrs. Tilton, a lady who is beyond aspersion and above defence. The libeller is in jail, and we hope her stay there may be a long one. The lesson it teaches is the danger of vindicating women who walk so close to the treacherous verge as to need vindication. A woman, like an Administration, that needs investigation and ingenious championship to establish her purity, is already lost. It is just at this stage in their career that they do more mischief than the openly-abandoned class have power to do.

OLD BONARD AND HIS WILL.

The public can scarcely have forgotten the case of old Bonard, who died in New York a year or so ago, bequeathing by will an immense property, amounting to hundreds of thousands, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and thereby cutting off a horde of collateral relatives who developed an astonishing affection for the old gentleman as soon as he was dead. He was a miser, lived in a garret, deprived himself of even the necessary things of life, took no comfort except in the companionship of pet animals, and confirmed the doctrine of habit being strongest in death, by leaving a fortune for the benefit of the dumb brutes with which he had always maintained the closest bonds of sympathy. Of course, the will was contested. The trial developed the most extravagant and ludicrous conduct on the part of the eccentric old man. Evidence was submitted that he believed in the Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and an effort was made by those contesting the will to make this belief the evidence of insanity upon which to set aside the legacy. The Surrogate has just decided that the will shall hold, and has based his decision upon the fact that a belief in the transmigration of souls is no proof of insanity.

It is probable that the Surrogate's decision in this case was prompted by the lack of legal proof that Pythagoras was wrong. It is possible, too, that it will meet with approval from some people on the ground that old Bonard was entirely reasonable in his disposition of souls. A close observation of the human race, in the individual examples which are encountered in business and society, might easily discover certain affinities with the lower animals, which would lead to the inference that future association with them would be the most natural thing in the world, and in many cases an improvement. A follower of Swedenborg, who thinks that every human being will find a sphere of future existence consistent with the tendencies and habits developed in this life, would not find it difficult to believe that the souls of some men should possess the bodies of swine, dogs, monkeys, goats, tigers, and jackals. It is also probable that humanitarians could cite instances in which the lower animals have developed human instincts. Mr. Bergh could, in all likelihood, produce facts and incidents which would demonstrate that the horses of New York City have shown more manliness in the attributes of energy and steadfastness than their owners and drivers have in charity, mercy, or kindness. Join together the human tendencies that can be found in animals and the animal tendencies that can be found in humans, and the doctrine of Pythagoras will not appear so preposterous after all. The distinguished French *litterateur*, M. Theophile Gautier, who has just died in Paris, found the use of it, in a hypothetical way, exceedingly valuable as a means for portraying the characteristics of his friends and punishing the insults of his enemies.

It may be objected that old Bonard, in his practical adherence to the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, was not progressive. He was going back instead of going forward. In this respect, however, he did not differ materially from a large class of people in this world, who style themselves conservative, and take great credit for it. In clinging tenaciously to the belief that he might come back to earth in the shape of a cat, and providing for his future welfare in this condition, he only demonstrated the same cautiousness which some people cherish in joining the church, not because they love God, but because they fear the devil. There are many forms of conservatism that might be brought forward with as much evidence of insanity as that which old Bonard entertained. One of them is the general tendency of very rich men to hold to the belief that it is their particular fate to die in the poor-house.

How an English Clergyman Reformed the Morals of a Community.

Moncure D. Conway, writing from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

There has just come to my knowledge an instance of the moral effect which may be produced by making the Sunday attractive to the minds and tastes of the poor, which may interest some of your philanthropists. A clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Frederick Silver, was appointed twenty-two years ago to a parish in Shropshire, called Norton-in-Hales. This parish was noted for drunkenness, lawlessness, and every species of vice which is harvested from general ignorance. Being a man of some means, as well as of good sense, he determined to make a bold stroke to compete with the gin-shops for the interest of the roughs on Sundays. Sunday, he perceived, was the very worst day in the week, Satan always finding plenty of mischief to be done by the idle hands of the Nortonians on that day. How to deal with the master? Some suggested prayer-meetings, and others ritualistic entertainments. But the rector conceived another idea. For many weeks there were seen going up to his door large and peculiar boxes and cases, which greatly excited the curiosity of his neighbors. Then he purchased the largest suite of rooms he could get in the town. After the curious cases had been coming for a month or two, lo! the people of Norton-in-Hales were one morning astonished by the appearance of playcards on every wall, and on the trees far away in the country, announcing that Mr. Silver has made up a museum, and that it would be open to the public throughout the following Sunday afternoon! The dissenting parsons groaned; the deacons were dumb; the roughs rubbed their eyes. On Sunday they first crowded to hear the Rev. Frederick Silver preach. He modestly related how he had recognized, as he believed, the chief need of the town, and why he had resolved to collect a museum. In the afternoon they crowded to the museum. They saw there over one hundred capital paintings, among them works by Carlo Dolce, Del Piombo, Curacci, Westall, Hogarth, N. Poussin, Wouvermans, Gainsborough, Landseer. They saw a model of the Alhambra in Spain; specimens of cocoons at work, and the 360 colors silk can take; a fine model of an elephant, taken from a palace in Delhi during the mutiny; cases of English coins from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria; ... watches and jewelry; a case of remarkable autographs of great men; a noble ornithological collection, including ... two fine Australian specimens; a whole ... filled with the costumes, boots and shoes, ... implements, weapons, &c., of New Zealand, Madagascar, North America, Africa, China, India. They saw Cromwell's sword. But I ... not try to give you Mr. Silver's catalogue, ... implied that the good man had devoted his whole means to his project, and no doubt ... contributions upon important sources. ... this thing has gone on for fifteen years; ... result is that there is no seat in Mr. Silver's church unoccupied, but his museum has revolutionized the community of Norton-in-Hales. I saw, not long ago, a Shropshire paper which declares that the rector found that parish "so lawless that its name had obtained a notoriety, and that it is now one of the happiest communities in England." The cottages are so large and so handsome that travellers ask, "Where do the adorers live in this village?" A school has risen, a new medical dispensary, and a library. The rector's church had to be rebuilt to hold the large crowd, and during the work he was in the habit of aiding it with his own hands. This is the way Sabbath-breaking has demoralized the Nortonians, who are so infatuated that they recently held a festival in honor of their rector, whom they declared by resolutions, "a leader in every good work which could promote the intellectual and moral character of the people." If all rectors were like Silver, we should hear little talk of Disestablishment.

A WONDERFUL BIBLE.

From the Christian Union.

A few weeks ago we read in a London newspaper, the *Graphic*, that a "well-known bookseller of New York had purchased for a large sum the celebrated Bible illustrated by Mr. James Gibbs, of Great Newport street, Soho." Mr. Gibbs, we were further told, had been more than thirty years employed in collecting the illustrations. Regret was expressed in the notice that "so interesting a collection should leave England;" but it was added, "we must regard the purchase as another proof of American enterprise." This book, or collection of books, for it embraces more than one copy of the sacred text, and numerous portions of others, in a series extending to no less that sixty folio volumes,—may now be seen on shelves arranged for the purpose, with every convenience for examination, at the store of Mr. J. W. Bouton, the American purchaser, 706 Broadway.

On first taking down any one of its costly decorated volumes, the observer who has not been especially instructed in art matters—and few in this country have had this opportunity—must be struck by the strange pictorial world of wonder in design to which he is suddenly introduced. He must be amazed and somewhat bewildered by the appeal which it makes to his curiosity, and at the immense variety of the treasures before him. Any one who should attempt fairly to describe them would be dismayed at the task. We have heard experienced connoisseurs say that it would occupy six months to write out a catalogue raisonne properly indicating and describing the contents of these remarkable volumes. In the first place, there are about *thirty thousand prints* to look over, and as these are for the most part designed by the great masters of painting, and executed with consummate skill by the best old engravers, the minuteness and fidelity of whose work is, compared with the carelessness in such respects, of the most extraordinary character, the survey of the whole is very much like passing through a picture gallery of thirty thousand paintings, where every one is worthy of some particular notice, if, indeed, we could suppose any such extended gallery to exist. Frequently you will have within the compass of two or three inches square an etching by one of the masters of the art which, in fertility of imagination and suggestiveness of treatment, rivals the largest canvas. With this class of works, headed by numerous brilliant examples of the skill and genius of Rembrandt, the entire series of volumes is profusely illustrated. There is not a painter's or an engraver's name to be mentioned in connection with sacred art, and this includes *every* great artist, who is not represented by some worthy specimen of his work. Of all nations and schools, from the days of Albert Durer to those of Reynolds, ... are every one here,—the Holbeins, ... Angelos, Titians, Raphaels, Correggios, Murillos, Riberas, in fine, the whole ... of artists, and engravers as well, from ... Antonio to Toschi and Raphael Morghen. ... Bible is thus essentially an art-book. ... Gibbs, whom we have heard spoken of with the greatest respect, is no mere ... maker in this department of work. He ... evidently, in accumulating this great ... house of art, looked first of all to what ... essential value. He has gone to the fountain heads, avoiding generally the familiar and ... to-be-procured modern and ancient pictorial Bible illustrations, and seeking out such as ... be considered of especial interest by the ... cultivated student. And as it is the peculiarity of all great original works—such, for instance, as those of Durer, Holbein, Michael Angelo, ... the like—that they are practically inexhaustible in their reach and intelligence, such a collection must offer to every thoughtful mind an unfailing subject of pursuit. The *original drawings* ... too, a most important feature of the ... They are exceedingly numerous, often ... choice private collections, and always of ... merit.

There are several ways in which such a collection may be regarded. As an illustration of the Bible Text it has many claims to notice. ... commentary of Kitto to begin with, which is presented entire, with much other matter ... modern date; while of the old versions ... are specimens in pages; and often considerable portions of the early German, French, ... English texts, beginning with the oldest. ... these were often largely illustrated by the ... designers and wood engravers, to supply ... appeal to the eye which had been furnished ... to the *few* in the illuminated missals and sacred manuscript books of an earlier ... their introduction in the present series is peculiarly appropriate. But Mr. Gibbs has evidently chosen them as well to exhibit the ... language and literature of the Bible before it had taken its present form. Hundreds of ... pages of the great Bibles of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are thus presented. ... the more modern illustrations of the text ... choice specimens of the landscapes by Roberts from his great work on the Holy Land, will be valued.

It is as an art work, however, that this collection has its most constant claims to attention. No range of subjects have ever furnished art so constant a theme, not even the ancient mythology or general history, as the Bible. Take it at the very start, the book of Genesis. When this mania for illustration first developed itself early in the century, an English lady, as we have read the anecdote ... Dibdin, or some other learned authority, undertook to collect prints for a Bible. ... issued her order, and presently had sent in to her no less that 3,000 illustrations of Adam and Eve; when, despairing of carrying on the work without bankruptcy, she gave it up entirely. Mr. Gibbs has been more persevering; though he has been put to his resources to provide for the father and mother of the race. We think ... some half-a-dozen of his early volumes ... he gets through with this apparently inexhaustible subject of the Temptation. A ... good idea of the general population of ... many in their naked physical aspect, as they appeared about the fifteenth century, may be gathered from the hundreds of illustrations of ... subject by Durer and his great contemporaries. Then, passing to the other extreme of the ... what a wealth of illustration in the Madonnas of Raphael and his successors!

To examine such a work properly a ... topic should be selected. In numerous instances a whole volume is given to one subject. We take down because it happens to be before us in the centre of a row, the one labelled "The Book of Tobit," ... the Apocrypha is included with the rest. ... a variety is here in the story and its treatment! Artists never had a better field for the ... of their powers. Here age and youth are contrasted in their most affecting forms, ... constant presence of the angel, accompanying the wayfarer on his pilgrimage through ... varying terror and joy. The artists in this ... have drawn from every sentence their ... inspiration, in the landscape of the journey, ... weird magical incantations, the cure of ... man's blindness, the beauty of the ... maiden, the funerals of her lovers, the ... umph of Tobias over the fiend, the ... scene and family rejoicings. Let any one ... would get a comprehensive idea of the ... down that book of Tobit, with its wealth of pictorial illustrations, in almost every school of art and by many of its greatest masters."

—The people of Lincoln, Neb., have been boring artesian wells nearly a fifth of a mile ... without reaching water. A paper in a ... says: "The work is pursued chiefly as a matter of curiosity, for there isn't a human being in the place who would take the trouble to go the distance on a dead level in search of the liquid."

NEW YORK.

When It Was the Fe[deral] Capital.

A Reading from Old Days—[When] Washington Was Inaugurated.

His Reception—The First C[ap]itol Edifice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

The files of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, bur[ned] more than one year ago, are not to be rep[laced]. This loss might stimulate many a man to ... his files. A newspaper-file for a long ste[ady] term is a valuable piece of property, and a ... library in itself. I attempt in this letter t[o fur]nish some old news not to be had in a boo[k].

WASHINGTON GOING TO BE INAUGURATED.

At an early hour in the morning, on the ... of April, 1789, Washington reached the ... point of Elizabeth City, and a scene li[ke an] aquatic picnic was spread before him. ... were blowing over the high ridges of ... Island; Newark Bay was dotted with sail[s and] pennons hastening toward the rendez[vous]; through the Kill von Kull came boats from [New] York, and by the Sound came music from ... A barge of large size, superbly fitted up, ... at the pier, and thirteen pilots, dressed [in] white, manned the oars thereof, while a ... fleet of craft, of all sizes, from sloops ... schooners to yawls and pinnaces, scudded t[o and] fro or lay at anchor. The old Executive [Gov]ernment—Jay, the Foreign Secretary; ... Administrator of War; Hazard, the Postm[aster] General; and the three Chiefs of the Tre[asury], Osgood, Lee, and Livingston—was fully r[epre]sented, and a Committee from each Hou[se of] Congress stood by to welcome the new mas[ter of] affairs. As he dismounted at the water-[side] cannons announced the glad fact, and other[s] ... passed it to the distant Capital. ... with music, speeches, and mutual congra[tula]tions, the President took his seat in the b[arge], the oars struck the water, and, as the Doge [of] Venice went in state to wed the Adriatic, [the] new President proceeded by the salt tide to [com]plete the union of the new American Gov[ern]ment.

PROSPECTIVE.

He little conceived, perhaps, what st[ately] villas were to line the shores of those pas[tures and] hills, what hotels were to arise there for [the] pleasure of the future millions of the neigh[bor]ing city, what "Snug Harbors" were to sh[elter] her old sea-captains, and what merchant-pri[nces] were to be born from the ranks of the very p[eople] amongst whom he sat.

THE FIRST CAPITAL CITY.

After a time, the Bay of New York opened [be]fore the regatta, and the pulses of the oc[ean] were felt beneath their keels, and to the north ... little city of the Dutch and English showed ... curious spires. The scene was destitute of ... those stalwart steamers which, at a later d[ay], were to put to sea so tamely; quiet fields ... steep and bent gabled farm-houses stood for ... true towns, and fishermen for commerce. Th[ere] was no Brooklyn worthy of the name; there w[as] no Jersey City whatever; the solitary clum[p of] Bergen appeared on the Jersey shore, wh[ere] the Norwegians had planted it so airily; ... the atmosphere of a mighty city was replaced ... the atmosphere of the mightier sea, which w[as] to nurse New York to strength and assist it ... splendor. The population of the whole basin [of] New York Bay, including the city,—which w[as] to pass 2,000,000 in eighty years,—was not ... that time, above 50,000. The Island of N[ew] York, a year afterward, contained but 33,131 p[eo]ple, and the State only 350,000, or less than th[e] ... of the future Brooklyn. It is not probable th[at] the highest estimate of Washington, who w[as] not a sanguine man—reached w... tenth ... the actual progress to be achieved ... this rich[ly] endowed basin; but, even at that time, the a[d]vantages of New York over either Boston, Ne[w]port, or Philadelphia, were conceded.

New York City was then (1790) valued, in ... state, at £2,563,000, and the taxes were, in bu[lk], £15,446, or 60 cents on $100. In eighty years, th[e] value of property was to rise to $1,000,000,000.

THE FIRST CAPITAL IN PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Amongst American cities of that day, Ne[w] York was already the most popular. Althoug[h] occupied for seven years as the British head[quarters], converted into a prison and a barrac[k], and nearly ruined by pillage and fire, the situa[tion] of the city,—so accessible to the great po[rts] ... of that day, the ocean,—and the large, r[o]bust, worldly spirit of its people, had made ... the favorite of all the Colonies. In like ma[n]ner, the British had esteemed it. Its inhab[it]ants had neither the exceeding righteousness of the Puritans, the querulous inquisitiveness an[d] small apprehension of the Quakers; th[e] grasping penury of the Scotch, nor the swaggering, opinionatedness of the Souther[n] planters. Hearty, volatile, charitable element[s] softened the manners of the population. Th[e] French Huguenot and the rollicking Dutchman, the frank Swede and the Spanish factor, wer[e] mingled with the more aggressive and materia[l] English and Irish, and the hard Scotch elemen[t] was comparatively weak here. Brissot, the ex[-]acting Republican, afterward the chief of th[e] Girondists, said of the city, the year before i[t] became the Capital:

"If there is a town on the American Conti[nent] where the English luxury displays its fol[lies], it is New York. You will find here all th[e] English fashions. In the dress of the women you will see the most brilliant silks, gauzes, hats, and borrowed hair. Equipages are rare, but they are elegant. The men have more sim[-]plicity in their dress; they disdain gewgaws, bu[t] they take their revenge in the luxury of the ta[-]ble. Luxury already forms, in this town, a clas[s] of men very dangerous to society,—I mea[n] bachelors. The expense of women causes mat[-]rimony to be dreaded by men.

"Tea forms, as in England, the basis of th[e] principal parties of pleasure.

"Boarding and lodging by the week is from four to six dollars; the fees of lawyers are ex[-]cessive,—out of all proportion.

"Elegant buildings, in the English style, take the place of those sharp-roofed, sloping houses of the Dutch. You find some still stand[-]ing in the Dutch style, and they afford some pleasure to the European observer."

EXPENSE OF LIVING THERE.

Other authorities show the condition of social life in the first Capital City. For example, the price of board and lodging was eight dollars a week at the popular Tontine Coffee-House, the Delmonico's of that day,—wine not being in[-]cluded. Yet, as to luxury, an English traveller said:

"It is probable that all the jewels and dia[-]monds worn by the citizens of the United States, their wives, and daughters, are less in value than those which sometimes form a part of the dress of an individual in several countries of Europe."

That the most exacting Puritan statesman liked New York, is apparent from this passage of Oliver Wolcott, written to his mother:

"The manners of the people are favorable to the plan which I have in view. Great expense is not required, nor does it add to the reputa[-]tion of any person. There appears to be great regularity in the city. Honesty is as much in fashion as in Connecticut, and I am persuaded that there is a much greater attention to good morals than has been supposed in the country. So far as an attention to the Sabbath is a crite[-]rion of religion, a comparison between this city and many places in Connecticut would be in favor of New York."

THE METROPOLIS IN THAT DAY.

The Island City, however, was a mere cross[-]roads cluster compared to its present extent and that of its appendages. Instead of covering two-thirds of the long, lance-shaped island, its farthest limit of dwellings was Chambers street; Broadway ceased at the City Park, which was partly covered by a pond; a country road proceeded up the North River side some dis[-]tance to the village of Greenwich, now swal[-]lowed up in New York; and the Boston turn[-]pike, taking the route of the present Bowery, passed through green fields and orchards, where the densest population on the American Conti[-]nent now resides in tenements and taverns. The East River was the chief water-front of the city, but along both rivers there were more private gardens and summer-houses than piers. A trav[-]eller relates that, at the very time Washington reached, the commercial enterprise of the city was expanding.

"They are making wharves of trunks of trees, framed into an encasement, and sunk with stones. On all sides, houses are rising and streets ex[-]

NEW YORK.

When It Was the Federal Capital.

A Reading from Old Days---How Washington Was Inaugurated.

His Reception---The First Capitol Edifice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1872.

The files of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, burned up more than one year ago, are not to be replaced. This loss might stimulate many a man to keep his files. A newspaper-file for a long standard is a valuable piece of property, and a whole library in itself. I attempt in this letter to furnish some old news not to be had in a book:

WASHINGTON GOING TO BE INAUGURATED.

At an early hour in the morning, on the 23d of April, 1789, Washington reached the marshy point of Elizabeth City, and a scene like an aquatic picnic was spread before him. Flags were blowing over the high ridges of Staten Island; Newark Bay was dotted with sails and cannons hastening toward the rendezvous; through the Kill von Kull came boats from New York, and by the Sound came music from Amboy. A barge of large size, superbly fitted up, rode at the pier, and thirteen pilots, dressed in white, manned the oars thereof, while a large fleet of craft, of all sizes, from sloops and schooners to yawls and pinnaces, scudded to and fro or lay at anchor. The old Executive Government—Jay, the Foreign Secretary; Knox, Administrator of War; Hazard, the Postmaster General; and the three Chiefs of the Treasury, Osgood, Lee, and Livingston—was fully represented, and a Committee from each House of Congress stood by to welcome the new master of affairs. As he dismounted at the water-side, cannons announced the glad fact, and other cannons passed it to the distant Capital. Then, with music, speeches, and mutual congratulations, the President took his seat in the barge, the oars struck the water, and, as the Doges of Venice went in state to wed the Adriatic, the new President proceeded by the salt tide to complete the union of the new American Government.

PROSPECTIVE.

He little conceived, perhaps, what stately villas were to line the shores of those pastoral hills, what hotels were to arise there for the pleasure of the future millions of the neighboring city, what "Snug Harbors" were to shelter her old sea-captains, and what merchant-princes were to be born from the ranks of the very pilots amongst whom he sat.

THE FIRST CAPITAL CITY.

After a time, the Bay of New York opened before the regatta, and the pulses of the ocean were felt beneath their keels, and to the north the little city of the Dutch and English showed its curious spires. The scene was destitute of all those stalwart steamers which, at a later day, were to put to sea so tamely; quiet fields and steep and bent gabled farm-houses stood for future towns, and fishermen for commerce. There was no Brooklyn worthy of the name; there was no Jersey City whatever; the solitary clump of Bergen appeared on the Jersey shore, where the Norwegians had planted it so airily; but the atmosphere of a mighty city was replaced by the atmosphere of the mightier sea, which was to nurse New York to strength and assist it to splendor. The population of the whole basin of New York Bay, including the city,—which was to pass 2,000,000 in eighty years,—was not, at that time, above 50,000. The Island of New York, a year afterward, contained but 33,131 people, and the State only 350,000, or less than that of the future Brooklyn. It is not probable that the highest estimate of Washington—who was not a sanguine man—reached within a tenth of the actual progress to be achieved by this richly-endowed basin; but, even at that time, the advantages of New York over either Boston, Newport, or Philadelphia, were conceded.

New York City was then (1790) valued, in estate, at £2,868,000, and the taxes were, in bulk, £13,446, or 60 cents on $100. In eighty years, the value of property was to rise to $1,000,000,000.

THE FIRST CAPITAL IN PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Amongst American cities of that day, New York was already the most popular. Although occupied for seven years as the British headquarters, converted into a prison and a barrack, and nearly ruined by pillage and fire, the situation of the city,—so accessible to the great post-road of that day, the ocean,—and the large, robust, worldly spirit of its people, had made it the favorite of all the Colonies. In like manner, the British had esteemed it. Its inhabitants had neither the exceeding righteousness of the Puritans, the querulous inquisitiveness and small apprehension of the Quakers; the grasping penury of the Scotch, nor the swaggering, opinionatedness of the Southern planters. Hearty, volatile, charitable elements softened the manners of the population. The French Huguenot and the rollicking Dutchman, the frank Swede and the Spanish factor, were mingled with the more aggressive and material English and Irish, and the hard Scotch element was comparatively weak here. Brissot, the excellent Republican, afterward the chief of the Girondists, said of the city, the year before it became the Capital:

"If there is a town on the American Continent where the English luxury displays its follies, it is New York. You will find here all the English fashions. In the dress of the women, you will see the most brilliant silks, gauzes, hats and borrowed hair. Equipages are rare, but they are elegant. The men have more simplicity in their dress; they disdain gewgaws, but they take their revenge in the luxury of the table. Luxury already forms, in this town, a class of men very dangerous to society,—I mean bachelors. The expense of women causes matrimony to be dreaded by men.

"Tea forms, as in England, the basis of the principal parties of pleasure.

"Boarding and lodging by the week is from four to six dollars; the fees of lawyers are excessive,—out of all proportion.

"Elegant buildings, in the English style, take the place of those sharp-roofed, sloping houses of the Dutch. You find some still standing in the Dutch style, and they afford some pleasure to the European observer."

EXPENSE OF LIVING THERE.

Other authorities show the condition of social life in the first Capital City. For example, the price of board and lodging was eight dollars a week at the popular Tontine Coffee-House, the Delmonico's of that day,—wine not being included. Yet, as to luxury, an English traveller says:

"It is probable that all the jewels and diamonds worn by the citizens of the United States, their wives, and daughters, are less in value than those which sometimes form a part of the dress of an individual in several countries of Europe."

That the most exacting Puritan statesman liked New York, is apparent from this passage of Oliver Wolcott, written to his mother:

"The manners of the people are favorable to the plan which I have in view. Great expense is not required, nor does it add to the reputation of any person. There appears to be great regularity in the city. Honesty is as much in fashion as in Connecticut, and I am persuaded that there is a much greater attention to good morals than has been supposed in the country. So far as an attention to the Sabbath is a criterion of religion, a comparison between this city and many places in Connecticut would be in favor of New York."

THE METROPOLIS IN THAT DAY.

The Island City, however, was a mere cross-roads compared to its present extent and that of its appendages. Instead of covering two-thirds of the long, lance-shaped island, its farthest limit of dwellings was Chambers street; Broadway ceased at the City Park, which was partly covered by a pond; a country road extended up the North River side some distance to the village of Greenwich, now swallowed up in New York; and the Boston turnpike, taking the route of the present Bowery, wound through green fields and orchards, where the densest population on the American Continent now resides in tenements and taverns. The East River was the chief water-front of the city, and along both rivers there were more private gardens and summer-houses than piers. A traveller relates that, at the very time Washington approached, the commercial enterprise of the city was expanding.

"They are making wharves of trunks of trees, placed into an encasement, and sunk with stones. On all sides, houses are rising and streets extending. I see nothing but busy workmen building and repairing. At the same time they are erecting a building for Congress."

The expenses of the City and County of New York had amounted, in 1787, to £10,110, of which one-third went to almshouses, one-seventh to lamps, and one-tenth to roads, streets, pumps, and wells. These items of expenditure sufficiently show the slow, primitive comforts of a city whose gas-lamps now stretch, by tens of thousands, twelve miles northward from the Battery, and whose drinking-water travels forty miles by a superb aqueduct. In that day, a gallows stood by the side of the future City Hall, and a poorhouse next door to it, a fish-pond kept the site of the future Tombs prison; the King's Arms tavern ornamented Broadway near the spot of the future Astor House; Pearl street was a cow-path; the first American Methodist Church, in John street, was barely 25 years old; Sandy Hook lamp had been lighted the same number of years; the fortifications of the Revolution ran along the line of the future Grand street, from river to river; the future City Hall Park had been inclosed by a post and rail fence only five years; by the future Beekman street, amongst the subsequent rumoring newspaper offices, stood Golden Hill, where the citizens of New York rioted with the British soldiery two months before the Boston riot; and where, in the present Atlantic Garden, on the Bowery, the Teutons drink their lager-beer, the merchants of New York had met in the solitude of the country, in 1765, to resolve upon importing nothing from England.

The heart of the city was at Wall and Broad streets, where the old City Hall had been hastily turned into a National Capitol. No sidewalks appeared upon the unpaved streets. Amongst the occasional handsome dwellings of the more prosperous citizens, the notched gables of the old Hollanders ran up here and there, and shade and gardens abounded plenteously. Two or three slow ferries were sustained, where now steam ferry-boats ply every third minute; and, of the East River ferry, now most noted of all ferries in the world, our authority says:

"The ferryman (1770) should keep six boats; and, as it happened that two men, on account of the wind and tide, were often unable to bring their boat across the river, so that passengers had to labor at the oar, or otherwise endure a tedious passage and suffer great loss of time, it was proposed that three men should be employed in each boat; that two of the boats should be kept for the exclusive use of the passengers, the remaining four to carry passengers as well as cattle, wagons, goods, etc.; that a time should be fixed for the departure of each boat at either landing; and it was computed that a boat rowed by three hands might, under the greatest disadvantages, cross the ferry in one hour and twelve minutes; and this portion of time, divided by the number of boats, would give twelve minutes for each boat to remain at the landing."

Periaugers ran from Old New York to Powles' Hook (Jersey City) and Elizabethtown Point. "A periauger—a sort of two-masted ferry-boat now obsolete,—took us to Powles' Hook. If the wind was fair, we got over in half an hour; I have, however, been three hours in making this passage." A periauger, we further find, was a boat without a keel, with two masts and two large sails,—the lack of keel being supplied by lee-boards.

Major Hunt's was the tavern at Powles' Hook, up an acclivity; "an old-fashioned mansion,—the roof descending from an immense peak to a large piazza,—which sheltered travellers to Philadelphia and elsewhere, this being the starting point for nearly every place by stage south."

EXPENSE OF LIVING.

Looking further, we observe how thrifty and moderate were the men and expenses of that quaint early day. The most extravagant persons in Philadelphia and New York lived at an expense not beyond £2,000 sterling a year; and we are further told that the "lawyers of great practice get from £560 to £2,000 currency a year. The profits of none exceed £3,000."

We may get an idea of the value of property in the neighborhood of the first Capitol from the record that, in 1793, the dwelling and lot of General Alexander Hamilton, on the south of Wall street, sold for £2,400, the dimensions being 42 by 108; and, in 1794, a house and lot on Wall street, 44 by 51, sold for £2,510. These houses were immediately in the neighborhood of the first Capitol edifice.

A minuter account of the cost of living in the old city is afforded by Senator Oliver Ellsworth's letter to his friend, Oliver Wolcott. Wolcott, with his private prospect, was loth to accept a small salary and a semi-dependent place; so his friend wrote to him, explaining the cost of living in New York City, which is curious reading for office-holders of the present day at Washington:

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1789.

DEAR SIR: You may wish to know what would be the probable expense of your living in this place:

House and stable would be about	$200.00
Wood, per cord (best)	4.00
Wood, per cord (oak)	2.50
Hay, per ton	8.00

Marketing is 25 per cent higher than at Hartford.

It would not be expected that your office should subject you to more expense of company, or a different style of living, than you may choose. It is my opinion that you could live within $1,000, as your family now is, and that you might expect, on some future occasion, such further advancement as your talents and services will entitle you to. I wish to see you transplanted into the National Government, for its sake and your own. And am, sir, your humble servant,

OLIV. ELLSWORTH.

Oliver Walcott, Jr., Esq.

GEORGE SEES NEW YORK.

It was toward this city, which every moment was revealed more distinctly above the green lawn of Governor's Island, that Washington's mind and eye were turned; for it was to be his habitation, as it had been the scene of many of his perils and misfortunes. Already he saw the flags waving above the sharp roofs, and people darkening the summits of hotels. The peal of bells, varied by the sound of cannon, rang over the quiet gray reaches of the bay, and, as he drew near the landing at the foot of Wall street, he saw the civic procession, the populace, and the dignitaries of the city and State waiting to receive him formally. It was government already, in gravity and obedience.

THE AUTHORITIES.

The Mayors of New York City during the Federal occupation were James Duane, of mingled Dutch and Irish descent, and the son-in-law of Robert Livingstone (*not* the famous Jeffersonian editor of Philadelphia); and afterward Richard Varick, of Dutch descent. The latter lived until 1831. Duane had been a member of the Provincial Congress, and Varick an Aide-de-Camp of Arnold and of Washington. The Governor of New York, at that time, was George Clinton, a handsome, stalwart, vigorous soldier, lawyer, and magistrate, afterward Vice President of the United States; and, through his nephew, DeWitt Clinton, and his son-in-law, Citizen Genet, the influence and power of his family continued for another half-century. He deferred to none in strong will, urbanity, popularity, sound judgment, and love of country and devotion to his Commonwealth. While a friend of Washington, and a zealous co-worker and fellow-traveller with him, he was an independent thinker, and he placed himself, from the foundation of the new nation, equally against the semi-monarchical prejudices of Hamilton and the insinuating and unscrupulous ambition of Aaron Burr. At that period he was 50 years of age; well-to-do, but not rich; public-spirited, and a resident of the city.

THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES AND LANDS.

At the foot of Wall street Washington disembarked, amidst huzzas and testimonials of earnest welcome, and a procession, with music, escorted him to his official residence, in Cherry street. That day he took dinner with Governor Clinton,—the most distinguished officials and their wives being present,—and, for one week, there was a lapse in the life of the Executive, the Capitol edifice being still in the hands of the carpenters and painters. During this week, the breezy and shady little city was filled with politicians and aspirants for office from all the States,—the officers of the late army being largely represented; and, as human nature did not greatly differ from what we perceive it now, we may presume that many shrewd devices were employed to obtain access to the President, and "sound" him upon his views and purposes. Washington's office, however, was held by him in jealous guardianship; he was very sensitive to blame, if he could deserve it; and he held grave and reverend views of the Magistracy to which he had been summoned. He used no covert or cunning means to discover public opinion, preferring to rule under the Constitution, by a larger standard of observation, and by enlightened judgment; and hence there is little recorded of his pursuits during this week of rest, when, probably, he was setting his house in order, and contriving the particulars of his inauguration.

THE FIRST CAPITOL.

The first Capitol of the United States occupied the most commanding site in the city, on the ridge of Wall street, with a fine, descending, curved avenue, Broad street falling away from its portal toward the East River; and thus showing, at a considerable distance, its classical facade and cupola. On that site now stands the United States Custom House. It had been the City Hall of New York; but, the possession of the Capitol of the Republic being presumed to be a great advantage, the Common Council made haste to tender the Congress of the United States the use of the City Hall, on receiving a notification that the National Legislature would probably sit in New York. To expedite the conversion of this edifice into legislative chambers, some public-spirited citizens advanced upwards of $30,000 in money; but, even with this encouragement, the work was not done on the 4th of March, though, fortunately, no quorum was present at that time, and it was eight weeks before the old City Hall was ready to be honored by the inauguration of Washington. Possibly the delay was in part attributable to the scrupulous, but extravagant, tastes of its architect,—the same who afterward built the palace—never completed—of Robert Morris, the banker, and laid out the permanent Federal City on the Potomac. To adapt the City Hall to the necessities of a Capitol, this Major Le' Enfant—a French engineer—supervised the alteration and improvement. Le' Enfant, in this as in many of his engineering and architectural enterprises, outran the boundaries of expense, and a lottery had to be established to pay for his experiment. Even then, the first Capitol was esteemed by some a failure as an edifice for its purposes; but this remark is captiously made of all Capitols.

GATH.

SURSUM CORDA!

What though by numbers we're o'erpowered,
  Though in the contest we're defeated,
The Right is right, defamed, undowered,
  Or high on throne triumphal seated!

Let selfish Fear, and sullen Hate,
  And Bigotry with forehead narrow,
To-day erect their heads elate,—
  Truth, Hope, and Love have still To-morrow!

Sweet is Success! but sweeter still
  (Though hard the lesson be), Disaster;
He is the Victor whose firm will
  Grapples with Loss, and comes off Master;

To whom Reverse doth only stir
  New courage for the new, bold onset;
Who can foresee—and wait for her—
  Daybreak behind the stormiest Sunset.

O'er him the venal, vulgar throng,
  With whom "succeed" 's the only maxim,
May hoarsen throat and weaken lung,
  While with his prostrate plight they tax him.

Undaunted, he can bear their scoff,
  With chemic skill, draw strength from laughter,
And, shaking each encumbrance off,
  Renew the fight the moment after.

Such be thy spirit, such thine aim,
  O Party of Conciliation!
No one man dare thy fealty claim;
  Thine is the Future of the Nation.

The time shall come, not long deferred,
  When signal Victory shall cheer thee,
And gather round thy flag the herd
  Of thoughtless people who now jeer thee.

O then, beware! long-seated Power,
  That often hatches rank pollution;
The hour that sees the great, that hour
  Plants the slow germ of dissolution.

And we, whose beards are gray with strife,
  Though piping-tuned with welcome hearty
Will greet once more, ere leaving life,
  The coming of the Better Party!

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1872. C. J. L.

RELIGIOUS.

Mrs. Van Cott wears her bonnet when she preaches.

—Mirza Sulaiman, a grandson of the ex-King of Delhi, has been converted to Christianity.

—Abbe Bauer intends to prosecute the Paris *Liberte* for announcing that he was about to be married.

—The *Episcopal Recorder* (Low Church) and the *Church Weekly* (High Church) have both ceased publication.

—The Committee appointed to prepare a Book of Praise for the Presbyterian Church hope to be able to submit the work to the next General Assembly for adoption.

—The Rev. Prudy LeClere, of Lafayette, Ind., is a promising young preacher,—pretty, popular, and not half as prudish as her name would indicate.

—Pere Hyacinthe was entirely ignored in the conference of Old Catholics at Cologne.

—Some of the largest and wealthiest churches in New York and other cities have dispensed with quartette choirs as an expensive and unprofitably luxury, and are now returning to the old plan of congregational singing.

—It is said that, a few months before the lamented Archbishop Spalding died, he playfully put his gold chain and cross around the neck of Bishop Bayley, and remarked: "That will soon be yours; here is the next Archbishop of Baltimore."

—Dr. Manning, of Westminster, will, it is believed, have a coadjutor assigned to him. This honor is destined for the Right Rev. Monsignor Weathers, one of the canonists who framed the definition of Papal infallibility submitted to the Ecumenical Council.

—Some of the early English Bibles, as Mr. Disraeli states, contains as many as 6,000 errata, which were intentional, consisting of passages interpolated and meanings forged for sectarian purposes, sometimes to sanction the new creed of a half-hatched sect, and sometimes with the intention to destroy all Scriptural authority by the suppression or omission of texts.

—A curate in the English Diocese of Peterborough,—the Rev. Mr. Peter Robson,—varied the service a Sundays ago by challenging an agricultural laborer to fight. After a good deal of provocation, the latter accepted, and several rounds were executed in the presence of the congregation, who could not get into church. The curate has been reported by the bench to his Bishop.

—Says the *Methodist Protestant*: "An illustration of the amount of principle involved in many church squabbles, is furnished by an incident which was recently related in our hearing. A controversy arose in a certain church about using an organ in the Sabbath School. Eleven of the members stoutly opposed the organ. They were out-voted, however, and the organ introduced. Thereupon our eleven withdrew, and then joined another church that has three organs!"

—A rare occurrence in the annals of the Roman Catholic Episcopacy has just occurred in Austria, namely, the resignation of the Bishop of Laybach. The step taken by Mgr. Widmer dates from 1869. Foreseeing that the dogma of infallibility would be adopted by the Council at the Vatican, and not wishing to subscribe to that innovation, he asked to be relieved from his ecclesiastical functions. The resignation has, however, only now been accepted by the Pope. There are at present two sees vacant in Austria, those of Laybach and of St. Hippolyte.

—The *Giornale di Roma* makes the following statement with regard to Cardinal Cullen's visit to Rome: "The mission of his Eminence to the Holy See was to urge the Pope to move in behalf of the Catholic clergy of Galway, who are suffering persecution. The Holy Father, who always censures the excesses of the Irish clergy, peremptorily refuses to interfere, saying the Irish only obeyed the Holy See when they could turn its instructions to good account, and willingly disobeyed it rather than sacrifice their passions."

—The *Presbyterian* says: "Revivals and camp-meetings are held in great horror by some of our High Church friends. The necessities of the case in some parts of the Western States are causing a modification of taste, if we may judge from a case in Iowa. In Dallas County a Protestant Episcopal parish that has no church building, lately chartered a train and went out to a beautiful country grove, where they had several days of worship, and where Sunday was the great day of their feast. A Bishop attended, and actually preached under the trees. This was not, of course, a camp-meeting, but that is just what the Methodists call it."

—Last year the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Methodist Church dispatched a young lady from New York as a female missionary teacher to India. The expense of outfit and passage to India for a missionary is $1,000. No sooner, however, had the young lady arrived in the country than she proceeded to accept the attentions of Rev. Mr. ——, a missionary sent out under the auspices of the American Board. As a result, they were in a short time married. The Ladies' Missionary Society have accordingly made a formal demand upon the husband for the payment of $1,000, that being the amount expended in getting his wife to the country, and she ceasing to be of any use for the service demanded, viz.: That of a single female teacher. The reply of the husband has not yet been received. It certainly seems like a rough procedure against him.

Boston.

From the Christian Union (New York).

It is odd, but if you happen to meet, in any part of the world, what is dignified, or brilliant, or beautiful, or in any way lovely, you can always tell in a moment whence it comes. The Radical Club of Boston had a talk, the other day, from Colonel Higginson, just returned from England. The Colonel was descanting on the boasted refinement of the English aristocracy. "But, after all done and said, he had found nothing to convince him of the superior grace or culture of a leisure class, as a whole." He sought diligently for this representative man in manners, and when at last he thought he had found him, and "selected, one day, in the House of Lords, an elegant gentleman who seemed to him the ideal Peer of the Realm, he was told that he was a prosperous merchant, *who went long ago from Boston!*" 'Tis ever thus; you may never encounter "a sweet-faced man, a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day, almost lovely, gentleman-like man,"—in short, what the negro sexton of Boston styled a "*prima facie* man," without guessing his exact origin, the first time you try.

—Mrs. Green, of Shawnee County, Kan., has been deprived of a forty-pound encysted tumor. She encysted on having it removed if it killed her.

AMUSEMENT REVIEW.

THE DRAMA.

The almost unearthly quietude which has prevailed during the past week has been a terrible trial to amusement caterers, who had all provided unusually powerful attractions, at a more than ordinary risk and expense. One of Chicago's strongest favorites at one theatre; at another, the greatest pantomime performance on the American stage; the same piece elaborately and finely produced at a third; an expensive spectacular drama at a fourth; two very superior minstrel companies in different parts of the city, and the unusual quantity of variety entertainment—altogether one of the most notable of amusement weeks in point of attractive power, and yet productive of a poorer financial showing than Chicago managers have ever known. They have borne the trial with characteristic nerve, and in their entertainments have maintained as high a standard of excellence as though the box-sheets were nightly defaced with those interesting pencil-marks which indicate that every seat is sold. Their enterprise and courage will not go unrequited, for they may safely count upon good returns in the future from the sharp appetite which comes of long abstinence. In no other city in America would the theatres have experienced such damaging consequences of the horse-epidemic, for the majority of ours are situated in what used to be known as the burnt district, a mile or more distant from the nearest residence portions of the city; but, at the same time, we believe the managers of no other city would have viewed the gloomy situation with such plucky cheerfulness as ours have done. They have doubtless derived a melancholy consolation from the fact that hundreds of other well deserving business enterprises kept them company in the dreary period of dulness, and that the time of compensating prosperity is close at hand, when their winter of discontent will be made glorious by the summer sun of—sound and healthy horses.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

at McVicker's, whose engagements heretofore have always been among the most successful, has played to the lightest of houses, probably for the first time since she reached her high position as one of America's favorites. "Fanchon," with Miss Mitchell in the title *role*, has held the boards through the week, elegantly placed upon the stage, and finely enacted by the star and her support. Previous to her appearance in "Jane Eyre," which we regard as the best of all her plays, and in which she acquits herself with greater distinctive power than in any other, *Fanchon* was usually accepted as her finest assumption, and not without reason, for the story is peculiarly simple and touching, and the character is one in which she stands alone and unrivalled. The pure womanly element of stage life owes much to Maggie Mitchell's shining qualities as a thorough lady and an eminent artist—qualities which Chicago has generally appreciated in the past, and will again when circumstances render it possible.

THE BLACK CROOK.

With a single exception, the lighter grades of amusement have held sway during the week, pantomine, spectacle and minstrelsy almost monopolizing the limited patronage. The only instance, however, of marked financial success has been at the Academy of Music, which is located close to the densely populated residence districts. The accident of location, it is to be presumed, rather than the superior attractiveness of the "Black Crook," has been chiefly instrumental in crowding the house, as legitimate entertainments at the Academy have always been liberally supported, and would be now, beyond question. The "Crook" now is very much as we have spasmodically endured it these many years, excepting, perhaps, that the dramatic cast is rather more than ordinarily effective, and the ballet is superior to most of those that have preceded it in point of personal appearance and good training. The list of dancers include the Rigl sisters—Betty, whose grace and refinement have gained for her a high place in the estimation of the more critical portion of the auditory, and Emily, a girl of remarkable beauty in face and form, and a fine dancer as well; with Mlles. Elise and Proscher,—both good in their specialties, and a well-trained force of coryphees. A good budget of variety acts, together with the smooth working of the machinery and scenic effects, assist in rendering the piece acceptable and satisfactory to the large audience.

AIKEN'S THEATRE

has fared better than the other South Side places, in the matter of attendance. "Humpty Dumpty," with Geo. L. Fox and his excellent support, has proved itself to be one of the strongest attractions of the season, and, under more favorable auspices, the engagement would, doubtless, have been notably successful. The distinctive points of excellence,—the inimitable and only Fox, the cat duett by the Martens, the superb acrobatic feats of the Wilson brothers, the velocipede riding of the babies, Venus and Adonis, the admirable stage appointments, etc.,—are such as to entitle "Humpty Dumpty" at Aiken's, to decided prominence in the list of motley entertainments given in Chicago.

MANAGER HOOLEY

also indulged in "Humpty," producing in a style fully up to the standard of excellence which has been established at this beautiful theatre. Under the spur of active competition, an extra effort has been made to provide a brilliant performance, and if the effort has been but poorly rewarded, it is the fault of the epizootic and not of the management. The Kiralfy troupe, in their various ballet and tableau acts, have contributed largely, and a strong list of variety artists help to swell the sum total of merit.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

There are no marked changes of programme to note at either of the theatres. Miss Mitchell continues in *Fanchon* at McVicker's, Fox and "Humpty Dumpty" remain at Aiken's; Mr. Hooley keeps on "Humpty" another week, retaining the strong features of the Kiralfy combination, as well as the cat duett, and introducing many new specialties; at the Academy of Music the "Black Crook" holds over with a complete change of the ballet, and variety acts, reserving, we are assured, the best for the last; the Arlington, Cotton and Kemble Minstrels at Myer's Opera House introduce the Abyssinian dwarf Tommy, said to have been brought to this by Stanley, of Livingstone fame, and the usual variety of rich items; and the Georgia slave troupe of minstrels stay at Nixon's Amphitheatre another week.

A PROSPECT OF RELIEF.

By the recent putting on of the steam dummy line on the South Side street car line, together with some arrangements for evening trains, contemplated by the Illinois Central, a prospect of relief is afforded to the amusement-seeking public. The State street cars will run every hour up to 11 o'clock, and an extra train will also go northward at half-past 7, with particular reference to theatre-goers. Myers' will make it a special point to close the minstrel performance in time to enable his patrons to catch the 10 o'clock State street cars, while the 11 o'clock train will accommodate those from McVicker's, Hooley's, and Aiken's.

MUSIC.

The week which has just closed is almost a musical blank. With the exception of the second of Mr. Goldbeck's pleasant matinees, which occurred at the Indiana Avenue Conservatory, on Thursday afternoon, an interesting feature of which was the excellent singing of Miss Ella White, the contralto, there has been nothing to disturb the epizootic monotony. This week, however, there will again be an opportunity for the concert-goers to come out in force to attend the Patti-Mario season, which, however, is a brief one, and will not seriously tax their energies or resources. The concerts will be given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, on Thursday, Nov. 14; at the Union Park Congregational Church, Friday, Nov. 15; and a matinee at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Saturday, Nov. 16. The artists in the troupe are Carlotta Patti, Signor Mario, Anne Louise Cary, contralto; Teresa Carreno, pianiste; and Emile Sauret, violinist. With Patti and Cary all concert-goers are familiar. Those who have not heard Mario have heard of him. Carreno is a young and handsome Spanish pianiste, of whom rumor speaks well; and Sauret is one of the rising stars in the musical world. Their concerts will undoubtedly be both pleasant and curious.

THE OPERATIC WAR.

In the present lull of music, the operatic war looms up on the horizon as an interesting if not sanguinary event. We refer to the contest between Lucca and Kellogg. The *casus belli* is already familiar to the public, and has grown out of the fact that opera-goers in New York have patronized the Lucca nights more liberally than the Kellogg nights. That the season has been a failure is universally conceded by the New York press. Lucca charges it to Kellogg, Kellogg charges it to Lucca, and neither are right, the real reason of the failure being in the stupidity of the management. Meanwhile, as Mallinger, Lucca's old Berlin rival, is announced about to come to this country, in company with Wachtel, a new element of discordance is introduced, and we may soon look for a lively triangular fight. The contest is beginning to grow interesting even in Chicago, although the troupe will not arrive here until next May, and an enthusiastic Lucca-ist sends us the following:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, I read a communication concerning the two rivals, Lucca and Kellogg. The writer of that communication, I presume, has never heard Lucca. I admit that Kellogg is a great singer, but she cannot compare with Lucca. It is known through the whole musical world that Lucca is the greatest dramatic singer of the age, and that her voice is more cultivated than that of any other female singer (!). Now, if this person, who calls himself "Opera," knows more about Lucca than the whole world, I would very much like to hear his name. Meyerbeer, the great composer, said, when he heard Lucca singing: "There is my *Selica*. She is the best I can find. No other can reach her." But we will wait and hear her sing in Chicago, and if then any person of "great musical talent" tells me Kellogg sings better than Lucca, I will admit it. H. J.

A PROBABLE AFFLICTION.

Meanwhile an operatic infliction, worse than a war, is threatening us from the Southwest. St. Louis has got an opera troupe, made up of the talent floating round in the country, organized, of course, by Leonard Grover. No other man could have woven such a patch work together. Look at its organization: Soprani, Louisa Lichtmay, Fanny Simonsen, and Marie Ziegler; contralto, Zelda Seguin; prima donna leggiera, Clara Carhart; tenors, Carl Bernard, Brookhouse Bowler, and Walter Birch; baritone, Gustavus Hall; basses, Carl Formes, Joseph Weinlich, Thomas a'Becket Bartleman, and Edward Seguin. If Chicago shall be afflicted with this troupe, after the Fire and the Epihippic, it will be a triple combination of calamities unparalleled in history.

WAGNER.

It will be a matter of very general interest, the announcement that Wagner has received an invitation from Chicago to be present upon the occasion of the celebration of the rebuilding of the city. The givers of the invitation promised to pay Wagner's expenses, and also the cost of bringing out one of his works, upon which occasion Wagner was expected to lead. The great composer has declined the invitation upon the ground that he will be occupied at that time with the festival at Baireuth.

HOME NOTES.

The subscription to the fund of the Cincinnati Jubilee, set down for May next, has reached $29,950.

The first of Thomas' new series of Symphony Soirees took place in New York last evening.

The New York Philharmonic Society gave its first rehearsal on Wednesday last, under Carl Bergmann. The numbers were the overture to "Tannhauser," Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and the overture to "Princess Ilse" (new), by Erdmannsdorfer. The last was damned with faint praise.

A matter-of-fact Danburian being asked if he saw Rubinstein when in New York, vacantly responded: "Why, no; was he looking for me?"

It is probable that the "Dettingen Te Deum" will be the first piece of music given out to the societies for rehearsal for the Cincinnati Jubilee.

The San Francisco newspapers mention continued performances by the Fabbri Opera Troupe.

Madame Murio Celli, Lotti, the tenor, and the prima donna, Mrs. Clara Brinkerhoff, have given up the stage and gone to teaching in New York.

Myron W. Whitney, the Boston basso, will make his first appearance in New York, in concert, since his return from Europe.

Wulf Fries, formerly the violoncellist of the Mendelssohn Quintette, is now concertizing in New England.

Nelson Varley, the English tenor, will shortly make his *debut* in New York City.

The first concert of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Philharmonic will be given Nov. 30. Miss Kellogg and Miss Mehlig will appear.

Theodore Thomas has boldly entered the field with his Symphony Soirees, against the New York Philharmonic Society, and has secured Rubinstein, in addition to other attractions. Thomas' determination is clearly shown by the fact that he has placed the same symphony upon his programme which the Philharmonic Society is to play a week later. His first programme is as follows:

PART I.

Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis."....Gluck
The Ending by Wagner.
Recitative and Aria, from "Belmonte und Constanze"....Mozart
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Symphony No. 7....Beethoven

PART II.

Songs, Five Poems, by Lenau, Op. 90....Schumann
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Wotan's Abschied, from "Die Walkuren"....Wagner
Mephisto Waltz....Liszt

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Menestrel* announces that Sig. Arditi has been engaged to accompany Adelina Patti during her tour in the United States.

Sig. Tito Mattei has written an opera, entitled "Maria di Gand," which is to be produced in Paris at the beginning of next season.

Bach's Passion Music has been recently produced in London, and, it is said, with success. It contains some of the most beautiful music ever written.

The Austrian Government cautions young girls with musical talent not to go to the United States, saying that those who have gone there have either been defrauded out of their wages or led astray.

The Composer Musoni, author of an opera "Camoens," which has been played at Naples, is no other, it is stated, than His Majesty Dom Fernando, of Portugal. So says the *Espana Musical*, and adds various legends of this royal maestro, who is a sort of musical Haroun al Raschid in his way.

Mme. Nilsson Rouzeaud had left Paris for St. Petersburg, where she was to appear in "Hamlet" on the 26th. A saloon carriage had been sent to the Russian frontier to await her pleasure, as had been done every year for Mme. Patti.

Gounod has signed with M. Verger for his "Deux Reines," which will thus be produced at the Theatre Italian, in Paris.

The person who first used cannon as a musical adjunct was Giuseppe Sarti, an Italian, who lived at St. Petersburg. In 1788 he composed a Te Deum to celebrate the capture of Fort Oczakow by Potemkin, and beside enormous vocal and instrumental masses, he had placed in the courtyard of the imperial palace many cannon, of various calibres, to deepen the bass at given times. He produced a resonant effect. Catherine II. ennobled him after this.

At a recent sale of musical copyrights, in London, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" brought 185l 7s 8d.

At the third of the London Crystal Palace concerts, Oct. 19, a new concerto for the organ and full orchestra, by Ebenezer Prout, was given, which is very highly spoken of; also, Cherubini's overture to "Ali Baba," Beethoven's Second Symphony, and Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas."

It is announced that Liszt and Wagner are again on friendly terms. It will be remembered that Wagner some years ago eloped with and married Liszt's daughter, who was already the wife of Hans von Bulow.

Ambroise Thomas is at work on a five act opera, on the subject of Francesca di Rimini.

Johann Strauss has gone to Madrid, where he is to give twelve concerts.

A Berlin paper says that Mlle. Marie Krebs made $25,000 by her concert tour in the United States.

The building of the Baireuth Theatre has, at the present time, attained the proportions of a hole, some 60 feet in the ground, which is to contain the foundations of the structure, with the machinery of the stage, &c.

Mme. Anna von Flotow, formerly Mlle. Theen and wife of the composer of "Martha," died at Vienna on the 26th of September, at the age of thirty-nine. Mlle. Nina Lamprecht, too, known on the stage under the name of Lamberti, died on the 23d of the same month in her thirty-second year.

At the conclusion of the performance of an oratorio in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, a few weeks ago, the priests of that church presented an address to Mlle. Titiens in recognition of her many kindnesses during a series of years. The address is written on seven pages of vellum, and is illuminated in the highest style of art.

The amenities of musical life in Vienna are striking, to say the least. Not long since one of the actors at the theatre remarked to a companion: "Niemann (the great German tenor) is a good-looking fellow, but he has no voice." "Who has no voice?" rang out behind the speaker, and at the same time he received from Mr. Niemann himself, who had overheard the criticism, a blow in the face. The "companion" imprudently asked the active tenor "what he meant by this conduct," when he got an answer in the shape of a stinging slap on the ear. At this critical juncture, some of the employes of the theatre who were near, who liked the actor and his friend, and who hated Niemann because of his rude ways, pitched into him heavily, and drove him from the field of battle.

—Mr. Bacon, in one of his letters to the Boston *Advertiser*, says that Julian Hawthorne will call his novel "Bressant," after the name of the hero. The work is in the psychological vein, and somewhat radical in its views. The scene is in Berkshire,—Stockbridge, perhaps; and one who has read the manuscript considers that, while there is evidence of a close study of his father's romances, the young author is no mere copyist, but displays a talent which needs only cultivation to ripen successfully.

THE FASHIONS.

Latest New York Styles.

From Harper's Bazar.

FOR LADIES.

The Louis Quinze costume is one of the most stylish designs for rich silk dresses, that may be used both for dinner and carriage toilets. These dresses are often of silk and velvet combined, having the upper skirt, basque and pockets of velvet, while the sleeves, vest and lower skirt are of silk; or else cashmere is used in the place of velvet, with silk of the same shade. A border of silver fox fur or of black marten is often used as a trimming. Some of the most elegant black costumes are of this design, partly faille and partly velvet, arranged in the manner just described. Colored silk suits are sometimes trimmed with a velvet plaiting or bias frill, edged with lace, fringe or perhaps only a ruffle of silk on the velvet. Suits made entirely of silk are trimmed with silk of a darker shade. Louis Quinze dresses of the blue-gray silk and velvet of plum-color, olive, London smoke, and very dark garnet are imported by the modistes, and sold for $300 or $400. There is usually a bonnet to match, make of the velvet and faille. A Valenciennes lace frill with a long jabot, and fully ruffled under-sleeves, complete the costume.

One of the most comfortable, graceful, and useful garments now in fashion is a double-breasted redingote of ladies' cloth, cashmere, or camel's hair. It is warm, stylish and convenient either as an independent wrap to wear with various skirts, or else as part of a suit for shopping, travelling, and general use. These are made in a simple fashion, and are plainly trimmed with fringe, braid, bias silk, and large buttons. The skirt with which they are worn may be of cloth to match, or of cashmere with deep kilting; if a richer toilet is desired, a faille skirt, or one of silk-faced velveteen, is used. There is a fancy here for redingotes of rough camel's hair, either gray or brown, thickly wrought with wool embroidery. The dress-skirt is then silk or velvet, and may be either black, brown, or gray. For a full suit of cashmere there can be no better model than this pattern. The revers, cuffs, and belt with sash should be thick gros grain of the same shade as the cashmere, lined with stiff foundation net. A plain dress-waist is needed underneath the redingote.

Instead of breakfast sacques for ladies, the furnishing houses are offering sailor blouses of navy blue cloth, not belted, but gathered by a rubber band in the hem in the way children's blouses are made. They have large sailor collars of white, pale blue, or scarlet cashmere, and cost from $7 to $9.

For modernizing black silk dresses of last year, we commend the new scarf over-skirt, as it is stylish, easily made, and does not cut up the material. It is simply four yards of silk trimmed around with narrow lace and jet passementerie. Take the middle of the scarf, and fasten it at the top by a hook and loop to the midddle of the dress skirt just below the belt; then pass it around the sides, leaving the front to form a wrinkled apron, and tie up the back in long loops and sashes. A band of black velvet, a facing, or a simple hem sometimes serves for trimming.

Among French lingerie are dainty camisoles of India muslin, with many rows of Valenciennes insertion down the front, and a jabot of shells of lace down their entire length. These are lined throughout with rose or blue silk. Tulle bodices made of alternate puffs of finest tulle with bands of Valenciennes insertion have bows of faille ribbon and sashes to match. These are worn at dinner parties with skirts of black or colored silk and a sleeveless basque of black velvet, made with heart-shaped neck, and trimmed with thread lace and transparent insertions. Braces or bretelles of black velvet ribbon, with sashes of colored China crape trimmed with point duchesse lace, are among the small and dressy extravagances.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

The novelty for business suits is their short, jaunty, double-breasted coat, generally called the pea-jacket. The suit is made of dark mixtures, with almost invisible plaids formed of threads of white. The entire suit, coat, vest, and pantaloons, is made from the same piece of cloth, and costs from $75 to $85. The overcoat for such suits is a long sacque of rough cloth, such as Elysian and fur beavers.

Semi-dress suits for church, visiting, etc., are made of black or blue cloth with raised curled perpendicular lines, or indented checks, or the basket-woven goods, instead of the diagonals so long worn. The whole suit made of this fabric costs $85. The coat is the double-breasted Prince Albert, with longer skirts than those of last season; the vest is single-breasted, with notched collar, and buttoned high to wear with a scarf; both coat and vest are bound; the pantaloons are of medium width, shaped to the limbs. Sometimes the single-breasted cut-away Newmarket coat is preferred for this suit. By way of variety, an extra pair of pantaloons is provided to wear with this coat and vest. These are made of thick rough-surfaced Scotch mixtures in shaded gray stripes, or else grayish black grounds with white lines, or a faint suggestion of warmer color. Price $20.

There is an effort to introduce for carriage wear the English driving coat, of light drab or cream-colored beaver. It is long and double-breasted, with collar of the same, and two rows of buttons down the front.

There is no change in full-dress suits. They remain of solemn black, with swallow-tailed coat, low-rolled collar, and pantaloons all made from the same roll of broadcloth.

The English overcoat for opera and other full-dress occasions is the double-breasted surtout. Instead of this light-fitting garment, the preference here is for a loose, easy sack overcoat of light grey or creamy brown cloth.

Dressy silk hats for gentlemen are taller than usual. Their crowns are six and a half inches high, and of moderate bell shape; the brims are two inches wide, with open D'Orsay curve and not much roll. Price $9.

Undress hats for business are of stiff felt, with stiff crowns about 5 inches deep, and almost square; the brim is 2 inches wide, and shaped like those just described for silk hats; price $6. New soft felt hats have slightly tapering high crowns, with curved brim heavily rolled on the sides. The best quality cost $6. Black felt hats are most worn. A few of dark brown and London-smoke color are seen.

Seal-skin and otter caps, collars, and gloves are the fashionable furs for gentlemen. The favorite fur cap is a seal-skin Canadian turban, or, as hatters say, a band turban. This has a high, soft crown, with a wide, stiff band, or brim, turned up all around and close against the crown. They cost from $10 to $25. Seal trimming for overcoats will be much worn this winter. This is a border or facing for the whole coat, with cuffs and collar of seal. Entire overcoats and short, double-breasted jackets of seal skin are also shown for mid-winter.

There is no change in the fashion of shirt fronts. Doubled linen bosoms, with three cords stitched a quarter of an inch from the edge, and just outside of the eyelet-holes, remain popular for general use. A slight vine of very fine needlework is added for dress occasions, or else a medallion of embroidery is wrought around the studs. These bosoms are usually interlined, making them "three-ply," that they may retain the starch better, and are sloped half an inch narrower at the bottom than the top, to prevent breaking in the middle. Such bosoms wear far better than those made with plaits. For conservative gentlemen who have always worn plaits, and will always wear them, no matter what is the fashion, bosoms are made with one wide plait on each side of a box-plait in the middle, or else two narrower plaits are on each side, making four in all. The French yoke shirt is the favorite shape. Wamsutta or New York Mills muslin, with Richardson's or Peake's linen for fronts, is the material for shirts.

Very high standing collars are worn in the English shape—made all in one piece. Cuffs are very large and deep, and are sometimes turned over at the corners, or cut away, to match the collars.

The newest made-up scarf is the Count Sclopis. This has a large square fold at the top, with two wide flat ends. Price $2.50. This is in favor with demure elderly folk, while young gentlemen prefer the "classic" scarf, with its very narrow sailor knot and ends. Repped fabrics are most in vogue for such scarfs, and they are shown in all the quaint dark colors now worn by ladies; but these are unbecoming to many, and look outre upon most men; and the safest plan is to confine a gentleman's purchases to black or blue scarf for general wear, with white and lavender for dressy occasions. Windsor ties of bias twilled silk or satin are shown in the English style, with dashes of white, or else Japanese figures on a colored ground. For midwinter days are cashmere mufflers, squares of blue or scarlet fine wool, with silk edges, for $2. Silken mufflers are $3.50 or $4.00. Long shawls for travellers are invisible plaids of gray, white, and black; price $12. The strap to hold them is $1.25.

Rochefort's Children.

Paris (Oct. 18.) Correspondence of the New York World.

A very beautiful girl, just eighteen years old, rented for a week a chamber in a furnished lodging-house, 49 Rue de Vert Bois. She paid in advance the rent. This was Tuesday. Last night at 9 the landlord, surprised at not seeing his new lodger, determined to knock at the door. He received no answer. The door was locked on the inside. He sent for a locksmith and opened it. He found his lodger lying dressed on the bed and a corpse. A chafing dish, with some half-burnt pieces of charcoal, revealed the cause of death. The police were summoned and investigated the matter. They discovered the poor girl was Henriette M——, daughter of one of Henri Rochefort's mistresses, who had fallen into abject poverty since his imprisonment. Henrietta is believed to be one of Rochefort's daughters. The unhappy girl, despairing at sight of her mother's wretchedness, resigned life. Rochefort's father died recently in great poverty. One, the favorite, daughter of Rochefort, was seduced by a young Englishman, who really intended to marry her, and who took her to England to make her his wife. His family seized him (he was under age) and sent him to sea on a sailing vessel bound to India, and sent the girl back to France. Misfortune seems to pursue everybody connected with Rochefort.

LONGING DESIRE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

From this earth, with mists hung over,
  With eternal storms oppress'd,
Could I but a path discover,
  Ah, how deeply were I blest!
Clothed in bloom that ne'er shall wither,
  Yonder hills allure my eye;
Give me wings, and quickly thither,
  Oh, how quickly, I would fly.

Oh, how sweet to dwell and wander
  Where the sunlight gushes free!
Balmy airs that wanton yonder,
  Oh, how soothing they must be—
But this fierce and foaming river
  Pours along in raging might,
And its mighty torrent ever
  Fills my heart with wild affright.

Look at yonder bark careering,
  Oarless, o'er the swollen tides;
Self-impelled, I see it nearing,—
  Sure, some blessed spirit guides!

Onward, then, with soul undaunted!
  Heaven vouchsafes no helping hand;
Only can a bark enchanted
  Bear to that enchanted land.

[illegible]

A TERRIBLE EVENT.

Some Recollections of It.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Virginian* in a late issue says:

"I am an old man. Old age dwells much on the past; and amongst the multitude of remembrances of my boyhood and youth none are more vivid than those connected with the burning of the Richmond Theatre, on the night of the 26th of December, 1811. Two generations have since come and gone, and perhaps what I write may be of interest to some now living:

"I was then a schoolboy in Richmond, very nearly 13 years old. My parents residing in the country, were in town for the winter. They generally eschewed the theatre, but that evening were persuaded by some young friends to accompany them. Others from our boarding-house, to the number of nine or ten, likewise attended. The play was over, and the afterpiece had just begun. The actors paused, and seemed confused; and at the same time fire fell on the stage. An actor then came forward, and announced, 'Ladies and gentlemen, the theatre is on fire.' Instantly all was tumult and terror. Parties separated, each rushing forward, to find means of escape. Of those who went from our boarding-house, no two got out together. The pit of the theatre was on a level with the street; and escape thence, through the only outer door, was easy. Many from the lower gallery clambered down into the pit, and saved themselves in this way. A good stairway, beginning a few feet from the outer door, led to the galleries. The house was full; and in the frantic terror that prevailed, most of those in the first gallery rushed towards the head of the stairs. Here the pressure was fearful. Many were thrown down and trampled to death. My parents were forcibly separated. My mother, without the slightest effort on her part, was thrust upwards on the heads and shoulders of those beginning to descend the stairs; and, so dense was the mass, she was carried in a reclining posture to the bottom on her feet; and then the outer door, just before her, afforded ready egress. Leaving with an acquaintance a message for her husband, she set off alone for the boarding-house, up Grace street, more than half a mile distant. She lost shoes, bonnet, and cap; and when I reached the parlor she had arrived, and, with her hair streaming over her shoulders was recounting some of the terrible scenes of the fire. She was the first to reach the house.

"The father of the writer escaped, in a different way. Just after his wife had been carried down the stairs, the staircase gave way, and then masses of frantic beings went rolling over each other to the floor. Seeing escape by the stair cut off,—the writer's father sought other means of deliverance. While forced along, he felt a current of cool air, and looking to the left he saw an open window a few feet off. He was a stout, heavy man, and by a violent effort reached the window and seated himself on the sill. He then wrapped his great coat around him; and, holding by the outer edges of the sill as long as possible, dropped safely to the ground.

"The writer's half-sister, 16 years old, was in the house with her maternal grandmother, with whom she lived. The old lady was heavy and helpless; and making little or no effort to escape, was burned. Her granddaughter sprang to a window and leaped out. The fall shattered her right ancle bone so badly that she could not move. After a time a gentleman from our boarding-house recognized her, and with other help, carried her off to a house one square off. There she suffered agony for many weeks before removal was possible; and a year elapsed before she could walk, and was lame for life.

"An aunt and cousin of the writer had been attended to the theatre by a young lawyer. When the alarm was given, fear appeared to deprive both of the power to move. In vain the young man besought them to flee for their lives. In spite of entreaties, both sat still, whilst the heat and smoke became each moment more insupportable. The gentleman remained with them until his nose, eye-brows, and whiskers were badly scorched. The instinct of self-preservation then drove him to a window near at hand, whence he leaped for his life. One knee was badly sprained. The ladies kept their seats and met their doom.

"The writer's mother was sometimes reluctantly persuaded to describe the horrors of that night. Just as she left the theatre, she observed a large, heavy old man, lying on his back, beneath a window, perfectly dead. She used to say the look of agony in that ghastly face haunted her for years.

"A touching incident, well authenticated, was this: Lieutenant Gibbon, United States Navy, was betrothed to the most beautiful girl in Richmond. (He was the son of Major Gibbon, Collector of the Port, who, in the War of the Revolution, led the 'forlorn hope' of volunteers, being Lieutenant in command of the storming-party, in Wayne's attack on Stony Point.) The Lieutenant and his betrothed were in the theatre; but, when the alarm was given, he was not at her side. He hastened to her rescue, and, finding a lady, whom, from her general appearance, he supposed was the loved one, he struggled manfully for her safety, and at length got her without the building. Here, to his dismay, the bright light revealed the features of an unknown lady. He instantly rushed back into the house, now a mass of fire; but the adverse throng delayed his progress so much that, just as he had found her whom he sought, the roof fell in, and both perished.

"Doctor McCaw, a prominent physician, was instrumental in saving many females. He sat astride a window sill and persuaded them to get on the seat, then, holding a hand firmly in his, they were gently lowered as far as he could reach, and dropped safely to the ground. All so aided escaped unhurt. When all whom he could influence had been thus saved, the doctor, finding the fire close at hand, leaped from the window, but in doing so he injured one knee, which rendered him lame for life.

"One who attends the Monumental Church, in Richmond, sees in front a kind of mausoleum, within which is a monument inscribed with the names of seventy-two victims of the fire. The mausoleum occupies the site of the old theatre. The Governor of the State was one of the victims. Some of the writer's schoolmates were in the house; but, by pushing under the elbow of the crowd, all escaped."

LITERATURE.

Fifty new American novels have been produced this fall.

—The King of Saxony has published eleven volumes, no one of which has paid expenses.

—Colonel J. W. Foster, of Chicago, has nearly ready an extensive work on "The Mound-Builders," a subject to which he has devoted several years' research.

—Mr. Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," etc., is to treat in his Christmas story the position of the agricultural laborer. It will be entitled "Little Hodge." He has also nearly completed a novel intended to illustrate the Coolie system and the relations of the races in the West Indies.

—The History of the American Flag has been thoroughly written up by Captain George Henry Preble, United States Navy, whose book, "The Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America, with an Account of the Symbols, Standards, Banners, and Flags of Ancient and Modern Nations," will be soon brought out by Munsell, of Albany.

—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkins & Hodge recently sold by caution about thirty autograph letters of the poet Cowper. One of them, containing a sonnet written by Cowper on behalf of a printer at Leicester, who had got into prison for selling some of Tom Paine's publications, fetched four guineas and a half.

—Nast is illustrating "Pickwick" for Harper's Household Dickens. Mr. C. S. Reinhart will illustrate "Nicholas Nickleby," and Mr. W. S. Sheppard will do the same service for "Dombey & Son."

—Victor Hugo's next production will be the long-promised sequel to "La Legende des Siecles"—"Dieu." That is to be shortly followed by "La Fin de Satan," though we can see no reason why this should be published before the millenium. Besides these poems, M. Hugo has in preparation "Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit" and "Le Theatre en Liberte."

—The concluding part of the second volume of Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Principle of Psychology" will soon be published by the Appletons. It completes this portion, and with it the first half of the whole series of volumes which are to comprise his System of Philosophy.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is editing a Library of Famous Fiction, which is to embrace in a single volume "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "Vathek," and five other of the masterpieces of English imaginative literature. Ford & Co. will publish the book, with numerous illustrations, uniform with Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song.

THE MAJOR.

Reminiscences of the Black Hawk War.

BY COLONEL ALBERT G. BRACKETT.

Years ago, there lived in the West an old Major who was a good deal of a character. He had fought under General Atkinson, and his admiration of that hero was sincere. He looked upon Atkinson as the embodiment of all the virtues necessary in this life, and as one who was sure of all the benefits of a future state. General Atkinson was to him a demigod. He revered his memory, and always spoke of his commanding talents, and the wonderful power he possessed over the minds of men as something almost superhuman. The General who could do so much with raw militia was, indeed, a remarkable character,—one of the most remarkable, perhaps, of any which have yet appeared on the American Continent.

The Major lived near the banks of one of the great rivers of the West, where Nature seems to revel in all her beauty. His farm had been cut out of the timber, and his substantial farmhouse, with its wide porch around it, was a most welcome sight to him who travelled in these new lands. It was the home of hospitality, of kindness and content, and known far and near as one of the most pleasant places to visit to be found in the range of the country in which it was located.

After the close of the Black Hawk War, the Major had been a candidate for Congress, and possibly may have been elected one or two terms. He had a vivid conception of what politics ought to be, and considered the very best material that could be selected for Congressmen was such as had been well seasoned in the Black Hawk campaign of the West. He had an impediment in his speech, and would say: "Here is a fact, gentlemen—ha: The people need men for Representatives—ha—who have given their blood for their country. No man can be sincere in his attachment to the purely democratic institutions of America, unless he has served—ha—his flag faithfully in one or more campaigns. It is clear to my mind that we need true patriots, true—ha—Americans, to legislate for us; and who so true as he who has bared his—ha—breast to the murderous weepings of the savages? Our comrades sleep beside the rippling waters of the Sycamore and Bad Axe, and their bones bleach on the fields of the Pecatonica, Kellogg's Grove, and the Blue Mounds. Now, who so fitted to make laws as the man who served on these—ha—fields? I know that all who are here present agree with me in these—ha—pure feelings; and will all do what lies in their power to send able men to the Federal City. Let every one be fully prepared for the occasion; every one ready with all his—ha—strength to push forward such men and such—ha—measures as shall secure to us the greatest—ha—good to the greatest number; that being, as I—ha—understand it, the true policy of every Republican Government, and of every true patriot who seeks the good of the whole Nation. I know—ha—that all of my hearers are men of true independence of character, true Americans—ha—who have the good of their country honestly at heart."

Many anecdotes were told respecting the peculiarities of the Major during his campaign, and at other times which were quite amusing. He had a mischievous colored boy who had been taught to stand on his head; or, rather, who had taught himself to stand on his head, which he frequently did for the amusement of spectators. The Major gave a dinner-party, upon a certain occasion, to several of his officers, when the Doctor, who was a bit of a wag, made arrangements with the negro boy, whose name was Cherub, that, upon a signal given by him, he (Cherub) should stand on his head back of the Major's chair. Everything went on swimmingly at the table for some time, when the Major commenced getting off some of his fearful platitudes, whereupon the Doctor quietly gave the signal, and Cherub straightway stood upon his head, much to the amusement of the guests, who were almost convulsed with laughter, which the Major attributed to the excellence of his stories.

Upon another occasion, several officers called upon him to pay their respects. He called Cherub:

"Cherub, go down—ha—cellar, and bring up some of that *old* whiskey—ha; recollect, Cherub, some of that *old* whiskey."

A moment after, Cherub was seen "streaking it" for the Butler's tent with a black bottle, whence he returned in a short time, and placed a bottle of whiskey on the Major's table.

"Here," said the Major, "here—ha—gentlemen, is some excellent old whiskey, which has been in my cellar six—ha—years! Drink it, gentlemen; I think—ha—you will find it—ha—very good."

The guests drank in silence, wondering, at the same time, how so good a man as the Major could tell such a whopper.

Cherub was a singular-looking boy, being what is known as a "reel-footed nigger," or in other words, club-footed. He was extremely active, and upon the whole, had an easy time of it. After one of his feats of standing on his head behind the Major's chair had been performed, he usually received some slight pecuniary reward, though this did not seem to be at all necessary. He threw his heels into the air upon the slightest provocation, and without the least noise. He could reverse his position instantly, and appear before the Major's eyes the most meek and humble specimen of African humanity to be found throughout the whole Western States. He stood upon his head with ease, displaying at the same time a double row of ivory teeth, which glistened with light, and a pair of roguish eyes, which twinkled with merriment. A more ludicrous figure than this African presented standing on his head close behind Major's chair, it would be difficult to find in the whole range of mirth-provoking subjects. His head was an enormous one, and frequently, after filling the Major's glass with liquor, he would pop on his head and stand there with his large red tongue protruding from his capacious mouth the Major gave some order, when he would appear right side up, execute the order and resume his old position.

The Major led his battalion creditably during the Black Hawk War, though some funny things were told of his way of marching. In passing through the West, the army advanced in separate columns. Upon a certain day he came in sight of a column, led by a cavalry officer, on his party rie. Up to this time he had been riding in a rickety old concern which he dignified with the name of an ambulance. As soon as he espied the other column, he hastily called for his horse:

"Ho, Cherub! Give me my horse—ha; bring him immediately!"

He was duly mounted, when away he sped to the other column, where he found the cavalry officer slowly jogging along in his ambulance.

"Ha," said he to the cavalryman, "I see you are riding in your—ha; ambulance!"

"Oh, yes!" he replied, "It is easier, and I prefer it."

"Well," said the Major, who, up to this time, had not rode on horseback a step of the way, "I still stick to my horse!" and away he trotted for dear life, and joined his own column, thinking he had duly impressed his immense military superiority upon the mind of the cavalry commander, and continued on horseback as long as the other column was in sight. Then he sought the place of greatest turbulence, and rode on and on through the country, which was filled with lurking foemen, who were ever ready to strike the baled invaders of their country.

In travelling over the prairies, this officer sometimes halted for the night, a long distance from water, much to the inconvenience of the men, who soon found a way to break him of this habit. As soon as he halted, if the place were not satisfactory, his escort would commence beating the ground with their whips, poles, clubs, or anything else they could lay their hands on, as if trying to kill something. The Major would call out:

"What is it—ha—Sergeant? What is the matter outside there?"

"Rattlesnakes, Major! The ground is covered with the biggest kind of rattlesnakes!"

Instantly he would give the order,

"Drive on, driver—ha; get out of this place as soon as you can!"

And on he would travel until the Sergeant reached a camping-place where there was good wood and water, when he would report to the Major that they were now in a place which was free from rattlesnakes, and in every way desirable. Then the Major would halt for the night, and relate to his visitors in the evening his remarkable escape from rattlesnakes during the day,—he averring that he "had seen one massasauga as large around as his thigh—ha,—and as long—ha—as a fence-rail." These camps, or bivouacs, at night were really pleasant, the soldiers being free to do as they wished; discipline being lax, except in the one thing of maintaining a vigilant guard,—they having learned in the school of experience that the only safety in an Indian country is to keep a strict

and unflagging watch over everything inside and outside of camp.

Our hero was by no means as stupid as might at first appear. He had some sterling qualities, and, among the rest, a cool and self-reliant courage in action, which gave him a hold upon the hardy pioneers of the West, who are not inclined to be led on by people of doubtful courage or uncertain character.

This motley column pushed along over the rough roads made by themselves, in their long hauls after the Indians, and carried with them such provisions and subsistence-stores as could be procured at short notice and from limited sources of supply,—a half-savage-looking race of men, clad for the most part in buckskin garments, and to a stranger almost as wild as the Indians themselves. They were expert woodmen, reared upon the frontiers, and trained from their earliest infancy to a knowledge of woodcraft,—brave and hardy, inured to privation and toil, and ever ready to shoulder their rifles, and, under the leadership of their favorite chieftains, march against their hereditary foeman, the aborigines of America. Their language was peculiar, and, with an honesty which was proverbial, they combined an appetite for strong drink which seems never to have been appeased. They chose their own officers, made pretty much their own laws, and were, as a general thing, patient under discipline; a long, lank, wiry set of men, with gaunt jaws and stiff hair, and eyes full of speculation bordering on fierceness. The Major would scarcely oppose under the latter description, being round of form and full of visage, short-legged, and, as his followers said, "rather squat-built."

Before starting on the campaign, the Major had made one of his characteristic speeches, and, at the same time, had provided a fair store of whiskey for his officers. It was good, unquestionably, for one hollow-eyed and "snaggle-toothed" Lieutenant, after drinking a tin-cupfull of it, remarked as he drew the back of his hand across his mouth, "I hain't had nothin' to do me so much good sence the niggers was hung;" a peculiar and delicate way of expressing his high appreciation of the character of the liquor. He then threw some triumphant glances towards some negroes who were hanging round near the log-cabin wherein the liquor was dispensed, and who were debarred from participating in the festivities of the occasion.

After this party, or whatever it may be called, the Major started out to invade the land of the Sauk Indians. The command pushed its way forward for days and days, seeing little to remind them of the savages, though occasionally passing deserted villages where they had once lived. The scene was one of great grandeur, the wide prairies forming a picture of surpassing beauty. To this must be added the appearance of the frontier soldiers already described, who travelled noiselessly along the trails made by the Indians, the Major having long since abandoned his ambulance. Deer were seen occasionally, and other game peculiar to the North American plains. Streams of clear running water were frequently crossed, having their sources in the marshes, and running on toward the great rivers.

Near nightfall, as the Major's battalion was about crossing a considerable stream of water, the men were furiously assailed by a large body of Indians, who were secreted on either side of the trail. The attack did not last long, the Indians having been driven away easily, and, by the time darkness had settled upon the face of the scene, the soldiers had crossed and encamped in the woods near the bank.

In the fight which had occurred, two Indians had been taken prisoners. They were young, athletic fellows, keen-eyed and swift of foot, and dressed in the costume of their tribe,—heavily-fringed hunting-shirts and leggings. The fringe being made of fine buckskin, properly prepared, and cut in long strips, so as to make a handsome ornament for the seams. Their hair was adorned with a few beads and eagle's feathers.

Two soldiers guarded each of the prisoners, who were led into the Major's presence with their arms fastened behind their backs. The camp was lighted up with a number of fires, and groups of frontiermen were scattered about here and there, or lay stretched upon the ground, watching the proceedings which were taking place near the Major's camp-fire. All around the bivouac sentinels were stationed, as a renewal of the attack by the enemy was momentarily expected. This seemed to have no particular effect upon the whites, who examined the priming of their flintlock rifles, which were always kept in perfect order for immediate service. Each man took a pride in his own weapon, and was willing to wager that he could take a more deadly aid than any of his comrades, and could knock a squirrel's eye out from the top of the tallest tree in the forest. Nothing was left to chance; each man knew exactly what he could do with his piece.

After the men were duly presented to the Major, who was surrounded by his officers, he commenced making one of his favorite speeches to the unfortunate prisoners: "You rascals, you see you are taken prisoners by us. Are you not awar—ha—that you have forfeited your lives by your rash conduct? What have you to say for yourselves?"

One of them replied in English, as follows: "We know that we are in your power. Our nation is only fighting to retain its own lands and the lodge-fires of our people. You have no right to invade our country with your men. Go away and leave us; give us our liberty, and return to your own wives and children. Let us pursue our own course undisturbed by you, as we have done you no harm, and all we ask of you is to go away. We know as well as you do that we are in your power, and that you can shed our blood, should you think best to do so. You may kill us, but you cannot kill off our whole nation. Others will rise in our places, and in return, will murder all that are most dear to you. We dare you to do your worst; a Sauk warrior is not afraid to die. And, after death, the Great Spirit will avenge the foul wrong you do to us and to our people. We are poor, and what we have cannot make you rich. Our clothing can be of little use to you, and our corn-fields on Rock River have already been destroyed by you. Again we ask you to leave our land."

Having said this, the warriors became silent, and no amount of questioning could make them again speak. This seemed to exasperate the white men, and, at a signal given by the Major, the Indians were led away. A short time afterwards, a volley of rifle shots was heard in the bushes near by, and all knew that the two prisoners were no more.

A deathly silence reigned for a time, when a chaunt was heard borne on the winds and wafted from a considerable distance. It was in the Sauk language, and was as follows:

Wild through the forest flees the poor Indian,
Watched by the eye of the Spirit of Light;
Fleeing, he knows that the foemen are coming,
Strong in array and eager to fight.

Peace reigns no more on the prairie or highland;
All is forlorn through the long summer days,
Hear us, O Spirit! Say the hand of the white man
Keep thy poor children from the red hand that slays.

All is now gone, all the graves of our Fathers,—
Our lodges are lost, and our hearth-stones are cold;
The red deer is fled, and the best of our harvest
Will soon be low lying and covered with mould.

It was like a dirge of the dead, and had a most weird effect upon the minds of the woodmen. This death-song proved to the whites that the Indians were desperate. Scarcely had the echoes died away before another attack was made by the Indians, but the woodmen were ready for them, and a lively fight took place among the wood and bushes which lined the stream. It was quite dark, and nothing could be fairly distinguished, except the spiteful flashes of the rifles of the combatants. The Sauks were driven away, and the Major's men were left to pass the night in peace. Several were wounded, and four killed. The dead men were duly buried the next morning; after which the command started in pursuit of the savages. They followed them many weary miles and weary days, but were unable to meet them again.

TWO SONGS.

(FOURTH)

O Time, sweet Time; O pleasant Time!
Dear Time whose hours and days are gold!
Whose nights, however hot or cold,
Soaked through with heat or glassed with rime,—
Are filled with with pleasures manifold!

O Time, large-hearted, generous Time!
Who bringest gifts so rare, so sweet;
A gladness to the springing feet;
A spirit which must soar and climb
For rapture and the joy of it.

O Time! O much-abused Time!
I see no glass, no sickle here;
Your hands are all too soft, I ween,
For any labor's sweat and grime,—
Your hands are all too white and clean.

(SIXTH)

Oh! Time; oh! cursed ruthless Time,
The song I sung you in my youth,
Believing it the truest truth,
Was but a false, a silly rhyme;
A baseless, foolish song, in sooth!

Oh! Time; oh! cruel, cruel Time!
I see the place, the sickle lies;
Your bony hands are not too clean
For labor or for any crime,—
No crime, however low or mean!
—Kenner Standish.

EUGENIE GRANDET;

OR,

Scenes of Provincial Life.

Translated from the French of Balzac for The Chicago Tribune.

VII.

When Eugenie looked at her cousin, she was still quite red, but her countenance, at least, could lie, and not paint the extreme joy which overflowed her heart; but their eyes expressed a common feeling, as their souls blended in a common thought; the future was theirs. This sweet emotion was the more precious for Charles in the midst of his immense grief, since it was unexpected. A blow of the knocker summoned the two women back to their places. Happily they were able to get down stairs fast enough to be at work when Grandet came in; if he had met them in the corridor, it would have been enough to excite his suspicions. After the breakfast, which the goodman took standing, the watchman, to whom the promised wages had not yet been given, arrived from Froidfond, whence he brought a hare, partridges killed in the park, eels, and two pike, due from the millers.

"Eh, eh! this poor Cornoiller comes like fresh fish in Lent. Is all this good to eat?"

"Yes, my dear, generous sir; it has been killed two days."

"Come, Nanon, stir your stumps," said the good man; "take this; it will be for dinner; I entertain two Cruchots."

Nanon opened amazed eyes, and looked at everybody.

"Well," said she, "where am I to get lard and seasoning?"

"My wife," said Grandet, "give Nanon six francs, and remind me to go to the cellar to get some good wine."

"Well, then, Mr. Grandet," said the watchman, who had prepared his speech in order to bring about a decision of the question of his pay, "Mr. Grandet!"

"Ta, ta, ta, ta!" said Grandet; "I know what you want to say; you are a good fellow; we will see about that to-morrow, I am too busy today. My wife, give him a hundred sous," said he to Madame Grandet.

He left. The poor woman was only too happy to buy peace for eleven francs. She knew that Grandet kept quiet for fifteen days, after having thus taken back, coin by coin, the money he had given her.

"Here, Cornoiller," said she, slipping ten francs into his hand, "some day we will recognize your services."

Cornoiller had nothing to say. He departed.

"Madame," said Nanon, who had put on her black hood and taken her basket, "I only need three francs; keep the rest. Come; it will not make a say girl pence."

"Get a good dinner, Nanon, my cousin will come down," said Eugenie.

"Certainly, something extraordinary is happening," said Madame Grandet. This is the third time your father has given a dinner since we have been married."

About 4 o'clock, at the time when Eugenie and her mother had finished setting the table for six persons, and when the head of the house had brought up some of those exquisite wines which the provincials preserve with affection, Charles came into the sitting-room. The young man was pale. His motions, his face, his looks, and the sound of his voice had a sadness full of grace. He did not play at sorrow,—he really suffered; and he could cover his features by grief gave him that interesting air which pleases women so much. Eugenie loved him all the more for it. Perhaps, too, misfortune had brought him nearer to her. Charles was no longer that rich and handsome young man, situated in a sphere inaccessible for her, but a relative, plunged in fearful wretchedness, whose misfortunes begets equality. Woman has this in common with the angels, that suffering belongs to her. Charles and Eugenie understood and spoke to one another with their eyes only; for the poor, deposed dandy, the orphan, established himself in a corner, and remained there, silent, calm, and proud; but, ever and anon, the mild and caressing glance of his cousin shone upon him, forcing him to abandon his thoughts, and to start forth with her into the fields of hope and of the future, where she loved to roam with him.

Just then, the City of Saumur was more agitated by the dinner given to the Cruchots by Grandet than it had been on the preceding evening by the sale of his wines, which constituted the crime of high treason against the vineyards. If the sagacious wine-dresser had given his dinner with the same motive which cost the dog of Alcibiades his tail, he would perhaps have been a great man; but, too superior to a city which he was constantly deceiving, he gave no thought to Saumur. The Des Grassins family learned the violent death and probable failure of Charles' father; they determined to call on their friend, in order to share his misfortune and give him evidences of friendship, at the same time ascertaining the motives which could have induced him, under such circumstances, to invite the Cruchots to dinner. At 5 exactly, the President, Cl. des Bonfons, and his uncle, the notary, Cruchot, were together, dressed to death. The guests sat down, and began by eating remarkably well. Grandet was grave, Charles silent, Eugenie mute, and Madame Grandet talked more than usual; so that this dinner was a genuine meal of condolence. When they rose from table, Charles said to his aunt and uncle, "Permit me to retire to an counselled to attend to a long and painful correspondence."

"Certainly, my nephew."

When, after he had left, the good man could assume that Charles could hear nothing, he gave his wife a significant look.

"Madame Grandet, what we have to say would be Greek to you; half-past 7, you had better go and shut yourself up in your box. Good-night, my daughter."

He kissed Eugenie, and the two women went out. Then began the scene where father Grandet, more than at any other moment of his life, employed the skill he had acquired in dealing with men, and which often won him, from those whose skin he bit a little too roughly, the epithet of "old dog." If the Mayor of Saumur had lifted his ambition higher; if fortunate events, by elevating him to the higher circles of society, had sent him to the Congresses where the affairs of nations are considered, and to the market, at the ability with which his personal interest had endowed him,—doubtless he would have been gloriously useful to France. Nevertheless, it is perhaps equally probable that, away from Saumur, the good man would have cut a poor figure. Perhaps it is with intellects as it is with certain animals, which cease to be fruitful when transplanted from the climates where they were born.

"Monsieur President, you say that bankruptcy——"

The drawl and stammer assumed for so long a time by the good man, and which passed for being natural, as well as the deafness of which he complained in wet weather, became at this moment so wearisome to the two Cruchots, that, while listening to the vine-dresser, they made up faces without being aware of it, making efforts as if to finish the words in which he voluntary entangled himself. Here, perhaps, it becomes necessary to give the history of the stammering and the deafness of Grandet. Nobody in Anjou had a better hearing, or could pronounce the Angevin French more clearly, than the shrewd vine-dresser. Once, in spite of all his cunning, he had been duped by an Israelite, who, in the discussion, put his hand to his ear as a trumpet, under pretence of hearing better, and jabbered so much, so hunting after words, that Grandet, victim to his humanity, believed himself obliged to suggest to this adroit Jew the words and ideas which the Jew seemed to seek; to finish, himself, the arguments of the aforesaid Jew; to speak as the accursed Jew ought to speak; in short, to be the Jew, and not Grandet. The cooper, at the close of this strange contest, made the only bargain which he had cause to regret during the course of his business life. But, if he lost by it, pecuniarily speaking, he gained by it, morally, a good lesson, and afterwards he gathered the fruits of it. So the goodman finally blessed the Jew who had taught him the art of making his business adversary impatient, and by hurrying him in expressing his (Grandet's) thoughts, to make him constantly lose sight of his own. Now, no matter required more than the one then under consideration, the employment of deafness, of drawling, and of the incomprehensible involutions in which Grandet concealed his ideas. To begin with, he did not want to know the soundness of his ideas, and then he wanted to remain master of his words, and leave his true intentions in doubt.

"Mr. Bonfons." For the second time in three years Grandet called Cruchot, the nephew, Mr. de Bonfons. The President could believe himself chosen for son-in-law by the artful goodman. "So you say that bankruptcies may, in certain cases, be prevented by——

"By the Commercial Courts themselves. That is seen every day," said Mr. de Bonfons, seizing Father Grandet's idea, or hello-ing that he had guessed it, and wishing most kindly to explain it to him. "Listen."

"I am listening," said the goodman, humbly, putting on the malicious face of a child who is inwardly laughing at his teacher, though seeming to pay him the deepest attention.

"When a prominent and estimable man—such, for instance, as your late brother at Paris—"

"My brother, yes."

"Is threatened with a disaster——"

"Do they call it a disaster?"

"Yes, and his failure becomes imminent, the Commercial Court within whose jurisdiction he is (follow me closely) has the power, by a decree, to appoint liquidators; and if his affairs go into liquidation is not to fail; do you see? By failing, a man is dishonored; but, by going into liquidation, he remains an honest man."

"That is very different, more," said Grandet.

"But a liquidation can be managed even without the aid of the Commercial Court." For," said the President, taking his pinch of snuff, "how is a bankruptcy declared?"

"Yes, I never thought of that," replied Grandet.

"Firstly," said the magistrate, "by filing a schedule with the Clerk of the Court; which the merchant himself, or his agent, makes out, and which is properly recorded. Secondly, on the application of the creditors. Now, if the merchant files no schedule, if no creditor requests of the Court a decree placing the aforesaid merchant in bankruptcy, what will happen?"

"Yes, let us see."

"Then the family of the deceased, his representatives, his heirs; or the merchant, if he is not dead; or his friends, if he is hidden, liquidate. Perhaps you want to settle your brother's affairs?" asked the President.

"Ah, Grandet!" exclaimed the notary, "that would be excellent. There is yet honor in our provinces. If you save your name, you will be a——"

"Sublime man," said the President, interrupting his uncle.

"Certainly," said the old vine-dresser, "my brother was called Grandet, and I am sure and certain. I do not like it. And this liquidation might, in all points, be very advantageous, in all respects, to the interests of my nephew, whom I love. But we must see. I do not know those rogues of Paris. I am at Saumur, you see. My vines, my ditches, are short, I have my own concerns. I have never given any notes. What is a note? I have received many, but I have never signed any. They are received, and they are discounted. That is all I know. I have heard it said that you could buy up notes——"

"Yes," said the President. "Commercial paper can be bought up on 'Change for such or such a per cent. Do you understand?"

Grandet made a trumpet of his hand, put it to his ear, and the President repeated his remark.

"But," said the vine-dresser, "is there anything to be made out of all this? At my age, I know nothing about all these things. I must stay here to look after the wheat. Wheat is garnered up, and it is with wheat we pay. First of all, we must watch over the harvests. I have important and interesting business at Froidfond pending; I cannot abandon my home for these infernally-entangled matters, about which I understand nothing. You say I ought, in order to liquidate, to stop a declaration of bankruptcy, to be at Paris. One cannot be in two places at once, unless one is a little bird. And——"

"And I understand you," exclaimed the notary. "Well, my old friend, you have friends, old friends, capable of showing devotion for you."

"Go ahead, then," thought the vine-dresser; "make up your mind."

"And, if some one were to go to Paris, look up the largest creditor of your brother William, and to him——"

"One moment, just here," said the goodman; "Say what to him? Something like this; Mr. Grandet, of Saumur, this; Mr. Grandet, of Saumur, that. He loves his brother; he loves his nephew. Grandet is a good relative, and has sold his wines well. Do not have the bankruptcy declared; meet and appoint trustees. Then Grandet will see. You will make more by putting the thing into liquidation than by allowing the lawyers to stick their noses in it, Eh! Is not that so?"

"Exactly," said the President.

"Because, you see, Mr. de Bonfons, we must see before deciding. He who cannot, cannot. In all burdensome matters, so as not to ruin one self, it is necessary to know the resources and the liabilities. Eh! Is not that so?"

"Certainly," said the President. "I think myself that, in a few months, we can buy up the obligations at so much off, and settle up everything by agreement. Ah, yes! dogs are led a long ways by showing them a bit of bacon. When there has been no declaration of bankruptcy, and you become the sole creditor, you become as white as snow."

"As snow," repeated Grandet, again making an ear-trumpet out of his hand. "I do not understand that about snow."

"But," shouted the President, "please listen to me."

"I am listening."

"A debt is a commodity which may appreciate or depreciate in value. This is a deduction from the theory of Jeremy Bentham on usury. This publicist has proved that the prejudice which condemned usurers was an absurdity."

"The dence!" said the goodman.

"Since in principle, according to Bentham, money is a commodity, and that which represents money must also be a commodity," continued the President; "since this is plain in that, obedient to the ordinary variations which control business matters, the commodity called a note, bearing this or that signature, is, just like this or that article, abundant or scarce on 'Change, that is dear, or becomes valueless, the Court orders——stop! What a fool I am! I beg your pardon. I am of the opinion you can settle your brother's affairs for twenty-five cents on the dollar."

"You mentioned Jeremy Ben——"

"Bentham, an Englishman."

"That Jeremy will make us escape many lamentations in business matters," said the notary, laughing.

"These English have sometimes good sense," said Grandet. "So, according to Bentham, if my brother's debts are worthless. Yes, I am correct, am I not? That seems plain to me. The creditors will be——no, they will not be. I understand it."

"Let me explain all this to you," said the President." In law, if you bought up all the debts of of the firm of Grandet, your brother or his heirs would owe nobody anything. So far, so good."

"So far, so good," repeated the goodman.

"In equity, if the obligations of your brother are offered for sale you fully understand that phrase, offered for sale!—in the market, at a discount of a certain per cent; if one of your friends happened along and bought them up, the creditors having been forced by no violence to surrender them, the estate of the late Grandet of Paris is honorably settled."

"That is true; business is business," said the cooper. "But will you tell me how I am to understand that it is difficult. I have neither the money nor the time, neither the time nor——"

"Yes, you cannot incommode yourself. Well, I will go to Paris. You will pay my travelling expenses, but they will be a trifle. I will see the creditors. I will talk to them. I will secure a delay, and all will be settled for a supplemental sum, which you add to what is realised from the assets, in order to become possessed of all these obligations."

"But we will see about that. I cannot, I will not, pledge myself without—Hi, who cannot, cannot. Do you understand?"

"That is proper."

"My head is confused with what you have just explained to me. This is the first time in my life, that I have been forced to think of——"

"Yes, you are not a lawyer."

"I am a poor vine-dresser, and know nothing of those matters you have been speaking of, I must study this."

"Well," said the President, apparently preparing to renew the discussion.

"My nephew?" said the notary, interrupting him in a reproachful tone.

"Well, uncle?" answered the President.

"Let Mr. Grandet explain his intentions to you. It is an important commission that is now under consideration. Our dear friend must state it pre——"

A blow of the knocker, which announced the arrival of the Des Grassins family, their entrance, and their salutations, prevented Cruchot's finishing his sentence. The notary was satisfied with this interruption; Grandet was already looking astrance at him, and the men indicated an internal storm. But, in the first place, the prudent notary did not find it fitting for the President of the Court of First Resort to go to Paris to make creditors come to terms, and to lend his hands to a sharper's transaction, which shocked the laws of strict integrity; and, in the second place, not having yet heard Father Grandet express the slightest intention of paying anything; he instinctively trembled lest he should see his nephew entangled in that matter. He availed himself, therefore, of the moment when the Des Grassins came in, to take the President by the arm, and draw him into the window-recess.

"You have showed your good will quite satisfactorily, my nephew, but enough of devotion like that. The desire of having the dauphin blinds you. The devil! You must not go unlike a crow who is knocking down nuts. Let me steer the boat now, and you only help in sailing it. Is it wise to compromise your dignity as a Magistrate in such a——"

He did not finish; he heard Mr. DesGrassins say to the old cooper as he gave him his hand, "Grandet, we have learned the frightful misfortune which has befallen your family, the disaster to the firm of William Grandet, and the death of your brother; we come to express to you all the concern we take in this unhappy event."

"There is no other misfortune," said the notary, interrupting the banker, "than the death of Mr. Grandet. Nor would he have killed himself if it had occurred to——"

"——to call his brother to his bed. Our old friend, who is honorable to the ends of his nails, intends to pay the debts of the house of Grandet, of Paris. My nephew, the President, to save him the annoyance of a purely legal matter, has offered to go at once to Paris in order to arrange with the creditors, and give them a proper satisfaction."

Those words, confirmed by the attitude of the vine-dresser, who stroked his chin, surprised in the extreme the three des Grassins, who, while on their way, had been comfortably reviling the avarice of Grandet, almost accusing him of fratricide.

"Ah! I knew it perfectly," exclaimed the banker, looking at his wife. "What did I say to you as we were coming, Madame des Grassins? Grandet is honorable, even to the ends of his hairs, and will not allow his name to receive the slightest blemish. Money without honor is a sickness. There is honor in our provinces. This is admirable, very admirable, Grandet. I am an old soldier; I cannot conceal my thoughts; I speak them out bluntly; this is—thousand thunders!—sublime."

"Then the sublime is very expensive," replied the goodman, while the banker warmly shook his hand.

"But this, my worthy Grandet, if the President will permit me to say it," continued des Grassins, "is a purely commercial matter, and requires an experienced business man. Will it not be necessary to understand these accounts of receipts and expenditures, and the calculation of interest? I have to go to Paris on my own business, and I could undertake to——"

"We two will consider them, and try to decide as to relative possibilities, and without pledging myself to anything that I would not want to do," said Grandet, stammering, "because, you see, the President naturally wants I should pay his travelling expenses."

The goodman did not stammer these last words.

"Why," said Madame des Grassins, "it is a pleasure to be at Paris. For myself, I would willingly pay to go there."

And she made a sign to her husband, as if to encourage him to steal this commission from the President. Grandet saw what it might—then she looked very ironically at the two Cruchots, who assumed a disconsolate air, Grandet seized the banker by one of the buttons of his coat, and drew him into a corner.

"I shall certainly have more confidence in you than in the President," said he. "Then there are other private matters concerned," said he, approaching his men. "I want to invest in the *rentes*. I wish to buy to the extent of a few thousand francs, and I want to invest only at eighty francs. This thing falls, they say, at the end of the month. You understand these matters, do not you?"

"I should think so. Well then, I shall have to buy *rentes* for you to the amount of a few thousand francs."

"Not much to begin with. Keep quiet. I want to play this game without anybody knowing it. You may make a purchase for me at the end of the month; but say nothing to the Cruchots; it would annoy them. Since you are going to Paris, we can see at the same time how things look for my poor nephew."

"Oh! he is settled. I will leave to-morrow by post-chaise," said des Grassins aloud; "and I will come and receive your final instructions at——at what hour?"

"At 5 o'clock, before dinner," said the vine-dresser, rubbing his hands.

The two parties remained together a few moments. Des Grassins said, after a pause, slapping Grandet on the shoulder, "It is good to have good relations like that."

"Yes, yes, without its showing," said Grandet, "I am a good relative. I loved my brother, and I will prove it, if it does not cost——"

"We must leave you, Grandet," said the banker, interrupting him, happily, before he could finish his sentence. "If I anticipate my departure, I must put some matters in order."

"Very well, very well. I, too, in regard to what you know of, am going to retire to my consultation-room, as President Cruchot says."

"The deuce! I am no longer Mr. de Bonfons," thought sadly the magistrate, whose face assumed the expression of a Judge wearied by an unreasonable client.

The heads of the two rival families departed together. Neither of them thought any longer of the act of treason of which Grandet had been guilty that morning toward the wine-making interest, and mutually, but vainly, sounded each other to know what they thought about the real intentions of the proscribed man in his new matter.

"Will you come to Madame Derscrval's with us?" said Des Grassins to the Notary.

"We are going later," said the President. "If my uncle allows, I promised Mademoiselle de Gribesaucourt to call on her for a moment, and we will then go there."

"*As recoir*, then, gentlemen," said Madame des Grassins, laughing. And when the des Grassins were a few paces from the two Cruchots, Adolphe said to his father:

"They are in a terrible stew, aren't they?"

"Be silent, my son," replied his mother; "they can yet hear us. Besides, what you say is not in good taste, and savors of the Law School."

"Well, uncle," exclaimed the magistrate at a distance, "I begun by being the President de Bonfons, and I ended by being simply a Cruchot."

"I saw it vexed you; but the wind was with the des Grassins. Are you foolish, with all your sense? Let them start off on a fox—we will see of Father Grandet; and be easy, my boy. Eugenie will none the less be your wife."

In a few moments the news of the magnanimous resolution of Grandet was disseminated in three houses at once, and nothing was talked of in the whole city but fraternal devotion. Each one forgave Grandet the sale he had made in defiance of the compact between the vine-growers, admiring his honor, and extolling a generosity of which they did not believe him capable. It belongs to the French character to get enthusiastic, to get angry, to become impassioned, for the meteor of the moment, for the driftwood of the present. Are collective beings, peoples, without memory?

SONG.

Cool wind, sweet wind, blowing off the sea,
Have you brought from Adelaide the kiss she sent to me?
Adelaide's little maid, fair as summer skies,
With all the dew and all the blue of April in her eyes,
Red her lips like strawberries, or cherries cleft in two—
But we can't pull from any root such heavenly sweetness grow.
I who stole a kiss from them not very long ago—
Cool wind, sweet wind, oughtn't I to know?

Cool wind, sweet wind, flutter far away!
I would rather hear the gale that sweeps across the bay;
Rather greet snow and sleet, and sullen wintry rain,
Than all the bloom and perfume that follow in your train.
When the winds of winter blow over land and sea,
Adelaide, the little maid, she will marry me—
Merrily the marriage-bells will sound across the bay;
Cool wind, sweet wind, flutter far away!
—*Mary Bradley.*

A Preraphaelist Wedding.

M. D. Conway writes that he has attended a Preraphaelist wedding in London, a daughter of one of the original group to whom Ruskin awarded the palm for color and invention being married to an eminent German scholar. A very distinguished assembly were present—Holman Hunk, who now resides in Jerusalem, the poet Madox Brown and William Morris, Todemi, the great artist, and Burn Jones, whom Ruskin calls the finest living artist. Of those who dress after the Preraphaelite modes he says: "At this wedding the peculiarity invested the one or two of the sex who were so eccentric as to dress in the conventional costume. The dress of the Preraphaelite lady is generally antique—such a dress as we see in the portraits of the great-great-grandmothers of the present generation. The body is very short-waisted, the skirt beginning just beneath the bosom. The material is apt to be of old white or cream-colored silk, trimmed with old and real lace. The sleeves are short and puffed, the corsage open and pointed. There is no trace of crinoline, but the skirt falls close to the figure, disclosing the shape and resembling the drapery of the Greek statues."

—Henry Howard Brownell, who died at East Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, aged 52, was private secretary of Admiral Farragut at the battle in Mobile Bay, and author of the "Bay Fight" and other war lyrics, published in a volume four or five years ago at Boston. Dr. Holmes wrote an article for the *Atlantic* concerning him, entitled "Our Battle Laureate." A former volume by Mr. Brownell, part of which was first published thirty years ago, was named "Lyrics of a Day."

A LEAF FROM A LIFE.

The simple facts recorded in this story occurred in a city many miles from here. It would be impossible for such a case to happen in Chicago. We are the personification of Charity. We have no uncared-for poor among us. We are Angels, and this is Paradise! Therefore, I wish it distinctly understood that I write of a "pitiful case" (as the papers called it) which came under my notice in a distant city, years ago.

As a rule, physicians are the most charitable of men. They may not give fortunes away in——s; but their time, which to them is money, is freely given to the suffering, in more cases than one might suppose, "without money and without price." It was upon a freezing cold night that a young physician stepped into the warm, well-lighted office of a merchant-prince. The doctor was poor and needy; his coat was worn and threadbare, and furnished but little protection against the cold of the season, because he labored among the poor, and gave his time to those who were unable to pay for it.

The merchant was a wealthy, pious, "eminently respectable" member of society. He was the mainstay of a church, the promoter of charitable schemes, and a subscriber to all charities—which were backed by influence, or conferred distinction upon the giver. The world at large honored his name; but the men in his employ were wont to smile mysteriously when his charities were mentioned in their hearing, and one of them was once heard to remark that he "never knowed a man so well named." Now, strange to say, this model man's name was Canter.

So, into Mr. Canter's office the young physician walked, with some trepidation; but, being one of the world at large, confident that he would be heard, for he was on a begging expedition. Not for himself,—he would rather have died than beg,—but for a poor boy who lay dying in a tenement-house in Dead Man's Row, —lay dying of starvation. It was too late to save his life,—that the doctor knew; but he hoped to raise sufficient money to make the boy comfortable for the remnant of life left him. As he opened the door of the counting-room, he saw Mr. Canter standing before the glowing grate-fire, declaiming nobly upon the beauties of true charity to his bookkeeper, who, being hard pushed to live upon the pittance paid him by his employer, was not as enthusiastic as his employer would have had him.

"——and has not charity, it profiteth him nothing," said Mr. Cantler, in a loud tone of voice, as the door opened, and the thought flashed through his mind that perhaps it was the pastor of his church. The doctor entered, and paddled with the flood of eloquence which Mr. Cantler was pouring out upon the unresisting clerk was hushed, for he knew the doctor, and knew also that he was about to ask for money, and his hands came from behind his back, went into his pockets, and remained there. The doctor, by way of beginning, remarked upon the severity of the weather.

"Yes," said Mr. Cantler, "God help the poor!"

The bookkeeper, bending over the ledger, smiled to himself, but said nothing.

The doctor hardly liked the expression upon the merchant's face, and the only

doctor. "Here, not more than twenty feet from the pulpit of our church, possibly more than a dozen, yet not one of you all ever took the trouble to look here for a field of usefulness. You give a little from your abundance, or plume yourselves upon your charitable acts, and, from that poor woman by the bed, you might learn much. She cheerfully gives up all she can—her time—in behalf of a boy she never saw before, and——"

The organist of the church commenced a voluntary, and an exclamation from the woman brought the doctor to the bed. The little sufferer moved uneasily; then a smile came upon the wan face, a far-away look into his eyes, and he moved uneasily; then a smile came upon the wan face, a far-away look into his eyes, and he murmured: "I hear music," he murmured. "Was it the song of the angels, or the strains of the great organ, that he heard? Who can tell?

"He is going fast," whispered the doctor. The woman was silently weeping, and covered her face with her hands. And the first notes of "Come, ye disconsolate," came to them from the church. Again the far-away look came into the boy's eyes, the smile upon his lips, his white hand stirred upon the bed, and, while the last strains still lingered upon the air, he turned his face to the wall, and so—died.

And, as the rose in a threadbare coat, and the woman in rags, knelt by his side and prayed, inaudibly, across and above the preacher, clothed in immaculate robes, came out his text:

"Charity covereth a multitude of sins." Silks and satins rustled as their wearers seated themselves to listen, and the sermon went on. The sermon went on, and in its flowing language depicted the want and wretchedness of the past, and the vast congregation listened in awe-struck hush. Upon the speaker, too, the subject seemed to hold, and, by degrees, his gestures became more natural and less stilted, his pauses more natural and less stilted, his pauses more natural and less frigid.

So the sermon went on, and at last, after a thrilling appeal, the preacher raised his jewelled hands, cast up his eyes, and cried, as though in agony: "O God, help the poor!" and the vast congregation bowed, and softly murmured: "O God, help the poor!"

And then—well, then the service was ended, and preacher and congregation went home to their dinners, and left Charity—entirely in the hands of the Almighty.

LOUIS DORE.

—The Rev. Mark Trafton is undoubtedly a "woman's man." At a meeting of ministers recently to discuss a change in the form of the Herald from a quarto to a folio, he urged as the smallness of the paper prevented the ladies from using it to cut patterns.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS sail as follows: NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR) to land passengers and mails for IRELAND:

CITY OF LIMERICK ..... Saturday, Nov. 9, 1:00 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Nov. 16, 1:00 p.m.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Thursday, Nov. 21, 9:00 a.m.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Nov. 23, 1:00 p.m.
CITY OF NEW YORK ..... Saturday, Nov. 30, 1:00 p.m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Thursday, Dec. 5, 9:00 a.m.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from pier No. 45, North River.

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Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $70 Steerage $30
Second Cabin ..... 40 To Paris 80
Steerage ..... 30 To Paris 70

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg and Denmark at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, 15 JOHN ST., cor. of BROADWAY, New York.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
66 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. From New York.
Algeria ..... Oct. 30 Algeria ..... Nov. 27
Cambria ..... Nov. 6 Cambria ..... Dec. 4
Java ..... Nov. 13 Java ..... Dec. 11

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $120 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans, view and descriptive pamphlets.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at the lowest rates. Drafts on the Provincial Banks of England, Ireland and Scotland, Bills of Lading for merchandise to Europe issued in connection with Express Lines of Railway.

E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
H. & A. ALLAN, 70 State-st., Boston.
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Depot—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office at Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
Mail and Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 9:15 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Aurora Express ..... 10:15 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Aurora Express ..... 3:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m.
Aurora & Ottawa Passenger ..... 4:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger ..... 5:40 p. m. 9:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger ..... 11:45 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Aurora Express (Sunday) ..... 9:00 p. m. 4:30 p. m.
Aurora & Streator Exp. ..... 9:15 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Lawrence & Kansas Exp. ..... 9:15 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Grove's Grove Accom'n ..... 11:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Grove's Grove Accom'n ..... 6:15 p. m. 10:30 a. m.
Sunday Mail ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:30 a. m.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Depot, Alton, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Lexington-sts., foot of Lake-st. (No. 1 new short route from Chicago to Kansas City). Ticket Office at Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Depot at Kansas City, Mo., Missouri River, foot of Union-av.

Leave. Arrive.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Louisiana, Mo., and St. Louis ..... 9:15 a. m. 9:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Lexington, Washington & Jefferson City Express (Western Division) ..... 4:30 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Louisiana, Mo., Express ..... 10:00 p. m. 9:30 p. m.
Springfield & Bloomington Accommodation ..... 4:30 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Lockport & Joliet Accommodation ..... 5:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation ..... 9:00 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation ..... 6:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation ..... 11:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 10:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Dubuque Express ..... 9:15 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Dubuque Express ..... 9:15 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Lake Mail ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Lake Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Lake Passenger ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Lake Passenger (daily) ..... 11:59 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express. Saturday excepted. 4:30 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office at the Wells Station, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Accommodation ..... 4:30 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Council Bluffs Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office at the Depot, and at the Southern corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

New York Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily) ..... 10:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m.
Chicago Accommodation ..... 4:30 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Kalamazoo Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Kalamazoo Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Ticket office at Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Pittsburgh Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 10:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad.
Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Ticket office at Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Depot at Foot of Sixteenth-st. Ticket office at Depot, and at Kinzie-st. Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Danville Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Danville Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 10:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati, Through Via Kankakee Route.
Depot and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets apply at Tourists' Agency, 75 Canal-st., and 21 Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House; Palmer House; Sherman House; Chamberlin's Times-Table.

Daily, except Sunday. Sunday.
Leave Chicago ..... 9:00 a. m. .....
Arrive at Indianapolis ..... 4:30 p. m. .....
Leave Indianapolis ..... 4:30 p. m. .....
Arrive at Chicago at 7:45 a. m. and 2:15 p. m. .....

The running saturday night train to Cincinnati connects with through train to Louisville.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 10:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Dubuque Express ..... 9:15 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Dubuque Express ..... 9:15 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Lake Mail ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Lake Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Lake Passenger ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Lake Passenger (daily) ..... 11:59 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express. Saturday excepted. 4:30 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office at the Wells Station, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Accommodation ..... 4:30 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Council Bluffs Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office at the Depot, and at the Southern corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

New York Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily) ..... 10:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m.
Chicago Accommodation ..... 4:30 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Kalamazoo Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Kalamazoo Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Ticket office at Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Pittsburgh Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 10:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad.
Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Ticket office at Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Depot at Foot of Sixteenth-st. Ticket office at Depot, and at Kinzie-st. Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Danville Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Danville Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Leave. Arrive.
Fast Line ..... 10:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Night Express ..... 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Day Express ..... 9:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 4:30 p. m.
Sunday Express ..... Sunday excepted. 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Night Express ..... Saturday excepted. 10:30 p. m.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati, Through Via Kankakee Route.
Depot and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets apply at Tourists' Agency, 75 Canal-st., and 21 Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House; Palmer House; Sherman House; Chamberlin's Times-Table.

Daily, except Sunday. Sunday.
Leave Chicago ..... 9:00 a. m. .....
Arrive at Indianapolis ..... 4:30 p. m. .....
Leave Indianapolis ..... 4:30 p. m. .....
Arrive at Chicago at 7:45 a. m. and 2:15 p. m. .....

The running saturday night train to Cincinnati connects with through train to Louisville.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

WEEK WITHOUT HORSES.

How the Epizootic Affected the People of Chicago.

The Disease Believed to be Rapidly Abating.

Favorable Outlook at the City Railway and Omnibus Barns.

Report of Dr. Zaremba, of the Humane Society.

Tuesday was the brightest day in Chicago since the 23d day of October. The deserted streets were again peopled, and there was an approach to the usual bustle and stir of Saturday afternoon. The depression which has been felt for some days past was dissipated, and a decided feeling of hope took its place. One could not stand at the end of a street and see to its commencement, as on Friday and preceding days, for, happily, the view was obstructed by passing horses, cars, and vehicles. Of course there were no rises on the averages. Horses were driven for business profit rather than for pleasure or show, and necessity only caused their owners to use them.

THE PAST WEEK

will be eventful in the history of Chicago, and will not soon be forgotten. The week of the fire made a different impression, but the impression which the events of the past week made will be none the less lasting. No city has ever been so sorely tried as this. No such severe calamities as the fire and the horse disease ever before visited one city in a year. It is as if some ogre, determined upon our destruction, had attempted to knock us down the moment we began to get up. But we have proven ourselves invincible to both attacks, and it is not probable that we will soon again be interfered with.

A SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

A summary of the events of the past ten days, as connected with the horse disease, may not be uninteresting. The first case of the epizootic in the city was observed about the 23d of October last. It occurred at No. 619 Jackson street, on the West Side. The old horse who first drew into his lungs from the atmosphere the epizootic vapor, had not long been a resident of the city, being an importation from Canada. It is not known certainly that he was affected with the disease of his native land. From him the epidemic spread to his immediate neighbors, and they, in turn, communicated it to the horses of the West Side car line. The epidemic did not spread with rapidity at first, and certain statements regarding its presence here were much questioned by the people.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

the 28th and 29th of October, the disease began to spread with great rapidity, and, while the people were questioning the statements of the newspapers, the streets were deserted of horses, and a depressing silence fell upon the city. Everybody disbelieved that he would be visited by the epizootic till the visitor came. On Saturday, the 26th inst. for the first time since the fire, the city was without street-cars or omnibuses, and the active condition of commercial affairs in the city of the past few months closed with the close of the week's operations.

The following Sunday (last Sunday) was painfully restful. Every public conveyance, saving a few Silverdale's mule-team and ambulance, had been withdrawn from the streets, and there were no private vehicles out. Those persons who were accounted the most active in religious work went in the morning to their respective churches, but even by them the afternoon and evening was spent mostly at home.

Monday and Tuesday were most unfavorable days for the horses. During both these days the sun was obscured, and the cold rain fell from lowering clouds.

THERE WERE VERY DARK DAYS,

(specially Tuesday). No interest was felt in the National election, except by those people who had on the ballot-box.

Everybody talked horse. There were no answers to silences between people, for, upon first meeting it was, "How are your horses?" or, "This epizootic is a serious thing."

Last Wednesday was bright and beautiful, and the balmy air and warm sunlight spoke words of cheer to depressed humanity, and, indeed, it was a turning-point with many animals, in the sense that some began to improve and others die. Oxen now began to be popular, and for firms were without them. During this day, both the oxen and their drivers were green, and many ludicrous incidents was the result.

Thursday was an uncertain day. It was difficult to conclude whether the horses were growing worse or better. A few omnibus lines began operations on a limited scale, and, by their presence, created a hope that the disease was abating.

On Friday there was a decided increase in the number of teams on the street, but mortality among the horses began to increase. This was an indication that the disease was at its crisis, and this day was considered eventful as deciding the fate of many horses and the future of the disease.

YESTERDAY MORNING,

accordingly, everybody waited to know of everybody else how the horses were, and when it was found that there was a decided improvement in the condition of the steeds, everybody was much relieved.

We may now feel assured that our equine friends are recovering, and it is now only necessary for us to care kindly and tenderly for them to bring them speedily out of their sick rooms.

The omnibus men still report that their horses are improving under the light work they have given them, and to-day more stages will run on the various lines than yesterday. But it is to be observed that only those stage lines have resumed operations which are owned by private parties, and have not the reserve fund of corporations.

THE STREET-CAR LINES

report an improvement in their horses, so decided that they believe they will suffer no more mortality. These lines which are running omnibus have seven days yet to use them, and will continue operating them during that time. The South Side Railway reports that their dummies are run only for the convenience of the public; that they realize no profit from the work they do. The West Side barns are also improving. The officers no longer fear a fatal result of the disease among their horses, believing that it has done its worst for them.

A look among the private stables of the city shows that the epizootic has not resulted seriously to the aristocratic horses. The superb stables of Ira Holmes, Esq., corner Thirty-ninth street and Michigan avenue, were visited by our reporter yesterday afternoon. The horses "Edgar" and "Vaughn" have had the disease in a very mild form, but have fully recovered. They have not been used since the prevalence of the disease in the city, and have been exercised but little. Before the disease prevailed in the city, Mr. Holmes sent two animals on a through box-car to Albany. When they left here they were free from any disease, but upon arrival in Albany they were coughing severely.

P. O'Neil's horses, "Wesley" and "Black Dan," of Stevens' have had a very slight attack of the disease. He has not permitted them to go out into the air since the disease came among us. They are all three perfectly well.

Billy McMillan's horse "Billy Tenner," of Joliet, in coming from a race at Logansport, was compelled to stop off in the city. He was at once visited by "epizooty," which he is still entertaining, although he is not devoting great attention to him.

A gentleman who visited the splendid stable of James Sinson, Esq., reports that gentleman's horses in a bad state, notwithstanding the presence in the establishment of a Turkish bath.

THE MORTALITY.

The following is the equine mortality for the past four days, as reported to the Health Officer: Nov. 6, eight; 7th, eleven; 8th, twenty-three; 9th, nineteen.

THE OX QUESTION.

Purchasers of oxen for use on our pavements must select only light cattle, and have them immediately shod. From present appearances we will presently have an abundance of huge, scrubby beasts about town traveling like turtles in search of shoes. The blacksmiths are ready for the emergency. G. Dunning's new blacksmithing premises, No. 74 Pacific avenue, have opened in full tide, with ten fires, steam-driven blasts, and a corps of experienced ox-shoers from the plains putting the cattle through the frames at the rate of twenty yoke per day. The ox must be cast, and well shod, or he will presently limp up to the boarding-house beef-trub.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Dr. Charles W. Zaremba, one of the Agents of the Illinois Humane Society, yesterday presented his first weekly report to the President, of which the following is a copy:

Edwin Lee Brown, Esq., President of the Illinois Humane Society.

SIR: In presenting to you my first weekly report for the week ending Nov. 9, I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts: Ten days before I became connected with your honorable body, and before the epidemic among horses made its appearance in this city, I had been in daily consultation with the Presidents, Superintendents, and veterinary surgeons of the various city railway companies. Advice, based upon practical experience, was freely given and followed, and to this, and the heeding in time of the knowledge which I gained, I ascribe the admirable sanitary condition of the horses of the City and North Chicago Railway Companies, and the few fatal cases in their stables. The West Side Railway Company had the same chance, but for some reason unknown to me, and also on account of insufficient ventilation, have lost more cases than the others. The almost superb report of Dr. Joseph D. Tuttle, Veterinary Surgeon to the West Chicago Railway Company being unable to arrest the unspread of the disease, or prevent it from assuming a malignant epizootic character, and also on account of its height in the first stage, and the affected horses freed from their hard work by being left in their stables, and hygienic and medical treatment began, your society acted in connection with the Board of Health the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. John H. Rauch, doing everything in his power to further its interests and objects.

The demand for true, real, veterinary surgeons is great, even greater than the supply, and this class in the city can supply, and the city railway-companies may congratulate themselves on being able to employ such veterinary surgeons for it requires as much knowledge, judgment and medicine to be successful in the treatment of animals as it does in the treatment of the human race; nay, more. If a man is afflicted with pain or disorder of any kind, he can tell where the pain is, but not all the pain; but, in the dumb brute, the doctor has nothing to guide him but the symptoms presented. This requires a clear-headed, thinking man, well posted in science, philosophy, chemistry, hygiene, and anatomy. But the city, being deprived of the services of the horse, brought a vast number of ignorant pretenders to the surface, who thrust their hands in and stretched out their lucky-bone, and recommend diet potions and powders at high prices. The poor pedler and expressman are their victims, and the consequence is, they lose, in most cases, the animals which by their only support. Knowing this, my directions for the cure of the afflicted animals, as well as the medical prescriptions I have written, were gratis in every instance, though pay was offered repeatedly. This fearful emergency hereby showed the imperative necessity of ridding the community of these impostors who have assumed the title of "veterinary surgeon," by patronizing only educated, sober, experienced, and reliable men, and by taking steps to qualify their number by the establishment of a medical academy for veterinary surgeons.

From careful observation, I may safely say that the disease has been arrested in its outspread, the majority of cases hereafter to appear will be of a more malignant character. In most cases the owners or drivers are to blame for the latter state of affairs, because they did not follow the advice given by the Humane Society, or the newspapers of the city, not to work their animals, but to leave them stabled until two or three days after final recovery. The authority given the agents of your society has been exercised, but the support of the police officers to prevent the working of sick animals is very much needed. The ox-teams, which have appeared on our streets as substitutes for the disabled horses, consisting of the most unsuitable animals, were driven by inexperienced men, were too heavily laden, or were not shod. This has been remedied as far as possible.

Wells' fair weather favors us, all owners of cattle should procure shelter for their stock, and provide well-ventilated barns or sheds, with clean floors, plenty of fresh water, and wholesome food.

In conclusion, let me say that I am very grateful for the willingness of the press, the city owners and drivers of horses and mules to accept the advice given, and to comply with the humanitarian requests of your very obedient servant, DR. CHAS. W. ZAREMBA.

N. P.—I visited 3,000 horses, prescribed for 61, recommended temporary stables for treatment 37. The horses of the West Division City Railway Company, which I also visited, are not included in this number.

HORSES AND CHILDREN.

Dr. W. K. Evenson offers the following concerning "Epizoa in the Horse and Pseudo-membranous Croup in Children:"

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When the horse disease first made its appearance I was disposed to relate some facts in the treatment of children for true croup, and suggest the same for the horses, as there appeared to me, from accounts I had of the epizootic, that there were analogous pathological conditions in the case, but decided that I could give it a trial. A celebrated French physician, whose name escapes me at this moment, but his attention called to the powerful effects of Bromine when inhaled in dissolving mucous in the air-passages, and concluded to try it in horses in the hope that it might prove a valuable remedy in that very fatal disease. He treated 117 cases with a loss of but four cases, when he made his report, which will be found in the Paris Sanitary Superintendent. Dr. John H. Rauch, doing everything in his power to further its interests and objects.

The demand for true, real, veterinary surgeons is great, even greater than the supply, and this class in the city can supply, and the city railway-companies may congratulate themselves on being able to employ such veterinary surgeons for it requires as much knowledge, judgment and medicine to be successful in the treatment of animals as it does in the treatment of the human race; nay, more. If a man is afflicted with pain or disorder of any kind, he can tell where the pain is, but not all the pain; but, in the dumb brute, the doctor has nothing to guide him but the symptoms presented. This requires a clear-headed, thinking man, well posted in science, philosophy, chemistry, hygiene, and anatomy. But the city, being deprived of the services of the horse, brought a vast number of ignorant pretenders to the surface, who thrust their hands in and stretched out their lucky-bone, and recommend diet potions and powders at high prices. The poor pedler and expressman are their victims, and the consequence is, they lose, in most cases, the animals which by their only support. Knowing this, my directions for the cure of the afflicted animals, as well as the medical prescriptions I have written, were gratis in every instance, though pay was offered repeatedly. This fearful emergency hereby showed the imperative necessity of ridding the community of these impostors who have assumed the title of "veterinary surgeon," by patronizing only educated, sober, experienced, and reliable men, and by taking steps to qualify their number by the establishment of a medical academy for veterinary surgeons.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 148 CLARK-ST., corner Madison.
Michigan-av., south of [illegible], [illegible] house, [illegible] rooms, and lot [illegible], rented to May 1.
Twenty-fifth-st., new 2-story and brick basement house, 20 rooms, all modern improvements, $9,000, rented to May 1.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms and barn and lot, 25x180, $7,100; rented to November, 1873.
Twenty-fourth-st. and Calumet-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, $12,000, rented to May 1.
Arnold-st., near Douglas-place, new cottage, 10 rooms, good cellar, cistern, and lot 25x125, $3,800; immediate possession.
Near Douglas-place and Vernon-av., good 2-story and brick basement house, finely finished, and lot 25x125, $12,500.
Aberdeen-st., between Harrison and Gurley, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 24x120, $3,000. Possession any time.
Green-st., near VanBuren, cottage, with basement, 12 rooms, and lot 25x125, $6,100, renting for $40 per month.
Honore-st., near Adams, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 26½x127, $4,800.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, good 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125, $5,500. Possession at any time.
Canalport-av., near Canal-st., 3 stores with dwellings above and lot 60x100, $8,000, renting for $1,050 per annum.
Halsted-st., near Adams, 3-story store and dwelling, and lot 25x100, $13,000, rented to May next.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 25x180; easy terms.
Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., several fine lots.
Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., 150x170.
Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st., 25x170.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50x170.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125.
Douglas-pl., corner Stanton-av., 64x120.
Thirty-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 25 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fourth-st., 48x170.
Englewood, 100x150, $15 per foot, near Normal School.
Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 25x125, $1,800.
Fontain-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots.
Jackson-st., corner Wood, 123x125.
Jackson-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125, $40 per foot.
Tyler-st., near Campbell-av., lots at $20 per foot.
Lots near Taylor-st. and Southwestern-av. at $850 each.
Van Buren and Loomis-sts., 96x125.
Tyler and Throop-sts., 75 feet.
Sangamon and Tyler-sts., 100x125.
Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln, 50x137.
Park-av., near Leavitt-st., 50x125.
Chicago-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts., 25x125.
Fulton-st., near Canal-st., 100 feet.
20 or 40 acres near Calumet Harbor.
Acre property in vicinity of city limits, west and south.

FOR SALE—BY HARTMAN & QUINN, ROOM 10, No. 22 West Madison-st.:
80 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 34, T 40, R 13.
80 acres in the S E ¼, Sec 10, T 40, R 13.
20 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 34, T 40, R 13.
40 acres in the N E ¼, Sec 26, T 40, R 13.
13½ acres in the N W corner Sec 44, T 40, R 13.
[illegible]
40 acres in the N W and the N E ¼, Sec 8, T 38, R 13.
[illegible]
10 acres on State-st., between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth-sts.
26 acres in the S W ¼, Sec 17, T 37, R 15; a bargain.
10 acres at the crossing M. C. R. R. and Eighty-seventh-st.
We have likewise a large list of business property and residence lots within and beyond the fire limits, which we can sell at a bargain.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, AND lot, 80x165, on State-st, west front, between Twelfth-st. and Harrison-court.
Two-story frame house, and lot, 25x140, on Indiana-av, near Twelfth-st.
Two-story frame house, and lot, 182x165, at Waukegan, Ill., or would trade for house and lot in city.
Three-story and basement brick house, No. 268 Calumet-av.
200x160 feet on Burnside-st, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-sts.
20 lots at Lawndale, on easy terms.
H. F. ELDRED & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st., Nixon's fire proof building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—4 LOTS ON LAKE-st. fronting Central Park, near Central Park Station. Also, 6 lots on Fulton-st., in same locality. Also, 6 lots on Washington-st., in same locality. 5 lots one block north of above Station. 5-acre block in same locality. 3 lots on Madison-st., east of Central Park. 3 lots on Monroe-st., in same locality. 6 lots on West Washington-st., near Stanton-st. Several lots on Harrison, Flournoy, and Lexington-sts., west of Western-av., all outside of fire limits; also, a large number of lots and houses. Lots in each division of the city, and in all of the suburban towns. A large list of farms, in most any locality, to trade for city and suburban property.
A. F. DOWNS & CO., No. 66 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., 96 FEET ON CORNER of Lincoln, cheap. Also 50x125 feet, south front, east of Wood-st., at a low figure. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR FIFTY-FIRST-st., 100x158 feet, money to it. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS!—ON monthly payments, and just outside the fire limits, situated on West VanBuren and Jackson-sts., and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and VanBuren-st. cars, and supplied with water. Prices from $700 to $800 per lot, in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Couch Subdivision, 18 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE, 9 rooms, several closets, and pantry; lot 33½; corner of California, or inquire at 1691 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. RESIDENCE; FRONTS east; choice location; price $10,000, ½ cash, balance on time, or $9,500 cash. Possession given on sale. None but actual purchasers need apply. E. H. CUMMINGS, 120 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW LOTS LEFT ON Loomis and Howard-sts., near Blue Island-av., cheap and easy terms to close out; water and sewer on street. A. LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av., branch office on Loomis-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 128 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st., only $3,000, on small payments and long time; possession at once. ULLRICH & BOND, 151 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, A TWO-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—120x160 FEET CORNER OF STATE and Sixty-ninth-st., at a bargain if taken at once. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 161 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A FRAME HOUSE IN SOUTH Division, to move. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 161 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STATE-ST., SOUTH OF Thirty-eighth-st., east front, 25 or 50x128 feet to alley. Will be the best business location south of Twenty-second-st. Apply to W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 1088 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply at Barber Shop southeast corner of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 NEW 2-STORY frame houses of 8 rooms each on Union-av., within two blocks of horse-cars. Will sell on monthly payments. F. B. HAMILTON, owner, Room 27, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BUILDINGS ON THE North Branch, near Division-st. bridge, suitable for a tannery or tenement houses. One 2-story 60x32. Address E. J. CHAPIN, 309 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 10 ROOMS TO BE REMOVED, No. 125 Michigan-av., foot of Congress-st., very cheap. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, BARN, AND CORner lot, cheap for cash. Call this day on premises, 835 Washington-av., corner Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st., two-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, fine carriage-house, &c., $12,000; small cash payments; also, nice cottage on Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $2,500; small payments. GEO. DE LOYNES & SON, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 67 Sloan-st., convenient to Milwaukee-av. cars. Apply to J. & G. LOW, 272 Shurtleff-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—MUST HAVE MONEY this week—Large house and barn, wide lot, north of Twenty-second-st.; best bargain now offered on South Side. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT dwelling, Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-fourth-st., offered at a bargain. G. A. LELAND, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—LOT 24X— ON CORNER MONROE and Wood-sts.; 25 lots on Stone-av. and Forty-eighth-st.; 5 lots on Eleventh-st., $1,600 each; lot on Lake-st. near Wells; 8 lots on Hubbard-st.; 1 lots on Hoyne-st.; 8 lots on Polk-st.; 1 lot on South Lincoln; 6 lots on West Indiana; cottage and lot on First-st. near Reuben, $1,700; house and lot on O'Brien-st., 12 rooms. Also a large number of houses and lots in various parts of the city, at low prices. ADAMS & MURRAY, 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgon front brick house, with all modern improvements, 156 North Dearborn-st., 10 minutes' walk from Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON WEST POLK-ST., SOUTH front, between Hoyne and Leavitt, one block from Southwestern-av., two blocks from street cars, on easy terms. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., 16 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 1-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, ten rooms; modern improvements; easy terms. Inquire at 835 Fulton-st., of owner. A. E. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NO. 92, AN ELEGANT residence at $35,000. Terms: $15,000 cash; $10,000 in four equal semi-annual payments, and $10,000 in five years. Interest at 9 per cent. Apply on the premises, or to H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON SOUTH side, near street cars and Rock Island dummy, cheap and on easy terms. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington.

FOR SALE—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 1186 Indiana-av. Price $8,000. Terms to suit; immediate possession. M. C. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONT ON EAST ADAMS-ST., running through to Quincy-st., on a private bequest the market, on English account, by J. MASON PARKER, No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Western-av., only $2,300 for the three.
2 lots on Blue Island-av., near Sixteenth-st.
12 lots on Wood-st., near Van Buren.
3½ lots in Lawndale, cheap.
Double house, barn, and 50x125 feet, corner of Jackson and Sangamon; bargain.
House and lot on Winchester-av.
HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 31.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON EASY TERMS.
30 lots on Western-av and Taylor-st.
8 lots on Flournoy-st, at $750 each.
4 lots on Harrison-st, at $800 each.
4 lots on Harrison-st, at $600 each.
4 lots on Tyler-st, at $1,050 each.
24 lots near Central Park, $550 each.
5 lots on Wilcox-st, $1,000 each.
40 lots on Madison-st, east of Rockwell, at very low figures, and easy terms.
30 lots on Monroe-st, very cheap.
Lots 45 feet front, corner Hamilton-st and Western-av, only $3,700.
Lot 48 feet front on Western-av, at $2,500.
2 lots, 25x125, on Hirshorn, at $1,000.
Call and see our list, before you buy. CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st, corner Clark.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., FRONTing Douglas Park, 25x150 to 16 ft. alley.
6 lots on Chicago-av., near car-shop, 50x125, 1-5 cash, balance in 5 years.
10 lots 50x125 on Humboldt boulevard and Armitage-av., supplied with Artesian well.
6 lots 50x125, Humboldt boulevard and Fullerton-av., choice corner.
4 lots on Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee-av., $600, worth $800.
16 lots on Diversy and Milwaukee-avs., 25x125; will take $225 if sold at once.
7 lots in Peck's Addition, Block 4, Section 32, 25x125; $150 each if taken soon.
A number of best lots on Irving Park Boulevard.
22 lots on Fifty-third and Wallace-st., only $300; ¼ cash.
A number of choice lots on Adams-st., Monroe-st., and Warren-avs.
11 lots east and west fronts on Wabash-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., at low figures.
10 acres fronting Humboldt boulevard, close to Fullerton-av.
5 acres on Diversy-av., near Milwaukee-av., choice for subdivision.
5 acres on Milwaukee-av., at station of Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.
Also a large number of first-class residences, principally on West Side.
Other property in all parts of the city. Many fine bargains to show customers. Call on
LARKIN & BENNETT,
75 South Canal-st., corner Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, OTIS Block, Room 16, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
West Harrison-st., 50x150 feet southwest corner Clinton, at $250 per foot.
West Van Buren, 125x100, corner Winchester-av.; $90 per foot.
Winchester-av., just south of Van Buren lots, at $70 per foot.
Hamilton-av., house and lot No. 70, for $3,500; 6 rooms, bath, &c., new cottage.
Park-av., house and lot No 209; lot 51x124, and house of 9 rooms; beautiful place, for $11,500.
Indiana-av., 1 lot near Thirty-third-st.; price, $3,000. To a party who will build, no cash under 5 years at 8 per cent.
Wabash-av., near Douglas-place, 1 lot 25x165, east front; $110 per foot.
Franklin-st., between Randolph and Lake, 20x80 feet, at $475 per foot.
Centre-st., between Fremont and Bissell, 51x100, at $1,125 cash; a bargain for Monday only.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV., CORNER, $1,300.
First-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, $700.
North Franklin and Sedgwick-st. lots, $1,500.
2 lots east of Humboldt Park, $450.
1 lot near Webster and Southport-avs., $600.
Desplaines, 50-foot lots near cars and schools, $200.
Western-av., near Van Horn and Clayton-sts., $550 to $600.
Brighton lots, east of cotton mill, $350 to $500.
McCormick's Factory vicinity, 40 lots, $200.
40 acres one mile from Western-av., on railroad, $1,200.
10 acres on Fifty-fifth-st., near railroad station, $800.
33 acres near railroad station, salable subdivision, $300.
1 acre lots near station, 45 minutes' ride, $250.
10 acres close to station, $500.
10 acres on Vincennes-av., near Englewood, $1,500.
15 acres on railroad and canal, near Western-av., $1,500.
House and corner lot, near cars, $30 per month, $1,600.
House and 40 feet on Fulton-st. near Robey, $3,500.
EDMUND G. STILES,
275 East Madison-st., Room 31.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., REAL ESTATE Agent, 158 Washington-st. Some of this list of property must be sold during this month, at such prices as it will bring:
South Canal-st., 40 feet, 88 feet south of Harrison-st.
South Canal-st., 22x80 feet, between Monroe and Adams-sts.
North Dearborn-st., 75x200 feet, between Elm and Maple-sts.
Forest-av., 24x122 feet, near Thirty-third-st.
West Lake-st., 50x125 feet, corner Green-st.
North LaSalle-st., 31x165 feet, near Schiller-st.
West Monroe-st., 43x125 feet, east of Robey-st.
West Monroe-st., 66x150 feet, near Aberdeen, with dwelling.
West Madison-st., some very desirable business property.
South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, with two brick dwellings, between Adams and Jackson-sts.
West Van Buren-st., 75x122 feet, between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.
Ogden-av., several fine pieces east of Douglas Park, and a large list of very desirable acre property.
Money to loan on improved city real estate.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
158 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH. 50 FEET Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 feet Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
200 feet Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
50 feet Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
50 feet Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
50 feet Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—12-ROOM DWELLING, WITH 10 years' lease, $100 per year, on Green-st. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—533 WEST LAKE-ST.—10-ROOM 2-story dwelling, 25x130 feet. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH BASEMENT, LOT 50x180. Pleasant location. Inquire of owner, at 40 Eldridge Court. H. G. BRICHWALD.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH BASEMENT, nicely finished, east front. Lot 25x180, situated 5th house south of Forty-fifth-st., on Evans-av. Price $2,500; worth $3,500. Terms, $1,500 down; balance in 18 months. Inquire on premises. Call soon and secure a bargain. STEDMAN.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN COST, AN ELEGANT marble-front house, brick barn and lot, east front, on Prairie-av. Also, three-story and basement stone front on Wabash-av.; three-story and basement brick house, on Twenty-first-st.; a two-story and basement brick house, new and ready to be occupied, on Douglas-place. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW HOUSES AND LOTS ON the South Side. House and very fine lot on Park-av. Also lot on Warren-av., to be sold at a bargain, or I would trade for good acre property. Inquire of H. J. CHRISTOPH, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FOOT LOT AND 7 ROOM COTTAGE, on Wentworth-av. and boulevard. Price $4,000; $500 down; balance in small monthly payments. R. R. FOOTE, 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, south of Thirty-ninth-st., cheap. 100x165 on Humboldt Park, corner North-av. and Humboldt-st.; easy terms; bargain. Inquire H. J. CHRISTOPH, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON PRAIrie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
Brick house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Brick house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Large house and lot on Ellis-av., near Brook-st.
By MALLORY & COLBY, 130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WEST FRONT, ON WAbash-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet, west front, on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, west front, on Michigan-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st.
50 feet, east front, on South Park-av., south of Thirty-second-st.
By MALLORY & COLBY, 130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—161 WALNUT-ST., A TWO-STORY AND basement house, 10 rooms, $5,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 50 FEET LOT, ON Fourth-st., near Oakley, $2,700. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, CORNER OF ASHLAND-AV and Forty-third-st., very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 94 CALUMET-AV., FINE RESIdence and 40-feet lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—228 CALUMET-AV., A GOOD HOUSE and 46-feet lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND 88-FEET LOT, corner of Prairie-av and Twenty-third-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPerty, renting for $16,000, for unimproved or suburban. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON PARK—FRONT 77 FEET on Loomis-st., fronting east on the Park.
West Jackson-st., 50 feet near Ashland-av.
Prairie-av., 100 feet south of Twenty-seventh-st.
RESIDENCES.
Prairie-av., two-story and basement; $30,000.
Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement; $7,500.
AMARIAH A. DEWEY, 207 State-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front house, on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., with lots 37½x175 feet to wide alley. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 14, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS THEIR VALUE, AS the owner must have money, several brick and marble front houses in Cottage Grove, at from $5,600 to $8,00; $1,500 can be made on each house, before next May. Illinois Central trains run every hour. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, that beautiful and substantial cottage house, with large lot, 479 Second-st., near Robey-st. Choice neighbors. S. T. KING, 70 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 PER FOOT, WORTH $150. THIS fine lot 235 East Division-st.; gas, water and sewer. Apply 51 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LOT 25x125 feet, on Arnold-st., at a great bargain; must be sold; who will take it? Call at once if you want a bargain. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., corner Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS property, renting for 14 per cent on $125,000; will sell or exchange for unincumbered property and cash. Address A 27, Branch Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.
72x120 ft. Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-st.
50x125, Madison-st., near Ashland-av., south front.
4 marble front houses on Indiana-av., north of Thirtieth-st.
Residence lots on Prairie, Indiana, and Michigan-avs., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
We have several fine bargains in acre property.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONTS, MICHIGAN AND Prairie-avs., 4-story octagon heavy mouldings, fancy ceilings, handsomely grained, most complete and elegant houses now offered, and I will sell on terms to suit you, or will take some unimproved property. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE FINEST LIST OF property ever offered for sale in the West Division. We make West Side property a specialty. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—WISHING TO make a good substantial investment in a marble front brick building, in central part of the city, that is leased for four years (lease made before the fire); will pay 14 per cent per annum on the sum for which it can be bought. None but principals with full name and address will be answered. Address X 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV and Twenty-fifth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV and Thirty-fourth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,100—THIS FINE LOT, 24½x127, east of 809 Fulton-st., on $100 monthly payments; full abstract; fine lot on Monroe-st., 150 feet west of Leavitt; very cheap; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—YOUR LAST CHANCE—2 LOTS ON Flournoy-st., near Hoyne, $800 each; easy terms; lot, Indiana-st., near Hoyne, $1,150; lot, First-st. near Robey, $1,000. Lots on Second-st., west of Leavitt, $700. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE, A FEW CHEAP residence lots, on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near and south of city limits. Take Rock Island or Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne dummy to Thirty-ninth-st. Inquire to-day corner State and Thirty-ninth-st., or F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, 16 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front residence, with French roof, on West Washington-st., near May, in perfect order, and finely finished. Brick barn, and complete laundry paying good interest for sale at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. DE LOYNES & SON, 326 Wabash-av.
SOUTH SIDE.
Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st., 50 ft, $225 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., e f 50 ft, $200 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Forty-eighth-st., 75x161 ft, $100 per foot.
South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 75x115 ft, $125 per foot.
Third-av., near Polk-st., e f, 50x110 ft, $200 per foot.
Third-av., near Polk-st., w f, 25x108 ft, $210 per foot.
Fourth-av., near Taylor-st., 50x100 ft, $160 per foot.
Wentworth-av., near Archer, 50x125 ft, $60 per foot.
Shurtleff-av., near Thirtieth-st., 192x118 ft, $26 per foot; will sell part.
Cottage-av., opposite University, 50x136 feet, $150 per foot.
Clark-st., near Twenty-first-st., 25 ft, $125 per foot.
Easy terms on the above.
WEST SIDE.
Duncan-st., near Union, 2-story house and lot, $1,400.
Flournoy-st., near Central Park, 25x125 ft $500.

FOR SALE—BY LACEY & FAY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Brokers, 119 Dearborn-st.
7 lots in Pierce, Humboldt Park addition.
House and lot in Evanston, located on Judson-av., containing 10 rooms and grout basement.
5 desirable lots in Lyon, Gilbert & Woodford's addition to Evanston.
8 lots on Humboldt Park boulevard.
4 lots near Central Park.
4 years' lease of lot and brick building on Michigan-av.
A machine-shop and foundry in Kankakee, Ill., containing 2 lathes, 1 planer, 2 drill-presses, and 14-horse power engine, shafting, pulleys, belting, and a 3,500 lbs cupola capacity.
120 acres of land in Clark County, Iowa.
320 acres in Hardin County, Iowa.
Also, several hundred acres of desirable farming lands, well located, that will be sold cheap or traded for city property.
Any of the above described property will be sold at a ruinous sacrifice.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE dealers, 89 South Clark-st.
182x165 feet southwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st. This is a choice residence lot, high ground and beautiful grove.
100x365 feet on South Park Boulevard, corner Thirty-seventh-st.
Three-story brick house on Twenty-seventh-st., near Prairie-av.
Frame house and large lot, corner Robey-st. and Warren-av.
Two-story frame house with brick basement, corner Throop and Jefferson Park.
Store and dwelling 310 North Wells-st.
40x80 feet southwest corner Dearborn and North Water-sts.
Fifty choice lots at Riverside.
2 lots on Division-st., near Humboldt Park.
8 acres on West Madison-st., running to Barry Point road.
64 feet on Wells-st., near Washington.
20 feet on Monroe-st., between Wells and LaSalle.
40 acres in Section 27, 39, 13.
Several lots on Madison-st., west of Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 190 FEET DEEP ON MADISON-st., between Franklin and Wells-sts., $1,250 per foot; also, a fine business lot on Wells-st., between Washington and Randolph, 46 feet front, at $1,000 per foot; also, a desirable business lot, east front, on Clark-st., at a bargain. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE HOUSES OR COTTAGES, with lots, in all parts of the city; several fine residences on the avenues, as well as low-priced cottages and 2-story houses ranging in price from $1,600 to $4,500. It would pay you to see our list before buying. CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., CORner lot, fronting south and east; a bargain.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., east front; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for other property.
40 feet on Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, SOUTHeast corner Oakwood Boulevard, 182x150 feet to an 18-foot alley; will be sold below the market if taken at once; title perfect. This lot being just south of the city limits, and the corner of two boulevards, is a very desirable one for investment, and will be sold at a decided bargain.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES, EASY TERMS. Small cottage and fine lot, Hubbard-st., near Wood, $1,900. Cottage and corner lot near Polk and Morgan, $1,100. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS SLAUGHTERED—COSsitt-st., near Fulton, only $1,000 cash Monday. Also fine lot on Ontario-st., near Wells, $3,200 cash, worth $3,600. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIS BUSINESS CORNER, INDIANA, southwest corner of Leavitt, $1,500, easy terms; will be withdrawn in 3 days. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HERE ARE BARGAINS—3 NEW houses and fine lots on Cossitt-st., near Fulton, $2,500 each. Park-av., near Western, cottage and lot, $2,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 LOTS ON MILWAUKEE-av., near Steinbrecher and Powell Hotel. 3 lots on Buckingham-st. 3 lots on State-st., at a great bargain. Perfect titles. Inquire at No. 182 West Erie-st., corner of Curtis-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF ten rooms, bath, etc., centrally located in good neighborhood. Enquire of J. M. HIRSH, 88 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON CICERO-COURT, BEtween Harrison and Tyler-sts. $600 each; no cash payment required if improved immediately. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125 TO ALLEY, ON BURNside-st., near Fifty-fourth-st., $500 cash. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING FIFTY-FIFTH-st. boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av.; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORner of Fourth-av.
Southwest corner Huron and Franklin-sts., 185x100. Terms to suit customer.
Fifth-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., 25x100. Terms to suit customer.
Wentworth-av., southwestern corner of Forty-fourth-st., 100x125.
Wabash-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts., 100x180.
Alexander-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, house, and lot 25x67.
Also, a large amount of other property.
COHN & CO., 101 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE BY H. J. ARNOLD, 134 SOUTH CLARK-st. A new six-room cottage on Hubbard-st., near Western-av., on monthly payments; water and sidewalks.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS SITUATED NEAR WEST Madison-st., 25x125 feet to alley, $750 each; terms $50 cash, and balance $10 monthly payments. Also, one lot on Van Buren-st., south front, 25x125 to alley, $800, cash payment of $100, and $20 payment every 3 months. The above property is supplied with hydrant lake water, and just outside fire limits. Cars run on Madison and Van Buren-sts. within 10 minutes walk of the property, and within 5 minutes walk of Central and Douglas Parks. Call this day between 12 and 1, and go with the agent and view the lots, or Monday and Tuesday evenings, between 6 and 8.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES; LOTS on Wood-st., just south of Polk, 25x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley, for $1,250 each on liberal terms. These lots are only one block from the improvements now being made by Mr. Walker, and are in a rapidly improving neighborhood. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40X190 TO 20 FOOT ALLEY, ON MONroe-st., near LaSalle, north front, $1,250 per foot; easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, on lake shore, in a beautiful park with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel walks and drives, a 2-story house with side wing, 2 piazzas, bay window, parlor, 2 bed-rooms, clothes-press, china closet, large light kitchen, large corner lot, $1,500; first payment $100, and $300 yearly for three years, and $500 can remain secured on place five years or more. Also a double two-story house, bay window, piazza, parlor, sitting room, bath-room, pantry, and airy kitchen in wing, 5 bedrooms and 4 closets, in second story; $3,500; first payment $100, and $300 yearly for five years; $1,900 can remain ten years. Both houses are new, just being finished, and are carefully and substantially built, one-half block from depot, one hour from Chicago, yearly commutation, 12 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent, so you can decide between a ride of 1 hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ½ to ¾ of an hour on rear of street car to rented house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals, and ever advancing price of rents. E. ASHLEY MEARS, residence Highwood; office, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE WITH LOT, AT Winnetka, for $2,000; 45 minutes' ride; schools, churches, &c. Inquire at Room 12, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, NICE NEW houses, with all modern improvements, and on easy terms. Also, large and beautiful lots, between the lake and depot. There is no better place to live in or surer place to make money than in Evanston. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN THE BEST PROPERTY at Kenwood—We can talk business this week, sure. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK—SOUTH ENGLEwood—Must be sold. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., Republic Life Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES, COOK COUNTY, Ill., 80x150 ft, with nice cottage; $400 down, balance ($700) next March; one block from depot; possession immediately. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 65 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET—Twenty acres on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, one mile west of Hawthorne Station, on the adjacent twenty to be built at once. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN BALDWIN'S SUBdivision, adjacent to Hawthorne, at a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, A LARGE amount of the very choicest property, on the parks, boulevards, and main avenues.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—TWO ACRES at Washington Heights, near depot; offered upon liberal terms. Also, 75 feet upon Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. House and lot upon West Jackson-st., near Morgan-st., cheap. I have numerous calls for residence property in all parts of the city. Owners will consult their interests by giving me a call. Loans negotiated upon real estate security in sums from $3,000 upwards, at current rates. F. H. LONG, 138 and 140 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ONLY $300 CASH, AS OWNER MUST have money, two of the choicest corner lots (very high ground) in Hawes' South Park Sub. in Sec. 22, 38, 14, three blocks from three depots and fair grounds, only $450 each, less than adjoining lots brought at auction. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and Great South Park, for $350; $10 monthly payments. Choice lots on Thirty-eighth-st., $600. A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, to purchase a fine subdivision of 55 acres, near thriving suburb, where property is active. Is offered at an extremely low figure to make division of interests of non-resident owners. Address P. O. Box 10.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—I WILL OFFER FOR the next ten days, a splendid opportunity to parties wishing to secure a good home or lots, and acre, as a speculation, four new houses just completed; prices from $2,800 to $7,500, in good locations. Acres from $3 to $20 per foot. I can give you better terms than any one else. Come and see me. J. H. FAWLES, just west of depot, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN S. W. ¼ SEC. 6, 37, 14, at $700 per acre, worth $1,000. Beautiful land on Forest Hill, and 75 feet above prairie. GEO. A. CHAMBERS & CO., 177½ LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—16 MILES FROM THE COURT HOUSE, a boarding house, 50x25 ft, with ¼ acre of ground under fine state of cultivation; plenty of fruit, hard and soft water, good stable. This can be bought cheap either with or without furniture. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 165 La-Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF AUSTIN TWO FINE lots, one block from depot; will give a bargain. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, 10 ACRES NEAR South Lynne; must be sold. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SECTION 25, 38, 13. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—1½ ACRES IN LAKEVIEW, NEAR Marine Hospital, on Halsted-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—$200 CASH—$50 PER month without interest. Go where you will, you cannot find an equal to the elegant house and corner-lot close to station, school and fine improvements, which we offer this week at $3,500. Don't buy without seeing it; only 25 minutes' ride in warm cars; the iron-horse is always reliable. A few choice lots left; $500 each. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES GOOD LAND, 60 MILES from Chicago, 3 miles from depot on C. D. & V. R. R. Price $3.50 per acre. Also a fruit farm of 40 acres, 1 mile from Depot at Cobden, Ill., with comfortable house, etc., and well set with the best peaches, pears, etc., in bearing. For further particulars address F. R. PEEBLES, Cairo, Ill.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 72 ACRES, 12 miles from city limits. Half grove, half meadow, within ten minutes' walk from depot; very pretty house, barn, sheds, implements. Address W F, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE fruit farm of 17 acres, one mile from St. Jo., Mich. The place is well set with the choicest variety of bearing trees, grape vines, berries, quinces, etc. Good buildings, water, etc. Will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for North Side property. Address Post Office Box 466 St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO FINE FARMS near Rockford, Ill.; 10 lots in City of Chicago; 4 houses and lots. L. COMPTON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ILLINOIS FARM OF 400 acres, 60 miles from Chicago. Address C 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 80 ACRES situated 60 miles from this city, near Wilmington coal mines, a bed of coal underlying the same. An A 1 farm. Part pay in buggies or carriages. Address B, 23 North Halsted-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house, with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $800, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN SOME SUburban town in exchange for desirable outside lots. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE ON ONE OF the South Side avenues, for which we would exchange suburban lots and buildings, and some cash. Address O 72, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH from $12,000 to $25,000, east of State and north of Thirty-second-st., for suburban property.
House and lot, east of State and north of Thirty-second-st., worth from $7,000 to $9,000, on easy terms.
House and lot, in a good neighborhood, worth about $5,000; part cash.
House and lot, east of State and north of Twenty-eighth-st., worth $10,000; cash.

WANTED—A LOT 25 FEET FRONT ON ADAMS-st., between Paulina and Lincoln-sts.; $2,000 cash, rest in one year. Address G 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH DOWN, a large lot on North Dearborn-st., north of Chicago-av.; corner lot preferred. Address, with description and price, L. B., care Carrier No. 3.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN ON Fullerton-av.; 9 rooms 60x110, on West Madison-st., for light manufacturing; 5 rooms and closets corner Polk and Robey-sts. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE NEAR Thirtieth-st. and Shurtleff-av. Apply to J. KNOWLES, 1113 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY NEW COTTAGE, completely furnished, cozy, and home-like, to a good family for $60 a month. L. C. WALLACE, Attorney, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—TWO SWELL FRONT 2-STORY AND basement houses, No. 70 and 72 Langley-st., handsomely finished, with all modern improvements—sewer, gas, hot and cold water. Apply at 70 Langley-st., or at 83 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FEW CHOICE HOUSES LEFT IN THE West Division. Please call and examine. Houses rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED BRICK house, octagon front, 10 good rooms, first-class locality; $100 per month; Harrison-st. and Centre-av. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms. Apply on the premises, 512 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, furnace and other improvements, with barn (new), on West Side. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF BRICK HOUSE 336 West Adams-st., 7 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply only at house in rear.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 72 Thirteenth-st., containing 11 rooms and modern improvements. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND BOARD owners (two in number), with privilege of taking other boarders. Address N 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—489 WEST LAKE-ST. AND FURNITURE for sale. Call on premises Monday, after 10 a. m.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS AND PART of furniture for sale. Apply on the premises, 379 West Lake-st., Monday morning.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, NEAR TO CARS; also, a front room next cottage—corner of Harrison and Robey-st.

TO RENT—489 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., TWO-STORY house, with nine rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Apply to STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

TO RENT—48 VINCENNES-AV., HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms.
127 Twenty-fourth-st., house of 8 rooms.
286 Michigan-av., two-story and basement house.
North Dearborn-st., in the block corner of Ontario-st., three-story and basement house; all modern improvements.
Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—5 LARGE ROOMS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, and one of the best locations on the West Side, suitable for any kind of business, or for a first-class boarding house; rent cheap. Furniture for sale. Address D 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF SIX rooms, 4 blocks from Madison-st. bridge, West Side; rent reasonable. One gentleman to board. Address A 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—214 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., A NICE residence of 8 rooms. C. McDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, NEAR THE depot, the finest brick house in Evanston. It is a large new house, 17 rooms, all modern improvements, arranged for both gas and water; lot 198x125 feet. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND 8 CLOSETS, and furniture for sale. A good chance for boarding-house; rent cheap. 261 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WATER IN kitchen, on Quinn-st., between Thirty-first and Wrong-sts.; $20 per month. Apply to IVERSON, rear 182 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, NEAR STEAM cars, markets, and schools, $15; 3 rooms $8; $20 per month will stop rent and pay for a splendid house, $1,600. EDMUND G STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES, large and small. Inquire of E. T. SUMWALT & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, WITH water and all conveniences. 298 Bodgan-st., near Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK DWELLING house of 11 rooms, finished complete, with all modern improvements. Owner wishes to board with tenant. Inquire at Rooms 1 and 2, No. 14 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE. Rent will be taken out in board; would suit a small family. 179 Northwestern-av.

TO RENT—THREE NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment stone-front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe-st.; 14 rooms; all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, PANTRY, closet, water, and outhouses; $20 per month, in advance; No. 257 Church-st., near entrance Lincoln Park. By A. L. CROCKER, 523 State-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 540 North LaSalle-st., with large lot; possession at once. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT THE FURNISHED house I now occupy to a small family who will board myself and wife; house has all modern improvements; location near Wabash-av. and Twenty-third-st. Address H 30, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE, WATER AND gas, in good repair. Apply to J. T. GOLDEN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., 10 rooms, $150 per month. Furnished house on Washington-st., cor. Oakley-st., 10 rooms, $85. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING HOUSE, UPPER part of 129 North Wells-st., 12 rooms, $40 per month; cottage in North Evanston, $10. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 SMALL COTTAGES IN SOUTH-WEST part of city. J. H. GILBERT, 222 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, UNTIL MAY next, $30, or will sell cheap. BRIGHAM & WILLITS, 158 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—NO. 18 EAST HARRISON-ST., 9-ROOM House, good location for boarding-house. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR IN BRICK BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., for business purposes. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, AND basement and barn, 182 Rebecca-st., $40 per month.
New cottage house on Campbell-av., near Van Buren-st., $25 per month.
3 rooms suitable for housekeeping, on West Washington-st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A 1½ STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, PANtry, closets, etc. Hard and soft water. Owner will take board if desired. 146 North Oakley-st.

TO RENT—NO. 176 PACIFIC-AV., FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, suitable for two families. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OF FIRST STORY—HALF-basement—three rooms and closets, at 174 East Harrison-st., suitable for residence or business, or both. Rent $30 per month. Very desirable location. Apply to DR. JORDAN, on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE 283 PARK AV., 10 ROOMS, GAS and water, $60. Upper part of cottage, Adams, near railroad, $22. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 5 ROOMS, FURnished, to gentleman and wife only, for board of owner. Call after 2 p. m. at 308 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, No. 829 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE AT LAKE FOREST, IN good order, pleasantly located, and convenient to depot. E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:
HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.
Two-story frame house, 14 Cottage-place, 10 rooms, $40 per month.
Cottage on Thirty-second-st., between Hubbs and Wallace-sts., 6 rooms, $25 per month.
Furnished house on Indiana-av., 10 rooms and modern improvements; near Twenty-eighth-st.
267 Calumet-av., two-story frame house, 8 rooms.
Furnished cottage on Forty-third-st., near Evans-av., 7 rooms, completely furnished.
New 2-story and basement brick houses on Thirty-eighth-st., near Vincennes-av., 10 rooms each.
43 Langley-av., 12 rooms.
WEST DIVISION.
484 West Monroe-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, near Honore-st.
Very desirable hotel on West Harrison-st., convenient to railroad, 30 rooms, completely furnished; furniture and lease for sale.
Three new houses on York-st., near Paulina-st., 9 rooms, $35 per month.
504 West Van Buren-st., new 2-story frame house, 8 rooms.
Furnished house on Honore-st., near Madison-st.
Furnished house on Peoria-st., near Washington-st., 10 rooms.
Three new 2-story and basement marble front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe-st., 14 rooms each.
NORTH DIVISION.
New 2-story and basement brick house, 170 North State-st., 15 rooms.
New 3-story and basement brick house, 164 North Dearborn-st., 15 rooms.
172 and 174 North State-st., new brick houses, 10 rooms each.
New 2-story and basement marble front houses, northeast corner Rush and Indiana-sts., 15 rooms each; all the modern improvements.
Two-story brick house on Seminary-av., near Fullerton-av., 12 rooms, $600 a year.
85 Larrabee-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, $50 per month. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH or without barn. Inquire at 434 Warren-av.

TO RENT—225 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 8 ROOMS, IN good repair; $75. Apply at 330 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLY LOCATED DWELLING house, with the lease and furniture for sale. The house is well adapted for boarders. Apply to BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., No. 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable, Wabash av., north of Sixteenth-st. To private family only. Address R 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—THE UPPER part of house 223 Huron-st. $30 per month.

TO RENT—THE ELIGIBLE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling (new) No. 185 Huron-st., near LaSalle. Contains all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 643 West Washington-st., containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Side, to a gentleman and wife who will board owner and wife. References exchanged. Address D 25, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—First-class cottage, 6 rooms; closets, pantries, etc., on first story, and large unfinished basement. Apply at 268 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON LONG time, new 12-room cottage; 6 rooms; rent $15 per month. 938 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV, EAST FRONT, NEAR Thirty-first-st., two story and basement dwelling, 12 rooms, bath rooms, closets, pantries, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, laundry, etc., in elegant order. Rent reasonable to family of adults. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, Room 8, Franklin and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements; and furniture for sale at bargain. Apply at 232 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—2 TENEMENTS OF 6 ROOMS EACH ON North Side, near street cars. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 165 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 1½ story frame cottage on brick basement, new. Call or address GEO. S. EDDY, 30 Van Buren-st., "Franklin Bank."

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, WITH basement, containing 7 rooms, on very easy terms for the winter months. A splendid chance for a respectable mechanic with a large family. The building is new, a good well of water, etc., situated on the dummy track at Fiftieth-st., in Hyde Park. Apply to J. BARWICK, 157 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEment marble front fine sub cellar, range, furnace, barn, and supply of coal. Furniture for sale. 260 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, CORNER HUBbard and Morgan-sts.; rent, $40 per month. Apply to J. WAUGH, 187 Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A NEW HOTEL AND BOARDINGhouse, in a fine place, near the city; a rare chance to make money. L. COMPTON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF HOUSE 349 SOUTH May-st., a few doors from Taylor-st., 5 rooms, pantry, closets, &c., $25 per month; house nearly new, until only six months. Apply on premises, up-stairs.

TO RENT—3-STORY DWELLING, WITH ALL modern improvements; North LaSalle-st., near Schiller. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 5, Custom House.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—COTtage house, very desirably located on the South Side. Rent $35 per month, with about $800 worth of furniture for sale. Address or call on F. H. WATERS, Room No. 9 Honore Block, southwest corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av.; all in complete order, stable, &c.; private family only. K 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, $15. THE second house west of Ashland-av., on Hastings-st. L. WHITNEY, Room 23, Otis Block, 151 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house; also barn; the house is ready for immediate occupancy; everything complete for housekeeping; furnace, gas, hot and cold water; rent low to a responsible party. Apply on the premises, 17 Honore-st., three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. R. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—138 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., FINE RESIdence, 12 rooms, water, gas, and all modern improvements. S. H. HUNTER, Room 2, 137 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, 286 West Taylor-st., corner of Aberdeen, 8 rooms. Gas, bath-room, furnace, and good barn.
2-story frame house, 167 Marshfield-av., 10 rooms.
Also, store and dwelling, 370 North Clark-st.
Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 86 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE NO. 52 WARREN-AV., just west Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 280 WEST MONROE-ST. 12 rooms, bath-room and closets. $65 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND FURNITURE. WILL take rent in board for self and wife, 14 Kendall-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, South Division, near to cars, first-class neighborhood. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, BATH-room, furnace, and gas, to parlor, $100 per month, west of Union Park, on Washington-st. Address T 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD, LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE near Union Park. Apply to RICHARD LIVESEY, 23 Howe-st., or at 281 Orchard-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 109 HONORE-ST., 9 ROOMS, water and gas, $50 per month. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH PANTRY AND closet, at 386 South Morgan-st. $15 per month; water in the rooms.

TO RENT—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE ONE of those elegant suites or single rooms at Honore Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts.; rooms furnished in first-class style, heated with steam, and in every way the most desirable winter-quarters in the city.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 22 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, No. 44 North Halsted-st., first house north of Lake.

TO RENT—NICLEY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO genteel parties, in quiet location, on South Side, for any length of time. Address Box 182, P. O.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, SINgle or en suite, with all modern conveniences, in Norton's Block, West Washington-st, between Sangamon and Peoria. References required. Address G 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, NO. 273 North Carpenter-st, with or without board.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WELL furnished, at 84 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED front room with closet, to one or two gentlemen, in quiet private residence; references required. 50 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, with stove. Call at 234 West Adams-st. $12 per month.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WITHout children, the first or second floor of a house, containing 4 large rooms, closets, water, and kitchen furniture if wished. Half block from street cars and Hyde Park train. Price $25. Apply at 1 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, 462 WEST MADISON-st, first floor, for sleeping or sitting purposes.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, bedroom, and closet, for two gentlemen or a married young couple. Apply at 146 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AT 873 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front sleeping room, for $8 per month, with care.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE, WELL-FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without board; terms very reasonable. 21 Price-place.

TO RENT—AT 217 ILLINOIS-ST. BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn, rooms of all sizes, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; new brick, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR housekeeping, at No. 279 West Harrison-st., above Halsted.

TO RENT—IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, CONVEnient to good boarding-house, one pleasant furnished room, with large closet, bath-room, and gas, suitable for two persons, would prefer two gentlemen. Convenient to steam and street cars, and busses. No. 28 Twenty-sixth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

TO RENT—AT 253 AFLIN-ST.—5 ROOMS, TO A responsible party, without children. Rent, $17 per month. Also 2 rooms with closet.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, FIRST floor, 164 South Desplaines-st. Apply Monday.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS at 265 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT SLEEPING ROOM with fire and gas, to one or two gentlemen, at 37 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; also, 2 cellars, frost-proof. Inquire at 276 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., with or without board; front rooms for offices; sleeping rooms or en suite. Inquire at H. H. Hall's restaurant, 178 West Madison-st.; also a few day boarders wanted.

TO RENT—227 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NUMBER OF pleasant furnished rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THREE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS, suitable for lawyer, architect, or physician; very cheap. Inquire Room 28, Rice's Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART AND UPPER FRONT room of a house, all furnished complete for housekeeping; would prefer New Church people. Call or address 380 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove, with or without board, at 181 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE furnished; also one large furnished room and one unfurnished room at 235 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FRONT room, with or without board. Apply at 375 West Madison-st. No conveniences for housekeeping.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT room, with very large closet, gas, and heated by furnace. Apply at 8 Willard-place.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, new, unfurnished, with or without board; suitable for man and wife. W. A. RUSSELL, 320 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms in private house, 422 Wabash-av., 4 rooms each.

TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY—NICELY FURnished lodging rooms, well heated and kept in order, with all the comforts of home; location central. Address E 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A PLEASANT COUPLE, FOR housekeeping—3 front rooms, partially furnished or unfurnished, in a marble-front building east of Union Park. Address M 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE FOR 2 gentlemen, and the other for one. 222 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, large and small; location first-class and central; house has all modern improvements. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with reference, at 543 State-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED BED-ROOMS; ALSO, one furnished parlor; in a private family. 341 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT NO. 198 South Desplaines-st.; building and furniture new.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO GENtleman and wife, or to four single gentlemen, at reasonable terms. 319 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for gentlemen or housekeeping, at 4 Groveland-court, Bates Block.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO PARTIES without children. No. 833 Washington-st., near Ashland-av. Price, $18.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, AT No. 158 South Park-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, NO. 390 CLARK-ST., AT $18 A month. Inquire at Room 48, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bed-room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas, fire, and care, at 68 South Green-st., near Madison. Can be seen on Sunday.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen, at 249 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen, in private family. 173 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR private parties. Address D 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS ON MADISON AND Western-av.; 6 rooms on May-st. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS FOR FROM $5 TO $12. Apply to JOHN FITZGERALD, 869 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND PANTRIES, on Wolfram-st., near Halsted-st., Lake View, 2 blocks from Clark-st. cars. Apply at house. G. W. BRETHAUER.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS, CLOSETS AND BUTtery, with water. Call at 347 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITHOUT FURNIture. Inquire at 451 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST OR THE SECOND FLOOR, in a good location, to a family without children. Rent reasonable. 401 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE PARLOR, WELL FURnished; gas and stove, suitable for two or four young men, or gentleman and wife, at 189 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM in private family for one or two gentlemen, within two blocks of Madison and Halsted-sts. Address M 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, TWO SUITES BACK rooms, 4th floor of Kent's building; water in rooms, and all modern conveniences on floor, for gentlemen only; rent $25 per month each. Apply at Room 4, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NICE ROOM WITH CLOSET, FURnished or unfurnished, suitable for two gentlemen; references required, at 297 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at 40 School-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, $20 PER MONTH. ARmour-st., corner West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON WEST Side, with use of parlor. Middle-aged gentleman preferred. Address B 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS IN UPPER part of building 806 West Lake-st. Inquire at 287 West Madison-st., up stairs. Price $18 per month.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND BED ROOM, with water in bed room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Very reasonable. 229 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with all the modern improvements; three blocks from State-st. bridge, on the North Side; terms reasonable. Apply on Cass-st., 5 doors from Illinois.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITHout board; house first-class. Apply at 871 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS AND water, $16 per month. Apply at 283 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT of 5 rooms (on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.) with everything complete for housekeeping. Party without children preferred. Will sell furniture on monthly payment. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF HOUSE 732 FULton-st., 4 rooms, hard and soft water, &c., &c., in good condition.

TO RENT—JUST EAST OF UNION PARK, A FURnished front parlor and bed-room, to one or two ladies, or gentlemen; neighborhood quiet and pleasant. Address MRS. E., Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, (TWO) NORTHwest corner Halsted and Harrison; also, one fine office room. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping for gentleman and wife, near Union Park. Inquire, 74 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FRONT room and closet nicely furnished; also, gas and fire; room taken care of. Call at 124 South Green-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—IN THE TWO-STORY frame building, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts. Apply on the premises, or to HUGH GOODWIN, 124 State-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at 1334 Prairie-av., nea. Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A FEW OF THOSE SPLENdid rooms, heated by steam, new building on Madison-st., near Halsted. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FOR LIGHT HOUSE-KEEPing or sleeping apartments, at 21½ Silver-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TWO ROOMS IN THOMPson's Block, 345 West Madison-st., for sleeping-rooms only. Apply on the premises, Room 3, third floor.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, in a private residence. 355 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED BED-ROOM, with use of parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 1001 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; ALSO, a front room suitable for office or store for light business purposes. Call on the premises at 736 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT FROM $6 TO $9 per month, brick building, corner of Green and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS WITH CLOSETS AND water-closets, gas fixtures, in the new marble-front building 319 South Clark-st., between VanBuren and Harrison. Apply at premises.

TO RENT—256 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished room for one or two gentlemen, at reasonable terms, in private house; reference required.

TO RENT—A NEAT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady. Apply at 719 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A FEW WELL FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Inquire at No. 1041 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; ALSO, 2 rooms on second floor. Apply 63 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, within 5 minutes walk of Briggs House. Address B 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 CONNECTING ROOMS, NICELY furnished, within 10 minutes walk of South Side business, for two or more gentlemen. Rent reasonable to permanent parties. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR POST Office, and furniture (new) for sale. Inquire of FRED. L. FAKE & CO., No. 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A COTTAGE, FURNISHED, for housekeeping, at 278 Harrison-st., above Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one gentleman, at 196 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITES, FURnished and unfurnished, with gas, and heated by steam. Everything new and neat, with or without board, in the Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle-st., near Madison, South Side. Inquire of B. J. DOWNEY, on the premises.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. Location central. Cottage house. 20 South Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. Brick house, containing modern improvements. Fire, gas, &c. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, at 191 West Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PRIvate family; use of bath-room, gas, hot and cold water; suitable for light housekeeping; or will rent separate. Apply at 129 Throop-st.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS ON STATE-ST., BEtween Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.; rent $8 per month. Apply to H. REINHARD, 236 State-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-ROOM, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; terms moderate. Call at 346 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—ROOMS, EITHER furnished or unfurnished, at 138 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH use of kitchen, for light housekeeping, to married couple, no children, or two gentlemen. 331 Twenty-fifth-st., first floor.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS, NO. 18 Miller-st., water in the kitchen; $20 per month. Inquire on the premises, or No. 186 Hubbard-st., near Halsted, up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40x22, on alley, rear of No. 261 Michigan-av., suitable for a carpenter shop, stable, or store-room. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Agent, 259 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.
STORES, OFFICES, ETC.
Beautiful marble-front building, 148 and 150 State-st.
Stores 191 and 193 Fifth-av.
Four-story building 114 and 116 Fifth-av., with elevator; lofts above.
Beautiful 4-story and basement buildings, 132 and 134 Lake-st.
Very desirable 4-story and basement stone-front building, 342 Wabash-av.
Good office northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.
Elegant 5-story marble-front building, on Washington-st, corner Dearborn-place.
35 South Water-st., 4-story and basement.
Desirable basement on Clark-st., opposite the Court House.
Large brick building 1015 State-st., corner Twenty-second, formerly occupied by Brunswick.
Large office in the Anderson Hotel Building, 125 Madison-st., suitable for railroad office, etc.
138 and 140 Lake, 4-story and basement stone-front building.
Very choice offices in the elegant building southwest corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
Store 267 and 269 South Franklin-st., near Van Buren.
[illegible] 4-story and basement stone-front building, [illegible] and 18 East Madison-st.
A large list of other stores and offices in all parts of the city. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE MORE OF THOSE FINE MARBLE front stores, under Bishop Court Hotel; rent low to good tenant. 321 Madison-st. N. H. GROW.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK BARN, WITH GAS, water, &c. Apply at 287 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—WOOD-TURNER'S LATHE AND JIG saw, with room and power, suitable for light work; good street, good place for job work. Address A B, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, IN NORTH WELLS-st., 845. Fine front office, 123 West Madison-st.; Small office 41 West Madison-st.; $10. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Jackson. Fine store, good location; a bargain. Also, a larger store, $40. Very cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE STORE AT 18 WEST HARRISON-st. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—OFFICE—BOONE BLOCK—VERY DEsirable for office; two large rooms, with vault, gas, mantel, water, etc.; nearly adjoining Board of Trade; suitable for any kind of office business. Inquire of GILMAN & McKEEVER'S, 14 Boone Block, 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 331 HALSTED-ST., NEXT TO corner Halsted-st.; 116 feet deep; possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—3 NO. 1 LARGE BRICK STORES, JUST being erected corner of Lake-st. and Western-av.; also, the second and third stories of the same block to a good party for a hotel, which is very much needed in that locality; also, desk room for $10 per month in my new furnished offices. MUSSELWHITE, 59 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN brick building southeast corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, NEARLY FINISHED, southeast corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., and offices in same. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN THE NEW BRICK building southwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Rawson Building. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FINE THIRD FLOOR NORTHWEST corner Canal and Washington-sts., now occupied by Tappan, McKellop & Co. Rent moderate. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF 128 SOUTH CLARK-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—4 NICE OFFICES, AT 129 SOUTH Clark-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, NO. 164 NORTH Wells-st., most desirable location for house furnishing or drug store; rent cheap. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE STORE 376 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 2 rooms on second floor, now occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 19 Bryan Block, Room 8.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 628 WEST LAKE-ST., size 21x75, well lighted, suitable for any kind of business; has gas and water. Rent low. Apply to J. J. WEBER, Room 5, in building.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A PLEASANT FRONT office. Apply at Room 5, 120 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND CELLARS IN MASONIC Block, corner West Randolph and Halsted-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, AND SLEEPING rooms in the Vermont Block, by WALTER S. BILL, 152 Fifth-av., Room 6.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT STORES, 20 feet, on Randolph-st., between State and Wabash-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third, fourth, and a portion of the second floors of store 242 and 244 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—Large office first floor; large basement 25x110; second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, 25x110 to let, all corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st., by CHAS. HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, to be rented together or singly; one on ground floor, 25x40, to be ready by Dec. 1; and one on third story, 75x30; possession immediately; located by the river, between 5 and 8, on L. G. HUNT, 319 Wabash-av., or at Harmon-court, up stairs.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 39 Wabash-av., near Post Office. Apply to J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT. INquire at 286 West Fulton-st.

TO RENT—SHOP WITH POWER, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing. 239 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, LARGE and small rooms; good location; terms reasonable; no risky business need apply. Inquire at DISSTON & SONS, Lind Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY BUILDING, 42X80, SITUATED on a paved street near center of town, with 25-horse power engine, planer, shaper, spoke saw, lathe, &c., all in good running order. Will sell or rent cheap. Address D 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR—THREE stories of Nos. 61 and 63 South Water-st., 25x150, together with large office, 25x25, with vaults and door complete. Suitable for any wholesale business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE LOFTS, WITH GOOD ENtrance, in Garnett Building, corner Lake and Market-sts. Inquire on premises of O. LUNT.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, 47X88, NO. 99 South Desplaines-st., near Madison-st. Apply to G. H. PLUMMER, Room 7, Kendall's Block, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS 1073 WEST MADIson-st.; rent low; to live or do business in. Inquire at 797 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms. Apply to Mrs. N. T. JOHNSON, 125 South Dearborn-st., opposite old Postoffice.

TO RENT—BASEMENT STORE ON STATE-ST., between Madison and Monroe. Apply to SAMPSON & CO., Otis Building, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 1250 STATE-ST., STORE AND basement, together or separate. Apply to owner at 226 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES, BY J. M. MARSHALL, No. 124 Clark-st., Room 5:
Nos. 46, 51, 56 Lake-st.
Nos. 138, 149 Wabash-av.
Nos. 192, 193, 195 to 211 South Clark-st.
Nos. 226, 219, 225, 207 South State-st.

TO RENT—THE MAIN FLOOR OF 395 WABASH-av., entire, or in part, for private or business purposes. Apply up stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE LIST OF STORES, BASEments, lofts, and offices. Can be seen at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND LARGE ROOM, 447 WEST Randolph-st.; rent $13 per month; fixtures, $50; a rare chance.

TO RENT—AT NO. 99 WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween Dearborn and Clark, handsome offices suitable for banks, insurance, &c.; also rooms en suite. Apply to J. H. ROBERTS, 365 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENT, AND TWO upper stories fitted for boarding-house, large, containing all conveniences, on Halsted-st. near Hubbard. J. H. ROBERTS, 365 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF 10 DOUGLAS-PLACE, rent can be paid by the party leasing same, by doing laundry work for family living above. Apply Monday with references.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES ON WEST MADIson, corner Green-st.; only two left; heated by steam. Two choice stores, Madison, in front of Carpenter, and 36x120 to alley; vaults and everything complete. Second story, 48x120, over stores Nos. 276 and 280 West Madison; fine show-room. New brick building, 25x125 feet each, vaults, etc., Nos. 261 and 263 West Madison-st. Building formerly occupied by Hamlin, Hale & Co., Canal-st., cheap. Buildings 278 South Water; low rent. Buildings rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER WELLS AND HINSDALE-sts., two splendid stores, two basements, and second and third floors in same building, comprising 30 rooms, besides closets, pantries, and bath-rooms; to good tenants they will be rented cheap. ADAMS & MURRAY, 143 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW pupils to join classes. Private lessons also given on easy terms. Address K 8, Tribune Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES PUPILS ON THE piano-forte or parlor organ. Terms, $10 per quarter; $3 in advance, remainder when term is half out. Address 388 Van Buren-st., or call at 975 Madison-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock. L. E. FLUDE.

CLOG, JIG, AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT at the Dramatic Institute, 433 West Lake-st., by BILLY HOMER.

DRAWING CLASS FROM 7 TO 9 EVERY EVENing, except Saturdays, at the School of Civil Engineering, 327 West Madison-st. Architectural, mechanical, and free-hand drawing taught from models recently imported from Europe. Terms, $5 for 20 lessons, in advance.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, 507 WABASH-AV., FOR boys and girls. Winter term commences on Monday, Nov. 14. Terms for tuition: Advanced and intermediate department, $20 and $15; advanced primary and primary, $12 and $10.

PROF. DELOULME, 11 ABERDEEN-ST., FRENCH, piano, vocal culture, Latin, Spanish; singing in English, French, Italian. Thorough teaching, terms moderate.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS teacher in an evening school, or any light employment for evenings. Address A. O. DECKER, 30 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE MECHANICS TO learn Architectural drawing evenings, at 284 South Halsted-st., Room 3. Inquire any evening between 7 and 9 o'clock.

WAX FLOWERS TAUGHT; ALSO, INSTRUmental music, at 148 South Peoria-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM GLASS FACTORY, NEAR THE North Side rolling mill, last Thursday, three cows; one red, with split in ear; one spotted, red and white, and one heifer, brindle color and white. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to THOS. POWERS, on the premises.

STRAYED—WHITE COW WITH 25 FEET OF loose rope. Any one returning her to 207 Cornelia-st., will be suitably rewarded.

WASHINGTON.

The Election—Its Effect Upon Watchers.

The Jesuitry of Evarts Against the Coalition.

Conversations Apropos—A Review of the Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, [illegible]

We have met the enemy, and, to adopt [illegible] English, we are his'n. We are his'n by a large deficit. The colored troops fought bravely.

WHAT NEXT?

Being his'n, the question is: Whose [illegible] Already the Wiseacres have begun to answer by putting forward propositions of new [illegible] and new political combinations.

Ex-Senator Drake declared, on a street-corner yesterday, that the President must have [illegible] terms. He said that he, Drake, was the originator of Three Terms,—in which case he must be a Muscovy Drake, and pine [illegible] Czar.

Chief Justice D. K. Cartter, of this District, a man of strong head and projectiveness, remarked as follows, while the returns were coming in. As the sentiments of a Republican Regulator, as well as original opinions, they are not without pith:

A CHARGE FROM THE BENCH.

"The mistake of the coalition movement," says Judge Cartter, "was a belief that Treason and Rebellion had no long expiation to make before the people, and in heeding the voice and high spirits of the day more than the sentiment of business and industry. A great country is growing new and rich every year, does not hasten backward to conciliate Rebellion. The Hartford Convention grew more hateful to the American people as its date receded, and the Tory blood of the Revolution is to this day almost a popular disqualification. Greeley's Pittsburgh speech against the soldiery may have been an error of the heart, but it ran counter to this law of human nature. There is no great justice, perhaps, in this vindictiveness, but it is the method of man.

"After Grant's nomination, the ratification meetings in his favor were failures. The people did not come out to them, and it looked on the surface as if he had no strength. But, among the traders, bankers, and farmers, there was a distrust of experiment, and this grew, during the campaign, to be the ruling idea.

"As to Greeley himself," continued the Judge, "he was neither defected for any disbelief in his honest intentions, nor overshadowed by any superior popularity in Grant. The tone of public feeling ran low, quiet, and resolute all the time, although the organs and leaders abused each other. Greeley has led the Democratic party, as it was, to its grave, and the country owes him a vote of thanks for it. The Democratic party ran an Abolitionist on an Abolition platform, and that is confession without reformation."

"Judge," said somebody, "what next?"

THE JUDGE PERCEIVES MORE TERRITORY.

"The party that is to beat the Republican party must come from within it," said Judge Cartter, "and be a division on some other than the seedy questions which divided former Administrations. The question of State rights has been set aside by the rise of railways, manufactures, cities, and corporations. Free trade as a question is met by the blunt fact that we are now exporting iron; and, as to cotton, the issue of it is not alive twenty years ago. Civil Service must be corrected within the service, and not by popular election.

"I think the territorial question is as likely to rise as any other, and even a well-ordered Administration might be overthrown by it."

"Where is it to come from?" said a gentleman,—"from New England?"

"From all sides. That railway to San Diego ought to pass over Mexican ground after leaving El Paso. The Cuban question engages us already, and, after four years of revolt, the revolution there holds up its head. The British Colonies between Vancouver's and Manitoba are all languishing, and emigration is assembling on their frontiers. The Eastern States and the geographical and political obstacles to getting the mining regions of Lake Superior with the [illegible] ways, and the Eastern people want lumber, and an equal market to the North, while the West wants the St. Lawrence and a chance at the sea. The passion for land, the only one which presses equally in a flourishing state of society. To add another acre to his homestead, another acre to his farm, another farm to his tract, is the American's steadfast ambition. We do not want to police our frontier, as we must do, at present on the Rio Grande. Texas is receiving an increase from the Eastern Slave States, and the young planters want to evade negro-competition. That increase will press upon Mexico just as the chief movement on the Pacific advances beyond Oregon. I am not advocating a movement of this kind, but it seems to me it is the only one of a comprehensive kind in pending politics. An Administration would naturally resist this demand for extension. It would not properly begin as a scheme of policy, but as a series of popular movements. There seems to be nothing else to debate.

It will be observed that things spiritual, such as reforms, do not enter into the above entertaining expression from a gentleman who afterward took his way to the White House to congratulate President Grant right heartily.

MOSBY.

As the election-returns were coming in at the quietest and most social gatherings of formal compatants, the celebrated Virginia partisan, Col. Mosby, appeared with one of his former [illegible]. He frequented the Grant newspaper rooms, and had stumped parts of Piedmont and the Valley of Virginia for Grant. It is rumored that he possesses a stone-quarry, and wants to get a contract for furnishing headstones for the graves of the Federal dead in the Union cemeteries of Virginia and Maryland. Others say that Mosby was animated by a sentiment of gratitude to Grant for setting aside Stanton's revocation of a safeguard to himself and band; and that besides, he contemned Abolitionism in Greeley. He is a pleasing-looking man, reminding me of the portraits of Benedict Arnold,—a fine, aquiline nose, thin lips and chin, the chin advancing; and a square face, indicative of hard, compact flesh. His hair is light brown, and straight; his ears stand out terrier-fashion; he has a light eye, severe, but not frank, and a wiry, boyish figure. There are about three thousand such boys in Virginia, to match him as raiders, and portraits. His associate was a swart type of the black-eyed, dark-bearded mountain-pirate. What an anomaly that this [illegible] Mosby, who used to hang his prisoners by the roadside,—and has printed the admission of the same triumphantly since the war,—should be an anxious advocate of Grant's election! But there seems to be no matter who the man may be, if he follows the bigger current of the party.

THE SOUTH AND ITS PROBLEMS.

In the Southern States, the settlement of things now devolves wholly upon their institutions. The wants of those States are crude immigration, and a spiritual reconstruction, the last first of all. By a spiritual reconstruction I mean a reform of public sentiment, to be accomplished, not, as in the old period, by revival meetings, "the jerks," and a hysteric piety, which drove its negro to church as faithfully as it drove him to the field, but by education, and a social toleration for all things old and despised, or new, startling, and revolutionary, which have come to stay, and recommend themselves to every wise head and grateful heart in that section. This is the first and earnest word of good influence which made the Greeley fight on behalf of Greeley in the Northern country.

THE THREE ROADS OUT OF THE SOUTH.

There are three choices for Southerners defeated in the election just over:

1. Stay at home, and work the problem with patience and good nature.

2. Emigrate to new territory, as Southern Kansas, Colorado, or New Mexico, where the anti-negro prejudice will no longer be [illegible].

3. Go North, and acquire the trades there, and fall into the current of movement and increase which have dispossessed the old ideas in the country.

Either of these modes are brave enough and natural enough. The greater number of people in the South must stay at home; a large number will move on and write "Gone to Texas" (G. T. T.) on the echo-giving door of the old home; a few, who prefer to educate their sons in the North rather than to contend with [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Home-Renting Agency, 141 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

The beautiful marble front building, 149 and 151 State-st., and store building 151 and 153 Fifth-av., with stone and brick rear.

The handsome 4-story and basement stone-front building, 127 State-st.

The desirable 4-story and basement stone-front building, 129 State-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building on the southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building on the northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building on Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building on South Water-st., 4-story and basement.

The valuable basement on Clark-st., opposite the Court House.

The large brick building 1618 State-st., corner Twenty-second-st., formerly occupied by Rosenfield & Co.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 145 and 147 State-st., suitable for railroad office, etc.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 143 and 145 Lake-st.

The choice offices in the elegant building southwest corner Dearborn and East Randolph-sts.

The offices in the elegant building southwest corner Dearborn and East Randolph-sts., corner Van Buren-st., Nos. 111 and 113 South Franklin-st., corner Van Buren-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 109 and 111 Dearborn-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 107 Dearborn-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 105 Dearborn-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 103 Dearborn-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 101 Dearborn-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building, 99 Dearborn-st.

The 4-story and basement stone-front building,

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The change in the tone of the local money market since this day last week is slight, what there has been is in favor of an easier condition, though the banks disagree in their reports on this point, and some of them say they are just as short of loanable funds as they were a week ago. The effect of the hindrance to trade from the horse-disease is perceptible in the business of the banks. Instances are cited by bankers in which their customers have had to borrow, and others in which they have been unable to meet maturing obligations, because they could not deliver goods. The condition of the open market does not quite tally with the report of the banks. We find there is less commercial paper offering in the street than a week or ten days ago, and rates of interest are lower than then, 1½ per cent per month being the ruling rate now, against 2 per cent then.

The receipts of currency from the country have diminished some during the week, and, on the other hand, some considerable amounts are being sent out.

New York exchange continues scarce, and rates are firm at 50@75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov. 9 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,120,840.67	$276,764.39
Tuesday	3,724,791.11	207,781.66
Wednesday	3,640,362.31	192,784.62
Thursday	3,679,305.29	217,356.18
Friday	3,215,740.09	220,705.51
Saturday	3,130,345.69	210,973.62
Total	$20,581,623.89	$1,321,256.86

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	146	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	128	....
North-western National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	118
City National Bank	145	....
Cook County National Bank	107	109
National Bank of Illinois	109	....
National Bank of Commerce	....	101
Home National Bank	....	98
Scandinavian National Bank	....	100
Chicago City Railway	166	167½
West Division Railway	175	....
North Division Railway	....	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Elgin Watch Company	....	105
Chamber of Commerce	....	102
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	....	100
Traders' Insurance Company	108	109

SALES.

13,000 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., 100@105.
15,000 Chicago City Railway, 167¾.
14,000 Cook County National Bank, 107.
6,000 National Bank of Illinois, 109.

Messrs Hammond & Watson have been appointed agents for the sale of Foreign Exchange for Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, at New York rates.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Gold was very strong all day, at 113¾@113⅞; sold up to 113¾, and closed firm at 113⅝@113⅞. Loans were from 1 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $95,000,000. Exports of specie for the week, $40,300,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $473,000 on account of interest, and $16,000 in redemption of 6-20 bonds.

Money was easy at 6 to 7 per cent, and closed at 6. The weekly bank statement was unfavorable. The total reserve has fallen off $1,320,900, caused by the large loss in legal tenders. The net reserve of the banks is now reduced to $3,926,775.

Stocks to-day were dull and steady at about yesterday's prices. Governments were steady, with the bid prices of 5-20s of May and November ⅛ per cent lower. On the second call, prices were back to last night's quotations. The market closed firm and strong.

The stock market was heavy and fell with lower prices during the day. In the afternoon the market was heavy and very irregular, with a decline of ⅜ to 1¾ per cent. At the final close the decline in C., C. & I. C. was based on the report that the "pool" had been disbanded. Northern Pacific common and Western Union were exceptionally steady. The balance of the business was large in the leading specialties, but dullness was the chief feature of the general list.

GOVERNMENTS.

Sterling, 108¾.

Coupons, '81	116½	Coupons, '67	115¾
6-20s of '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	112¾	New 5s	109¾
Coupons, '65	114¾	Coupons, 10s	109¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	114½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri's	93	Virginias, old	55
Tennessees, old	71	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	30
Virginias, new	53		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	71¾	Wabash	71¾
Quicksilver	47	Wabash pfd	94
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	118
Wells Fargo	87	Terre Haute	18
American Express	70¾	Terre Haute pfd	41
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	80¾	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	95	C. & A	96
Erie	80¾	C., C. & C	92
Erie pfd	73¾	C., R. & Q	124
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	91
Harlem pfd	129	Indiana Central	32¾
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburg	96¾	Ohio Pacific stocks	94¾
North-western	83¾	U. P. bonds	88
N. W. pfd	87¾	Ohio Pacific bonds	100¾
Rock Island	109	Del., Lac & W	97¾
N. J. Cen	103	R., R. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	64¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,184	5,728	6,311	2,676
Wheat, bu	95,000	65,000	102,000	26,823
Corn, bu	47,195	128,670	117,697	156,329
Oats, bu	19,630	52,036	34,016	20,285
Rye, bu	2,862	2,610	....	360
Barley, bu	26,200	10,990	35,427	14,134
Grass seed, lbs	40,000	74,470	26,500	....
Flax seed, lbs	53,440	....	27,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	78,370	167,600	24,560	2,120
Dressed meats, lbs	16,280	129,320	96,800	283,921
Beef, brls	....	1,565	150	2,226
Pork, brls	....	....	3,720	179
Lard, lbs	5,180	59,090	60,500	112,926
Tallow, lbs	7,827	20,570	....	....
Butter, lbs	62,570	72,948	7,560	5,000
Dressed hogs, No	28	18	....	....
Live hogs, No	14,027	5,213	6,134	2,809
Cattle, No	1,607	1,805	387	800
Sheep, No	497	182	....	184
Hides, lbs	63,098	127,115	84,853	20,490
Highwines, brls	300	463	164	261
Wool, lbs	45,027	223,670	40,903	197,902
Potatoes, bu	3,753	4,630	300	10
Lumber, m feet	4,291	3,777	2,163	3,114
Shingles m	840	145	1,179	776
Lath, m	215	115	100	130
Salt, brls	65	1,799	741	2,008

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 982 bu corn. Withdrawn for do during the week: 4,510 bu wheat; 13,316 bu corn; 16,596 bu oats; 3,552 bu rye; 6,160 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 187 cars wheat; 123 cars and 2,500 bu corn; 26 cars and 6,000 bu oats; 10 cars rye; 97 cars barley, Total (443 cars), 172,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Nov. 9, '72.	Nov. 2, '72.	Nov. 11, '71.
Flour, brls	29,883	44,870	35,272
Wheat, bu	459,930	597,760	300,538
Corn, bu	339,478	468,395	317,004
Oats, bu	188,165	285,884	270,967
Rye, bu	29,231	26,994	26,478
Barley, bu	229,910	236,853	97,530
Live hogs, No	67,139	93,613	56,036
Cattle, No	11,068	14,136	10,061

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	37,344	39,163	19,186
Wheat, bu	345,581	676,129	413,909
Corn, bu	654,366	1,091,544	647,654
Oats, bu	183,805	318,334	275,124
Rye, bu	34,268	28,729	27,870
Barley, bu	217,886	253,030	109,726
Live hogs, No	37,598	52,987	29,379
Cattle, No	5,125	4,484	3,464

The leading item of commercial news to-day is the notification given on Change by George Armour & Co., who recently assumed the control of the Munn & Scott elevators. They announce that on Monday next they will furnish to the Registrar of Grain a statement of all the grain in store in their houses this evening, "to the best of their knowledge and belief." They also caution the commercial public against negotiating any grain receipts issued by Munn & Scott unless those receipts have been indorsed by George Armour & Co.; and announce that they repudiate three receipts issued on the Northwestern Elevator in favor of S. D. Foss & Co., for an aggregate of 40,000 bu No. 1 spring, which it is understood have been pledged as collateral for the payment of borrowed money. These receipts are dated July 2 and 3, and Aug. 12.

While these announcements may not be exceedingly palatable to a few who have accepted paper for mythical grain in the Munn & Scott houses, they will be welcome to the great majority of operators in grain, and especially to the few smiling them who know how narrowly the grain-trade of this city escaped a partial collapse, through the energetic conduct of George Armour & Co.

We intimated about a week ago that this firm found itself "on the wrong side of the fence, to the tune of we do not care to say how many thousands of dollars," in consequence of having assumed the liabilities of Munn & Scott. That item, as at first written, read nearly $400,000, but was altered as above, it not being then deemed judicious to state the amount. There is now no harm in stating that, as near as we can ascertain, George Armour & Co. have quietly bought up in the open market about 40,000 bu of wheat and 175,000 bu of corn, these quantities being nearly the amount of paper afloat against mere wind in the Munn & Scott elevators. Had it been generally known that the firm were in the market to that extent, the result would probably have been to force prices up against them several cents per bushel. As it was, they were able to retire this enormous quantity of bogus paper without a ripple of disturbance, and can now make a statement that will enable their houses to make a fair start with the grain dealers of the community.

The recent revelations in regard to the operations of the late firm of Munn & Scott furnish a complete answer to the many charges made during the past few years, that the frequent allegations made in THE TRIBUNE in regard to the workings of the warehouse system, were not justified by the facts. The firm of Munn & Scott lost large amounts in 1863, by trading in grain, instead of confining themselves to the profitable business of warehousing grain; and ever since that time, till recently, they have kited along, using the property of other people to stave off the collapse, which came at last, in spite of all their struggles. And it is further fair to say that their conduct during that interval was often of such a character as to recall the aphorism: "Whom the gods will to destroy, they first make mad." For instance: there is the best of reason to believe that their last venture, the corner in wheat, which they have so strenuously and so persistently denied all connection with, failed through their obstinacy. We have good grounds for believing that when the price touched $1.50, the other two gentlemen, and the one firm who formed, with Munn & Scott, the whole combination, unanimously requested them to agree to wind up, as it could then have been done safely and at a fair profit. But Munn & Scott insisted on $1.60 as the limit; and, like the monkey with the chestnuts, the handful was too big to be held. The result is already known to the world,—except the part that Munn & Scott took therein, which those who suffered through them have been too magnanimous to bruit to the world.

It may be permitted now to speak plainly, because it is perhaps necessary to confidence in our warehouse system in the future, that it should be known that the Munn & Scott warehouses were the great sore on that system in the past. It is true that other warehousemen owned large interests in those elevators, but they were run by Munn & Scott, and there is good reason we think that those other warehousemen would not have countenanced the management for a moment if they had understood the true state of the case. But they did not; and, unwisely assuming that all was right, they opposed the efforts made to so improve the system as that fraudulent dealing in the property of other people, committed to their charge, should be no longer possible. By taking that attitude they virtually indorsed the worst practice of their confreres, and were held responsible therefor by that portion of the outraged community who were cognizant of some of the facts—none knew all. We believe that the other warehousemen could not have consented to act as Munn & Scott did, and that they now regret having been misled into giving them a tacit indorsement.

We now have an admirable opportunity for undertaking the reform advocated in these columns. The balance sheet of George Armour & Co. is made up for to-day; and the stocks of grain will be taken in several of the other elevators of the city at the close of this month—perhaps in all. Now that the Munn & Scott difficulty is practically disposed of, there is not the same crying need for the striking of a balance-sheet that formerly existed; but so much of suspense has been excited in regard to the whole system, mainly owing to the united stand taken against reform in the past, that the warehousemen will find it to be to their own interest to make an intelligent statement of their present position for the avoidance of future trouble, once for all. Let us have a plain statement of grain assets and grain liabilities for each one. It can never again be so easily done as now, and was never more imperatively needed. If not made, it will be impossible to prove that our present warehousemen are all right to the satisfaction of those who know how much they have rendered themselves responsible for past wrong-doing.

We noticed this morning that there probably was not 15,277 bu of rejected spring wheat in the Rock Island elevators on Saturday last, as reported in the statement of stocks in store. It now appears that the proprietors reported the stock as 3,349 bu. How that statement grew to 13,277 bu is a mystery for which they are not responsible.

E. V. Robbins, Esq., a former President of the Board of Trade, was on Change to-day.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and prices of breadstuffs averaged somewhat higher—chiefly as a consequence of light receipts. The shipping movement was quiet, shippers not caring to operate, but there was a fair amount of speculative trading. The only new feature noted in connection with the grocery market was the development of a firmer feeling in sugars, the increased firmness being due to the ¼c advance established in New York yesterday. Stocks here are now in fair working order, but, as they cannot be augmented to sell at former rates, the quotations were to-day marked up an ¼c all around. Coffees, teas, and syrups were also firm, the demand being fairly active, while stocks are moderate. Other goods in the list ruled quiet and steady. The dry goods trade continues dull, with but slight variation in values. Cotton fabrics are generally firm, while in woollens there is an easy feeling. No change was noticeable in the butter and cheese markets. A moderate amount of trading was done in both of these staples, and former prices were well sustained all around. Coal remains dull, but is exceedingly firm, the late advance being thoroughly sustained. Fish were quoted quiet and firm, with the exception of fat mackerel and new whitefish, both of which are in light supply the market is liberally stocked. Dried fruits were quiet, with little or no change in values. In the hay market an easier feeling was manifested. The withdrawal of Eastern buyers, and the fact that the receipts were more liberal than on the two or three preceding days of the week, made holders a little anxious, and concessions of 50c per ton were freely offered. Hides and leather were in light request only, and former rates were only indifferently sustained. Oils remain quiet and steady. Lumber was moderately active, and with but material change. Building materials are in fair demand, and without change in prices; dealers continue to receive large orders, but the want of cartage is a serious interruption to business. Cooperage remains quiet, and without essential change. We quote pork barrels at $1.45@1.50; lard tierces at $1.75@1.80. Metals and tinners' stock were in fair request at previous prices. Tin plate I O quotable at $15.00. Nails active at $6.12½@6.35 rates. Iron and steel were in good demand, former prices being fully sustained. The demand for wool is decidedly active and the market rules firmer. Fine washed wools are said to be scarce in this market. Broom corn remains dull and unchanged. Hops are fairly active on home consumption and shipping account. Seeds were quiet; prime clover rules firm at $5.00; timothy weak at $2.75 for good; $2.90 for prime. Potatoes unchanged; choice peachblows are in demand at 50@55c delivered; 38@40c on track. Poultry and game in good request, with prices ruling steady. Apples continue in good shipping and local demand. Cranberries in light request at former prices. Other fruits unchanged.

Highwines dull but steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 89½c per gal.

Lake freights were dull and weak. Only a few vessels were on the market, but these could not be chartered, except at a further decline of about 1½c, as shippers do not now care to operate, except by rail, there being considerable risk attending the effort to get lake shipments through to New York on the Erie Canal. It is probable that our rail shipments will show a marked increase before long. A total of four charters was reported, which will carry out 22,000 bu wheat, 46,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats, and 27,000 bu barley. Rail rates were quoted at 10¼c on corn, and 11½c on wheat, to Buffalo, closing dull.

Provisions were more active, chiefly in a small way of trading, with very little change in prices. The cooler weather, and the advancing season, are opening the hearts and houses of the packers gradually, and they report that they have killed this month 21,500 hogs, besides the 44,000 killed in October, the latter not being included in the winter packing. But orders seem to come in slowly, and will not probably be active till something more is known of the destination of the stock of old pork, and of the probable rates of rail freights this winter. We note that 2,725 brls of pork are reported as shipped out yesterday, of which 2,500 brls were old. The market to-day was quoted steady, except an easier feeling in green hams, and a stronger tone in beef hams.

The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do seller the week nominal at $13.50; do seller 15 days nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.50@12.63½; do seller January, $12.45@12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.50@12.60; do seller April, $12.60@12.75. Lard, cash, 7¾@7¾c for new; do seller December, 7¾@7⅞c; do seller January, 7½c; do seller February, 7¾c; do seller March, 7¾@8c. Old salted shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; short ribs, 6¾@6¾c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@12c; and green hams at 8¾@8½c for prompt delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 3½@4c; short ribs, 6¾@6¾c; do short clear, 7@7¼c. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¾@4¾c for shoulders; 7¾@7¾c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4¾@4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5¾@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾@6¾c for short ribs, or long clear; 7¾@8c for short clear. 8¾@9c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $30.00@30.50. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 200 brls old mess pork at $15.00; 65 brls new do, at $14.00; 25 brls do at $13.75; 500 brls do seller January, at $12.50; 500 brls do seller March, at $12.50; 750 tcs lard (part country), at 7¾c; 250 tcs do seller January, at 7¾c; 50 boxes shoulders, 30 days in salt, at 4¾c; 150 boxes do, at Peoria, seller first half December, at 4¾c; 40,000 lbs old short ribs, at 6¾c; 20 boxes new do at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do, 15 days in salt, at 7c; 65 boxes long clear, at 7¾c; 5,000 pcs green hams, at 8¼c; 230 brls beef hams, at $30.00.

Flour was in good demand, but the difficulty of making transfers, owing to the horse disease, checked business, as many lots of flour that would otherwise be sold cannot be delivered. Winter wheat flours are not in much demand, and are in light supply. Spring wheat flours are in fair stock, and rule firm. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 100 do on private terms; 200 brls unsound at $4.25; 150 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 800 brls do at $5.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfine (unsound) at $4.25; 25 brls rye flour at $3.62½, at depot; 50 brls buckwheat at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.37½; 10 brls do at $6.25. Total, 2,685 brls. Also 100 tons bran in bulk at $15.00 on track; 20 tons in bags at $14.50; 50 tons at $14.00 all on track. The following is the ruling range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$ 7 50 @ 9 75
Red winter extras	6 50 @ 7 50
Good to choice spring extras	5 50 @ 6 75
Low to medium do	4 00 @ 5 50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6 50 @ 7 50
Spring superfines	3 00 @ 4 50
Rye flour	3 25 @ 4 00
Bran	14 00 @15 00
Middlings	14 50 @16 00

Wheat was moderately active, and quite firm at an average advance of 1c per bu on yesterday's prices, though quoted easier in New York. The market was strengthened early, being excited by the report that only 80 cars were inspected in for Monday; it eased down subsequently when the number of 187 cars was posted, and New York was announced dull. But there was a lively demand, especially for this month, which kept up prices, though there was not much buying for shipment. The demand was chiefly from the shorts for November, which was shown by the fact that seller the month was at a premium over seller December, whereas the latter was at a ⅝c premium two days ago. Deliveries of wheat have been very light during the past few days, and some of the shorts seem to have gained the idea that there will not be enough to go round by the 30th, as rail-shipments will be on the increase while receipts are expected to continue light. Seller the month opened at $1.06¾, declined to $1.05¾, advanced to $1.07, and closed at $1.06. Seller December sold at $1.05¾@1.06¾, closing at $1.06. Seller the year sold at $1.05¾@1.06¾, and seller January at $1.07¾@1.08¾. No. 1 spring closed quiet at $1.11; No. 2 do at $1.06; No. 3 do at 98c; rejected at about 83c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $107¾; 13,600 bu do at 107; 16,000 bu do at $1.06¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.06¾; 43,400 bu do at $1.06¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.06¾; 23,200 bu do at $1.06; 16,400 bu do at $1.05. 18,400 bu No. 3 spring at 95¾c; 1,600 bu do at 95c; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 83½c. Total, 160,400 bu.

Corn was rather less active, but ¼@½c higher than on Friday, owing to the fact of light receipts. We received only 278 cars during the past week, and shipped out 654,356 bu, which with city consumption gives a decrease of 344,000 bu, or a nominal stock of about 1,200,000 bu. This fact, with the knowledge that farmers are not disposed to deliver in the country at present prices, is bringing out a rather extensive short demand, and the firmness is increased by the fact that some operators know the volume of receipts afloat has been largely reduced recently by the purchases of George Armour & Co., who have bought for the purpose of cancelling. There was not much shipping demand, however. Seller the month opened at 31¾c, advanced to 31¾c, and receded to 31¼c at the close. Seller December sold at 31¾@31¾c. No. 2, kiln dried, sold at 30. Cash sales were reported of 17,200 bu No. 2 at 31¼c; 31,000 bu do at 31¾c; 57,800 bu do at 31¾c; 30,000 bu do at 31½c; 2,400 bu kiln dried at 30c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28½c; 800 bu do at 28½c; 800 bu do kiln dried at 28c. Total, 141,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but strong, though quoted inactive and heavy in New York. The deferred options were steady, seller December selling at 21¾@22c; and seller January at 22¾@22½c. For delivery this month the market was stronger, owing to continued light receipts; strictly fresh being in good demand at ¼@½c advance, selling at 21¾@21¾c. Seller November was firm at 20½c. Rejected was strong. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 21½c; 6,000 bu do at 21¾c; 12,000 bu do at 21c; 800 bu do at 20¾c; 3,600 bu rejected at 18½c. Total, 23,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at Friday's prices, the market being very firm early, but buyers dropped out when they found few offerings. Sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 53c, and 5,000 bu do on private terms.

Barley was dull. No. 2 was steady at yesterday's prices till near the close, though in light demand. It sold at 59½@60c for ordinary house, closing at the inside. Seller the month was nominal at 59@59½c. No. 3 was weak, at 49@50c, closing at the inside. Rejected was easier. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 60¾c; 3,600 bu do at 60c; 2,400 bu do at 59¾c; 1,600 bu do at 59c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 50c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 4,400 bu do at 49c; 2,400 bu do at 48¼c; 400 bu do at 48c; 2,800 bu rejected at 37½c; 2,000 bu do at 37c; 2,400 bu do at 36c; 400 bu do at 35c; 400 bu by sample, from store delivered, at 80c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 54c. Total, 32,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and firmer; No. 2 spring sold at $1.06¾@1.06¾, seller the month and seller December, closing at $1.06¾ for seller the month. Corn was quiet and steady, at 31¾@31½c seller the month, closing at 31¾c, and 31½@31¾c seller December. Lake freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Nov. 9.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,969	7,324	297
Tuesday	1,743	5,540	....
Wednesday	3,750	13,650	471
Thursday	1,670	15,777	1,459
Friday	1,997	14,027	497
Saturday	3,400	7,350	353
Total	15,528	64,120	3,017
Last week	15,994	40,641	5,870
Week before last	13,239	43,255	3,406
Week ending Oct. 19	17,536	73,302	6,016
Total 4 weeks	62,297	225,318	23,049

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,043	7,574	....
Tuesday	622	4,554	....
Wednesday	1,419	6,845	....
Thursday	193	4,780	....
Friday	997	6,134	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,274	29,886	....

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ₩ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ₩ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ₩ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ₩ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ₩ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ₩ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ₩ car	18,000 lbs
Sheep, single-deck car, ₩ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE.—The past week has developed no new feature in connection with the cattle market. The supply has been moderate, but one-half the number received would have met the legitimate wants of the trade, as neither local nor outside buyers have evinced a disposition to operate beyond the most urgent necessities. Stock accumulated in the pens from day to day, and, as a result, prices ruled weak and variable, though no very pronounced decline was sustained in prices of any description of stock. In point of quality, the offerings were among the poorest of the season, four-fifths of the week's supply consisting of cows, thin roughish cattle, steers, and Texas and Cherokee cattle. For these the prevailing prices were $2.50@4.00. The few carloads of choice beeves received were disposed of at $5.00@5.50, only one sale being effected at the outside figure. Texas cattle have commanded relatively better prices than have natives, but, as the beef packing season is now virtually over, the market, of course, be a diminished demand for these foreign cattle, and lower prices may reasonably be looked for. Stockers are still in fair request, and, in comparison with other descriptions, are selling at fair rates, $2.75@3.00 for common, $325@3.50 for medium, and $3.75@4.00 for good droves, being the prices current. There has been a moderate inquiry for veal calves at $3.50@5.75—the outside quotation for choice light weights. There has been a large demand for work-oxen, and early in the week extravagant prices were realized, but on the closing day the supply proved largely excessive, and values have materially depreciated, the closing quotations being $100.00@150.00 per pair.

To-day the receipts were unexpectedly large, and in the absence of anything like activity in the demand from any source, the market again ruled weak and unsettled. A very choice drove of shipping steers found a buyer at $5.20, but most of the sales were at the low range of $2.50@3.75. A large number remain unsold, and the market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.25@5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.05@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light thin steers, bulls, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

HOGS.—The receipts the past week have been 64,120, against 40,641 last week, and 43,255 week before last. A fairly active local and outside demand has existed for this class of stock, but, under the large receipts, prices have been weak and unsettled throughout. The market opened firm on Monday at something of an advance on the closing prices of Saturday, but the improvement was soon lost, and during Thursday and Friday a decline of fully 15c was suffered, prices receding to $4.20@4.40. Only four or five of the packers have as yet commenced operations, but most of the others are ready for business, and will enter the market as soon as the supply of hogs is large enough to warrant them in so doing. The impression among this class of buyers seems to be that they can get all the hogs they may require at prices ranging downward from $4.25. Most of their purchases during the past week were made at $4.30@4.35.

To-day there was a fair degree of activity in the local and shipping demand, and, although the receipts were rather large for a Saturday, about everything was taken, and at full yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.20@4.25 for common; at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40 for choice,—chiefly within the range of $4.25@4.35. The market closed steady at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	220	$4.30	45	264	$4.37½	42	229	$4.40
80	303	4.25	83	241	4.25	20	277	4.25
82	274	4.30	100	210	4.30	91	198	4.30
61	293	4.25	56	298	4.30	31	196	4.30
80	308	4.35	21	355	4.25	68	288	4.30
39	294	4.35	40	302	4.35	61	222	4.40
58	252	4.25	97	219	4.25	21	220	4.40
31	295	4.35	40	259	4.30	49	276	4.35
81	317	4.35	54	261	4.25	47	276	4.35
47	299	4.30	59	276	4.20	88	321	4.35
60	241	4.35	41	270	4.35	228	221	4.30
244	220	4.30	84	269	4.30	99	238	4.30
119	245	4.35	47	303	4.25	121	238	4.35
75	236	4.40	89	266	4.30	30	272	4.35
97	226	4.25	50	222	4.35	93	309	4.35

SHEEP.—The sheep trade ruled dull and languid during the first half of the week, but subsequently the demand improved, and under a small supply prices took a sharp upward turn, advancing fully 50c per 100 lbs during Thursday and Friday. Shippers have not been in the market, the demand being confined to feeders and local butchers. We quote closing prices at $3.50@3.75 per 100 lbs for common; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice fat mutton qualities.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Meteor, Rocket, Ontonagon, Arizona; barks Gotte, Tauper, Gaskin, Kate Darley; schooners Cronkhite, Hoboken, Clarence, Ellis, S. N. Lathrop, John Weber, J. M. Foster, Christina Nilsson, Ironsides, Alice Morris.

PASSED UP—Propellers Wade, City of Detroit, Guiding Star, Somerset Montpelier.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—PASSED UP—Propeller Philadelphia; barks Kate Darley, Onoonta, VanValkenburg, Montmorency; schooner Homer, George Finney, Col. Cook, Sandwich, Riverine, San Jacinto, Bigler, Harvest Queen, F. J. King, E. Cohen, D. S. Austin, Graham, Minnie Mueller, Fillmore, Montpelier, Morse, Evaline, Balsas.

PASSED DOWN—None.

REMARK—The schooner Owasco, bound down, is ashore at the head of Lake Erie. The tug Magnet and pumps have gone to her relief.

WIND—East, Light.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 9.—Nothing arrived or departed by the river or canal. A considerable number of boats are yet expected to pass out of the canal and go into winter quarters at various points down the river. Eight feet and six inches of water on miterssill of Lock fifteen.

Reclamation of the Roman Campagna.

The first decree signed by King Victor Emmanuel after the occupation of Rome was one appointing a commission to study the best means of improving the Agro Romano. The commission worked hard for two years, and has just ended its labors. It would be impossible for me to give an idea of the opposition encountered by the commission, and the opposition manifested even among its members themselves. The Agro Romano, as I had occasion to explain some time ago, is divided between a few Princes and religious corporations. Enormous districts are perfectly uninhabited, and peasants from the Abruzzi come only during a few days to cut and gather the hay. Pestilential fever pervades the greater part of the campagna. The more enlightened members of the commission proposed the alienation of the districts belonging to the religious corporations, dividing the land into small lots and selling it to cultivators. This plan encountered the most powerful opposition among the Mercanti di Campagna, or large hay farmers, who have always made their fortunes out of the misery of the actual state of the campagna. Indeed, the wealthiest al already made a sort of arrangement among themselves, and proposed to purchase all the ecclesiastical property, in order to apply to that portion their system of cultivation. Instead of having some forty proprietors, the land would belong to some twenty only, who had all the interest to continue their old system. Besides this, it was a vital question, not without some political importance, to form around the Capital a rural population which, as is the case with Florence, might balance the power of the urban population of the Capital. It is now the study of the Government to lose no time in drawing up a bill based on the resolutions of the commission. The Government will, no doubt, find itself opposed by powerful local influences. Princes and Mercanti di Campagna may, if they choose, declare that if the Government opposes their interests they will "go over" to the Pope.

New Jersey Giants.

The Belvidere *Apollo* recalls some interesting facts pertaining to Warren County in days past, suggested by the death of M. Aaron Vannatta at that place a few days ago, and who weighed 400 pounds. He was of a family of Vannattas who have for a long time lived in the vicinity of Washington and Jackson Valley, in Warren County, and were remarkable for their large size, robust build, and giant strength. Several years ago, Jackson Valley, then called Timber Swamp, was noted for the size and strength of its inhabitants. The Vannattas, the Fetlys, the Wyckoffs, the Hoffmans, the Grazers, the Silkers, and the Linns, were among the names of the families then existing this remarkable race of men. John Linn belonged rather to Scott's Mountain than the valley, and was the strongest of them all. His match for strength was never found in his day. He died at the age of one hundred and two years, and is well remembered by many men living. He was one of those men often heard of but seldom known, who could pick up a barrel full of whiskey or cider and drink out of the bung-hole. Aaron Petty, long since dead, weighed 300 pounds, was a man of tremendous strength, and so active and supple was he that he could dance a rope or wire equal to a professional acrobat. When gathering at a vendue or frolic these gig

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
THE ENTIRE
FIXTURES AND FURNITU
OF THE
Imperial Restaurar
TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
On Monday, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock,
AT THE RESTAURANT,
51 South Canal-s
We shall sell, without reserve, for cash, the entire fixtures, fine, elaborate and massive Walnut Sideboards, Glassware, China Ware, Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Silver Plate, Chairs, Rocking Rocker, Kitchen Utensils, Show Cases, with a large lot of Wines and Liquors.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
102 FINE LOT
IN AUSTIN,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTIO
On the Grounds,
on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV.
A special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 10 o'clock a. m.
10 Lots fronting on Central-s
47 Lots fronting on Pine-st.
30 Lots fronting on Walnut-s
13 Lots fronting on Madison-s
The property lies immediately south of the Austin station on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, between Lake and Madison-sts., and directly in front of Madison-st. It is but a few minutes' ride from the heart of the city, and is reached by the Madison-st. cars, which run every few minutes. Austin also has a west front on Central-av., which is graded, and has a direct entrance to the Riverside Parkway.
Austin is but two miles west of Chicago City Limits, a 20 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, and will be reached by more frequent trains than any other suburban town on the line between Chicago, Garrying, and leaving no commuting passengers residing there and doing business in Chicago.
The fare is 15¢ cents or $50 per year for a pass in trains.
The property is 20 feet higher than the level of the lake; is well drained by sewers, etc., and for health cannot be surpassed.
Lots are 175½ feet deep to a 20-foot alley, and from 50 to 100 feet wide.
Churches and schools are a prospective reality. The City Hall and School House have just been completed. Madison-st. is 100 feet wide, and runs directly through Central Park, being open from Austin, through Chicago, to Lake Michigan.
A gentleman of oil has been sunk on the premises of this property, which flows upward of 30 gallons per hour.
A train of cars will be run to Austin every hour each way, from May 1, 1873.
Terms of Sale—One-third cash, one-third one year, one-third two years, with interest at 7 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
By G. P. Gore & Co.
The Political Fight Being Ov
Business is in order, and of pri
importance to Retailers of
Boots & Shoe
Is the large Catalogue Sale of good an assortment of MEN BOYS', and YOUTH'S, WOMEN MISSES', and CHILDREN'S wa as can be found anywhere.
Sale Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st
On Thursday, Nov. 1
At 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Au tion, in addition to a line of KN GOODS, HOSIERY, and NOTION the finest stock of
Decorated China Ware and To
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
Yet offered this season.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-s
BY JACOB GRAFF & CO.
To Hotel-Keepers and Others.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION.
The Entire Furniture and Fixtures
the Spencer House,
Corner Front and Broadway, Cincinnati, O
COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12,
O'CLOCK.
This sale comprises the entire furniture of 300 chamber, parlor, dining-room, and office, kitchen, and laundry, the carpets, about 6 tons of crockery, and many other things in proportion; 8 French plate mirrors, a fire-proof safe, large annunciator and bells, a Van's range, No. 8, 2 broilers, a large-size Van's cooking range, and in fact, everything necessary to a first-class hotel.
Hotel-keeping houses keepers, and the public are invited to attend this sale, as the goods will be offered in liberal lots. A printed circular, containing a list of the principal articles, can be seen at the office, or sent by mail from the auctioneers, JACOB GRAFF & CO., East Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
Three Sales In One
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, PIECE GOODS, SHIRTS A DRAWERS, WOOL HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. Also splendid lot Carpets and Oilcloths. Sale of Boots and Shoes will commence at 12 o'clock. SALE POSITIVE. We have large stocks on these goods, and they will be closed.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
By HARRISON & CO.
Special Sale of Boots & Shoes
Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock.
A large lot of Ladies, Misses, and Boys Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, Arctics, Slippers, etc. This is a desirable lot of goods for the trade.
HARRISON & Co., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.
Large Trade Sale of Chromos
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1872,
at 10 o'clock. A large assortment of fine and medium chromos, in all styles of frames, to the trade. Sale positive and in lots to suit purchasers.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.
REGULAR SALE OF
DRY GOOD, NOTIONS, &c.,
THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 14, 1872, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of splendid goods.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.
LARGE SALE OF
CONDEMNED HOUSES.
On FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1872, at 10 o'clock I will sell at Auction, on the premises, all those condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, between Harding st. North Curtis-st. and extending west to Valentine-st., comprising
Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.
Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Extra---3 1-2 P. M.

THE VERY LATEST.

BOSTON.

The Fire Still Raging at Noon.

It Involves the Whole Business District in Ruin.

From Faneuil Hall to the Old Colony Depot.

Consternation and Dismay in the Doomed City.

Help Coming in from All Points, but Too Late.

Vivid Description of the Night Scenes of Horror.

Losses Estimated Greater than in Chicago.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 6 a. m.—The Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph is still intact. The rumor that buildings in the rear of the office would be blown up to stay the progress of the fire created panic, but the idea has been abandoned now. The fire is now about 150 yards from the office. The wind is falling slightly, and the heat is not felt so much. At 4 o'clock operators were obliged to work in their shirt sleeves. The Old Brick church, up to a few minutes since, was not in flames, but is threatened seriously. Manager Milliken, with all his force, save three pickets in the main office, is en route to the Providence depot, where he will endeavor to maintain regular communication with outside points. The gas came up in a few minutes after it was reported as going out.

Special to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Despatches from Boston, midnight, say that the greatest fire ever known in New England is at this hour raging among the large wholesale stores in the very heart of the business portion of the city, and it will not cease until it reaches the wharves. There was hardly a breath of wind stirring when an alarm was sounded, about 7:30 o'clock, followed by a second, third, and fourth in rapid succession, but the first engine was hardly on the ground when the fire broke out from the fourth story of a large four-story granite store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied in the first story by Tebbets, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers. It had caught in the engine room, and the flames spread like lightning up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing underneath the wood-work of the roof.

The engines were fairly at work before any other store had caught. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, and each surmounted with Mansard roofs; none of them being over five years old. Detached splinters flew readily, as the air was heated by the terrible heat, and soon the flames began licking the Mansard roof on the opposite side, far above the reach of streams directed upon it from all quarters. The fire was constantly in the air, and one building after another caught on the roof, and flames skipped lightly along from one window-sill to another, so that in less than 30 minutes every cheek was blanched as it became evident that the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames which were leaping gaily from roof to roof, and from one building to another.

The second building to succumb was directly opposite to that in which the fire first broke out, and was occupied by Mafin, Mulen & Elms; Harding Bros. & Co.; Bowen, Moors & Co.; George Lide; Carter & Co., and Conant Bros., all wholesale dealers in dry and fancy goods. This was at the corner of Otis Place.

The heat now became infernal. The streets ran rivers of water, and every moment was heard the sound of granite blocks exploding, and whole frames falling in the streets, making them impassable. The firemen were driven from one station to another, and many an engine was kept nobly at work, while the hydrant was wet down by a hand-hose, and the engineer could only hold his place while a stream of water was kept playing upon him. Blocks of granite weighing tons were split as if by powder, and hurled across wide streets, and planks went flying through the air as if they were feathers. The firemen erected barricades and worked behind them, but they were burned almost as soon as erected.

An hour had hardly elapsed before it was evident that Beebe's Block, the finest business structure in the city, built of granite, five stories in height, with the cursed Mansard roof over all, must go. Within thirty minutes the flames were coming out in fiery billows from every window, and up the stairway leading to A. T. Stewart's rooms was a perfect column of flames. This building served but as fuel for the flames. Whole pieces of dry-goods went whistling across the square, lodging on the window-sills of the magnificent stores on Devonshire street. Beebe's Block stood a solid wall of granite several minutes after the inside fell, but the heat warped it, and $2,000,000 soon lay a heap of stone, brick and mortar. A hurricane now raged, and, owing to the intense heat, and perfect sheet of coals, drove everything before it. Every building was now heated as if in a furnace, and caught like tinder. Four-story granite blocks seemed like shavings, and deafening explosions were constantly heard.

A new terror was now added to the babel of confusion. The tenement houses at the upper end of the street were being fast licked up by the flames, and women, crazed and fainting, were rushing to and fro, carrying children, crockery, clocks, and bedding. One ran screaming through High street with a stove-funnel in her hands, while another was tugging a heavy chest which would have been a weight for a strong man.

Now and then a few pieces of goods might be saved by volunteers who ran in and spent five minutes, during which they could work in bringing out perhaps a hundred pieces of cloth. One man, Marshal Cotter, got out $25,000 worth of kid gloves, and had them placed on the sidewalk in a damaged condition. He offered a hackman $500 in vain to take them to a place of safety. In less than an hour he had to flee for his life, and the flames were not again cheated of their prey.

The fire was now in Federal street, and the wool houses were going like oil factories. They could never have been attacked at a more dangerous time, crammed from cellar to garret. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth were on hand that might have been delivered to customers had it not been for the horse disease. In one store alone there were $100,000 worth of wool stored which was awaiting delivery. Minor, Beal & Hacket had their store packed full, having only put in the last of their winter stock three hours before the fire enveloped it all. March Bros. & Pierce had just put their winter goods in the cellar and sent their summer goods up stairs to be made up.

The paper houses came next, and with the end of Federal street went the majority of large city dealers. It had been hoped that the fire could be stopped short of Franklin street, but the stores there were as vulnerable as any of the others.

The Freeman's National Bank went at 10 o'clock, and an hour later the National Bank of North America was in as bad a condition. The only place where the limits of the fire were reached is on Sumner street, where the fire began. It swept in a northeasterly direction from there, and I cannot tell where it will stop.

The loss, of course, is beyond contemplation. There must be an insurance heavy enough to carry under several insurances companies in this city.

LIST OF SUFFERERS.

The following is a complete list of firms whose places of business, with their stock, are a total loss. Up to midnight it was impossible to give it any sort of an arrangement, for houses were only taken as they were seen going down before the fire:

R. H. Sampson, paper and twine.
George W. Bond, wool.
B. H. Thayer & Co., paper manufacturers.
H. C. Judd & Co., wool.
S. S. Arnold, paper and twine.
Rogers & Co., crockery.
Nichols, Palmer & Dupee, wool.
Thomas H. Tyler, Hallowell & Coburn, wool.
Frye, Phipps & Co., hardware.
Ammon F. Kleiting & Co., wool.
H. M. Williams & Co., wool.
Howland, Luce & Co., wool.
Sabin & Page, wool.
C. E. Hapgood & Co.
Welch, Griffith & Co.
James Tucker & Co., corner of High street.
Bucking & Troon.
Aklans & Co., agents of Fletcher Manufacturing Company.
J. Ford, grocer.
Wright, Goodwin & Delano, wool.
Chamberlain Brothers, wool.
A. W. Clapp & Co.
William Butcher & Co., crucibles.
Agents Lewiston Pennsylvania Steel Works.
James Woodman, commission.
Scoville Manufacturing Company.
William Jessck & Co., English steel.
Hussey, Willis & Co., steel.
Otis Peace, J. & J. T. Lee; T. Christian & Co., hosiery and gloves.
John B. Babcock and Partington, commission merchants.
C. R. Grinnell, furs and calf-skins.
George Hunt, commission.
Boone, Connell & Co., oilcloths' trimmings.
Butler, Johnson & Co., hardware.
Phillips, Shuman & Co.
Hope Thread Company.
Milliken Bros. & Co., and Fennes & Co.
J. Saxon & Son, agents Lock Print Works.
Atlantic Cotton Mills, Gray agent.
Davis & Frost.
Henry C. Davis.
Henry Poor & Son, hides and leather.
E. W. Cory & Co., leather.
James A. Roberts, hides and leather.
N. W. Rice & Co., leather.
Chas. Marsh & Co., leather.
B. G. Boardman & Co., hides and leather.
Nicholas & Dalton.
Brainard Davy, leather.
Maffin, Mullen & Elms.
John H. Rogers.
Thomas Hall.
Farr, Hatch & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Green Bros. & Co., dress goods.
Conant & Co.
D. Lyons & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Nichols & Dalton, leather.
Harding, Gray & Dewey, wool.
A. L. White & Co., leather.
C. L. Barrett, hides and leather.
Wm. B. Spooner & Co., hides and leather.
Daniel Stamford, wool broker.
James O. Safford & Co., hides and leather.
Geiler, White & Co., leather.
J. & H. K. Osborn, hides and leather.
E. B. Phillips, oil store.
Albert Thompson & Co., hides and leather.
Johnson, Eaton & Brackett, hides and leather.
Babcock & Partridge, straw goods.
W. P. Brigham & Co., gloves and hosiery.
Julius Beal & Homer, clothiers.
Morse, Hammond & Co., hosiery, gloves, and handkerchiefs.
G. H. Binter, hair goods.
Eugine Chapin, trimmings.
A. Folsom & Sons, clothing and oil cloths.
D. Lyons & Co.
Marr Bros., furnishing goods.
Wall Bros., men's furnishing goods.
Thomas Mallory & Co., dry goods.
Hawley, Folsom & Morton, men's furnishing goods.
Minor, Beal & Hackett, men's and boys' clothing.
March Bros.
Pierce & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Simons Bros. & Co.
D. M. Hodgson, clothing.
Boston Collar Co.
Homer & Wells, curried leather.
Flint & Clatur, inner soles.
Fewsar & Co., kid leather.
C. A. Hathaway & Co., High street, oils and cement.
Thomas E. Proctor, leather.
Edward Spaulding & Bumstead, hides and leather.
Davis Bro. & Co., leather.
Locket, Mitchell & Co., woollens.
Hoyt, Sprague & Co., commission.
Parry, Cook & Tower, dry goods.
Frayer, Bock & Co., clothing.
B. L. Solomon & Sons, Jewel & Bush, woollens.
Lewis & Cohn, cap manufacturers.
E. Beverly & Son, fall goods.
W. D. Strong & Co., commission.
Flannel & Co., woollens.
H. Herrman & Co., importers.
Sibley, Sumner & Co., clothing.
Naughton & Perkins.
Sawyer & Co.
Woods & Co.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Parker, Wilder & Co.
Anderson & Co.
Gross & Daniels.
Tibbets, Baldwin & David.
Smith & Richardson.
George A. Glazier.
Mafyn, Mullen & Ellis.
Harding Bros. & Co.
Bowen, Moors & Co.
G. L. Ide, Carter & Co., wheelwrights.
Anderson & Co.
Brown & Dearborn, straw goods.
Leland, Wheelock & Co.
Sawyer, Mansfield & Co.
Brainard Davy.
John H. Rogers.
Thomas Hall.
Hatch & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Green Bros. & Co., dress goods.
Conant & Co.
Lyons & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Rogers & Co.
Barry & Bros.
Jackson, Rice & Stinson.
Leland, Allen & Bates.
J. C. Howe & Co.
Denny, Poor & Co.
Smith, Stebbins & Co.
Harding, Colby & Co.
Pierce, Hardy & Co.
Frothingham & Co.
Dale Bros. & Co.

A reporter just returns from the scene of the fire, and says the large tailoring houses on Washington street have gone.

Engines have been sent for to Reading, Lawrence, Lowell, Salem, and Lynn. All in the immediate vicinity are already here.

The *Pilot* office has just gone, and the Old South Church is in imminent danger.

Part of the Western Union wires are already down, and every now and then another gives out.

The loss will be nearly $100,000,000 before the fire is extinguished

THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

NEW YORK, 11.50a. m.—The fire is still raging in Boston. Our main office was abandoned at 8.30 a. m., buildings in its vicinity being blown up to check the progress of the fire.

DESPATCH FROM MR. ORTON.

NEW YORK, 12.30.—To General Stager: Latest report says the fire is believed to be under control.

I can add little to what you will find in the Press reports.

The building next to our main office was blown up, and the office was abandoned several hours ago. It was standing at last report.

I judge the value of property destroyed is greater than at Chicago, last year, although fewer buildings have been burned.

We are concentrating men and material from all quarters by special trains, and hope to be able to handle considerable business to-morrow and to restore our facilities rapidly.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—9 a. m.—Buildings are being blown up on Lyndall and Congress streets. The Post Office, on Congress street, will probably go with most of the street. Marines from the Navy Yard are on duty in the streets.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—4 a. m.—The fire has reached dimensions that simply defy description, and people of Boston find themselves in danger of their lives; the loss of houses and other property being now scarcely thought of.

Every street in the neighborhood of the fire is thronged by people, all endeavoring to save a few valuables, as they flee towards Tremont and Court streets, where the fire is supposed to be unable to reach. But there is no telling where this awful torrent of heat and flames will stop, as the wind has already risen to a gale, and it seems to have no positive direction or current.

As the flames increase in intensity and power the very atmosphere lends additional fury to the wind, which rises, as it were, in our midst, and goes rolling over the track of the fire, hurling dense showers of fiery sparks into the air, only to send them over that portion of the city still untouched.

The rumbling noise of the torrent of flame is now and then relieved by the detonation of masses of gunpowder which have been placed in untouched edifices in the apparent track of the fire, and the awful scene is rendered more fearful and appalling by the appearance of fragments of these demolished houses, as they fly upward in the air.

The note of preparation for the worst has been sounded everywhere; consequently the aggregate loss will be greatly lessened by the prompt removal of all portable goods. The greatest difficulty, however, is experienced by merchants in procuring necessary means of transportation, as the horses are nearly all ill with the disease that has so afflicted the larger cities of the Union. Fabulous prices are being paid for such services, and yet the demand is far greater than the supply.

"How will it end?" every one is asking, though I hardly dare to put the question to myself. It seems to me that if it cannot be conquered now, there is no reason to think that it will be until it reaches the water, in which case it will sweep through Dock Square, taking Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market, thence continuing its way toward the shipping at Commercial and Lewis wharves, and so up the harbor.

I am sorry to say that Boston is no better than other cities, for in the midst of the terror and confusion that exist in our streets, thieves are busy at work and frequent arrests are being made. Indeed, it is difficult to tell friend from foe, and many owners are compelled to see their valuables carried off by unknown desperadoes without venturing to remonstrate or stop lawless proceedings.

The police do all they can to protect property, but the multitude prevent their doing much, and so they content themselves with making arrests whenever possible.

Nearly 200 men and boys have been already locked up, and also several women. All of these prisoners are of the lowest class, and come from the purlieus of the city.

The firemen from Newburyport, Lowell, Woburn, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charleston, New Bedford, and other places, promptly responded to the call for aid made by our city authorities, and despatches are constantly coming in announcing their departure by special trains, that have been started over the various lines by the railroad companies; but before they can arrive, the greater part of the business section of the city will be destroyed, together with immense stores of valuable goods.

There is a rumor, which I have no means of verifying at present, that the fire is extending southward.

There are reports that the Worcester and Old Colony Depots are in danger. If this is the case, the fire must have taken a backward course of nearly half a mile.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—At 11:35 the fire is still raging with unabated fury. BOYNTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—12:15 p. m.—Reports are contradictory, but it is said the fire is now under control.

The Post Office is in danger. The buildings adjoining it are on fire.

The telegraph office is now in the Providence depot.

The Atlantic cable circuits are not interrupted by the fire. There is an extra circuit by way of Montreal and Portland, should the Boston routes fail.

BOSTON, 1.30 p. m.—It is now confidently believed that the fire is under control, the loss, if no more buildings are burned, will not fall short of 200,000,000, and will perhaps exceed that figure 50,000,000.

NEW YORK, 1.30 p. m.

To Anson Stager:

Present bounds of fire at 1.30 p. m.: Central, Broad, Bedford, both sides of Summer, Washington, Milk, Devonshire, Water, Congress, Lindall and Kilby streets. It is believed the fire is under control and will not extend beyond those limits.

WM. ORTON.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

THE STREETS.

The announcement in this morning's papers that Boston is on fire, created the most intense excitement and sorrow among our citizens, who have yet a wholesome dread of conflagrations, and know better than any other community how to appreciate the misfortune that has befallen the city of Boston. An immense crowd assembled at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, on Market street, where the latest despatches were read to the multitude congregated there as fast as received. Large crowds also assembled at the Sherman, Gardner, and Tremont Houses, where despatches had been sent by the Telegraph Company. Everybody on the streets was excited, and making anxious inquiries regarding the extent of the terrible visitation. At 11:45 a. m., despatches were received at the hotels from General Anson Stager, stating that the fire was believed to be under control, and, although the number of buildings burned was smaller than at Chicago, yet the loss was much greater. A sigh of relief escaped the breasts of the eager multitudes when they heard this announcement, and many who had friends and relations in Boston hurried home to tell their families that the fire was checked without reaching the residence portion of the city, while others drew maps on slips of paper showing the extent of the conflagration. The utmost sympathy was expressed for the suffering Bostonians, and every one seemed eager to aid the unfortunate sufferers as we were aided by them one year ago.

AT THE TREMONT HOUSE

a large number of people assembled this forenoon to learn about the progress of the fire, despatches being received from the main telegraph office at the branch office in the billiard-room of the hotel. Mr. John B. Drake read the news in a tremulous voice, and it was received with silence. One despatch announcing the limits of the conflagration, and that it was believed it could be controlled, was received with cheers that came directly from the hearts of the eager listeners. All over the room were gathered little knots of men who talked of the fire and its effect upon business, many predicting that it would interfere seriously with the rebuilding of Chicago. Many Boston capitalists have invested nearly all their surplus funds in this city, and having experienced heavy losses at home, it was thought they would endeavor to recall as much of their capital as it was possible to secure. Business men who carry large stocks of goods, and are heavily insured, were excited at the prospect of the failure of insurance companies, it being considered an impossibility for the Connecticut and other New England companies to pay the losses. A despatch that the loss would exceed $200,000,000 caused a shudder, for, should that prove to be the aggregate damage, nearly every insurance company in the country, having agencies in Boston, would be bankrupt. The Royal of Liverpool, the London and Liverpool and Globe, and the North British and Mercantile, the Imperial, and the Queen, are said to be heavy losers, but as they have enormous capital, it was thought they would be able to "pull through." Insurance men said the risks in Boston ranged in the following order: 1st, New England Companies; 2d Philadelphia; 3d, English; 4th, New York.

THE GARDNER-HOUSE OFFICE

was crowded also, despatches being received there as at the other hotels. The fire was the all-absorbing topic, and the sympathies of all were with the Boston people. No private despatches were received the lines being monopolized by the Associated Press. Much anxiety was manifested to hear from friends, but it was impossible to do so.

AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE

a large and excited crowd thronged the office, eagerly awaiting the reading of despatches, which came about every half hour, each one announcing some new phase of the terrible disaster. Among the guests at the hotel were several Boston men, whose distress and solicitude concerning the directions taken by the fire were painful to see. There was scarcely one among them who was not more or less affected financially, and not a few, as they learned the localities touched by the conflagration, clashed their hands in agony at the ruin which stared them in the face. Scarcely less anxious were our Chicago people, who knew better than any one else what it meant.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Though the churches were all well attended this morning, very little else than the terrible Boston calamity was thought of or talked about. Nearly all the ministers made some mention in their discourses of the awful visitation, and remembered the poor sufferers in their prayers.

THE QUESTION OF RELIEF.

The practical sympathy and unlimited generosity which Boston and all New England showed to Chicago in the time of her great calamity, were the first things to occur to the general public this morning, and they were followed by a prompt and universal disposition to reciprocate to the full measure of Chicago's ability. There has not been time, as yet, to put this sentiment into any practical shape, but measures have already been adopted which will unite the manifold efforts that offer themselves, and economize both time and money in doing for Boston everything that a stricken city like ours can do.

MAYOR MEDILL

was on his way to the telegraph office early in the morning, mounted the stairs of the operators' room, and took his place there, desirous to discover from the earliest reports the actual amount of suffering, and take such steps as were possible to contribute to its relief. Remembering the vast amounts of money that had been foolishly squandered in the rash and precipitate desire to hurry up relief for Chicago, he proceeded from the first upon the necessity for knowing what Boston needs. It was the twelfth day after the Chicago fire that the municipality of Boston voted its $100,000 to the relief of Chicago, and there is no doubt that it accomplished more than twice that amount of money would have accomplished if it had been rushed heedlessly along, liable to fall into the hands of irresponsible persons.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

in its corporate capacity, is not in a condition to vote money for the relief of Boston. The contingent fund of this year was only $20,000,—an amount that has already been exhausted by judgments against the City, and incidental expenses. But little more than $1,000,000 of the Canal funds voted by the State has been received, and all of this has been expended upon the public works. It is a penitentiary offense to touch the water bonds, so that Chicago, as a city, is powerless to return the $125,000 which Boston gave her, or even a portion of it.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Wirt Dexter, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which had charge of the Chicago Relief Fund, sent a despatch to the Mayor of Boston before leaving his house on this morning, expressing the most earnest sympathy of our people in the present visitation, and expressing an entire willingness to divide what is left of the contributions that were sent us in our time of need. How much this surplus amounts to, it is almost impossible, Mr. Dexter says, to determine. Arrangements had already been made for the distribution of a large part of it among the charitable institutions upon certain conditions. These conditions included faring in part for the large number of people—the aged and disabled—who have as much need of relief to-day as immediately after the fire. There are also large sums of money that have been reported among the relief contributions that remain uncollected, or have never yet been sent to Chicago. What proportion of these sums will be obtained, it is impossible to tell. It is thought, however, that, if all the collections can be made, there will be between $400,000 and $500,000, a part of which, at least, can be spared from the necessities of the Chicago poor. In the way of material supplies, something more can be done. The Relief and Aid Society disposed of $80,000 worth of supplies last week, but still have large stores of them left. For instance, there are 7,000 pairs of blankets left, all perfectly preserved, half of which Boston can have. But the first thing to be done, Mr. Medill and Mr. Dexter both agreed, was to discover

WHAT BOSTON NEEDS.

So far as can be gleaned from the necessarily confused and contradictory despatches that have come from Boston, the conflagration has not rendered houseless and homeless anything like the number of people who were desolated by the Chicago fire. The blow will be felt mainly by the capitalists and business men—not by the poor people. The work of relief cannot, of course, be extended to commercial circles. It can only be provided for those who are personally deprived of their homes, their clothing, and their means of livelihood. It is not possible to form any intelligent idea of how many of these people there are. There would appear to be three streets in the Boston burnt district occupied largely by tenement houses, and all business blocks have more or less residences and tenements interspersed. There is no doubt a large number of poor outcasts, but it is hoped and believed that the number will not reach the tenth part of those who were driven from their homes penniless by the Chicago fire. Again, Boston is the centre of a large and thickly-settled district. New England is dotted everywhere with towns and cities of sufficient size and wealth to take care of the homeless and provide for their immediate necessities. The relief work that comes from such a distance as ours, therefore, should be of a more permanent character, suited to the necessities of the people which can only be discovered after the excitement and terrorism of the moment shall have subsided.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

It was, after consultation and careful deliberation upon these matters, that the Mayor decided to call a public meeting of citizens at the Chamber of Commerce at 1 o'clock to-morrow (Monday). The delicacy which he felt in thus appropriating the use of this building was quickly removed by the assurance of several members of the Board of Trade present that there would not be a dissenting voice to the arrangement in their body. Having fixed the time and place of meeting, Mayor Medill addressed a despatch to the Mayor of Boston, offering condolence, telling that he had called a public meeting of the citizens, and asking for information as to what Chicago can best do for the necessities of her stricken sister. It is probable that an answer will be received in time to submit it to the meeting, though General Stager explains the difficulty in distributing despatches in Boston.

Mr. Dexter, in his capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, will call the Committee of the Society together some time to-morrow, though he thinks that they will scarcely be able to meet before evening, as several of the most active members live in the suburbs. In the meanwhile,

INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS

will be made in the meantime, according to individual judgment. It would be better, however, if these could be combined in one great and systematic effort, and the results would be more satisfactory. As an instance, however, of the eager desire that is felt to do something at once, it should be stated that the Typographical Society have already held a meeting in the *Tribune* office and voted $500 for Boston relief.

There is probably no city on the continent outside of New England that contains so many New England people as Chicago. Nowhere, then, will there be such popular sympathy. It is thought the eastward-bound trains this evening will be crowded with Chicago people, hurrying on to Boston to offer relatives and friends what sympathy, support, and practical assistance they can. If the resources of Chicago were but half what the disposition to assist is among our people, Boston would find no contributions that would equal ours; as it is, we can only give in proportion to what our own calamity has left us.

MEETING OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

An informal meeting of such members of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society as could be gotten together, was held this morning at the house of Wirt Dexter, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee. After consultation, the following despatch was sent to Hon. William Gray, of Boston:

Hon. Wm. Gray, Boston:

Our people desire to do everything possible for a city that came so nobly to our aid as Boston did. Tell us what we can do. We will share with you whatever we have left.

WIRT DEXTER,
Chairman Executive Committee Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

ACTION OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

A meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union was held at half-past 12 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, in the composing room of THE TRIBUNE, Morgan B. Mills, President of the Society, in the chair, and Mr. A. H. Brown acting as Secretary.

Mr. Edward Irwin moved that the sum of $500 be appropriated from the funds of the Union for the benefit of their suffering brethren of the Boston Union, and, if needed, that an additional sum be sent.

Mr. McLogan said that Boston printers had nobly come to the relief of the Chicago Union at the time of our great calamity, and, for one, he proposed that they should have a mortgage on his pocket-book until they were on their feet again. This sentiment met with a universal response.

Mr. Irwin's motion was unanimously adopted, and the President and Treasurer instructed to telegraph the Boston Union to draw on the Chicago Union at sight for the sum of $500.

On motion of President Mills, the Fathers of all Chapels were instructed to take up subscriptions in each Union office in the city, on Monday morning, and place the sums thus subscribed in the hands of the Treasurer, subject to the wants of the Boston Union. He thought that by this means an additional $500 could be raised.

The Union then adjourned.

FROM OUR 6 A. M. EDITION.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—A very extensive conflagration is now raging at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets. The fire extends east and west on Kingston street, and north and south on Summer street. The engines are hauled by hand. The property burning is all dry goods stores. Four alarms have been sounded.

BOSTON, 10 p. m.—There is no abatement to the conflagration. It is the most extensive fire that has visited Boston for twenty-five years, and is in the solid dry goods portion of the city. It has extended the entire length of Winthrop Square, which embraces A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe's, Anderson, Heath & Co.'s, and Houghton, Perkins & Co.'s stores. No estimate of the loss can be given, but the reporters say it will go into millions.

The suburban fire department has been called upon. The fire is now at its height. The buildings are principally of granite. A northwest wind is prevailing.

The press here call it a "second Chicago."

BOSTON, Nov. 9—11 p. m.—The fire is now within two blocks of the Western Union Telegraph office. The operators are taking up their instruments, preparing to vacate.

Linemen and material have been ordered to Boston from adjoining towns, so that, if communication with New York is lost now, which seems very likely, it will probably be soon restored, certainly at an early hour in the morning if not to-night. The fire has now travelled half a mile through the heart of the business portion of the city, and is spreading with frightful rapidity.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—11:30 p. m.—The fire is now progressing towards Broad street, having swept both sides of Summer street to High street and Purchase street. Goods are being removed from the stores in every direction in the vicinity of the fire. Fire engines have been telegraphed for from Providence, Worcester, and other places.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—1 a. m.—The fire is now raging fiercely on Pearl street, and the immense boot and shoe stores are being engulphed in flames. Massive granite structures are crumbling, and the crash of falling buildings is heard above the roar of the conflagration. Engines are here from all the surrounding towns, and the citizens are hard at work aiding the firemen. The fear of another Chicago conflagration seems to possess the minds of the people, and many living miles distant are flying to their homes to be on hand in case the flames spread.

Franklin street, which is almost entirely destroyed, was lined with splendid stores, and was one of the finest streets in the city. The new Catholic Cathedral was a splendid structure, and was built but a few years since. Patrick Donahoe, of the *Pilot*, whose office was destroyed, is a heavy loser.

The entire length of Winthrop Square, lined with the large wholesale dry goods stores of A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe's, Houghton, Perkins & Co., and many others, is entirely consumed.

The want of horse-power is severely felt, as the horse disease has not yet disappeared, and the few horses that were on the streets were soon pressed into requisition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The intelligence of the destructive conflagration in Boston became known at several of the hotels and places of public resort here to-night and created intense interest. The fire is considered by residents of Boston now here, as likely to spread extensively, as it has reached localities where the buildings are mostly wooden. The buildings of the streets already reported attacked by the devouring element are mostly constructed of granite, and compose the finest portion of the business section of the city. The losses must reach an enormous figure.

BOSTON, MIDNIGHT, Nov. 9.—The fire is moving up Franklin street, and has reached nearly to Hawley street. The Cathedral building, corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets is on fire, with no hopes of saving it. The flames are also spreading in Federal and Congress streets. Every kind of vehicle is impressed in moving goods. The fire has reached the Broad street wharves, south of Congress street, and several vessels are on fire. The Hartford & Erie Rail road depot is burned.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—12:30 a. m.—The fire is still rages. It is feared the entire area from Sumner street on the south to Washington street on the west, and Milk street on the north to the water on the east will be laid waste. Pearl street has so far escaped. The heat is intense.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1 a. m.—The flames have reached Washington street, north of Franklin. All the splendid granite warehouses on Franklin Square, Winthrop Square, and vicinity, are burned. Fears are now entertained that the flames will sweep everything to State street, if not further north.

WORCESTER, 1 a. m.—A special train from Boston to carry the Worcester Fire Department to the burning city made the run of 44½ miles in forty-five minutes.

BOSTON, 1:30 a. m.—The report that the *Transcript* was on fire is incorrect, but the buildings on the east side of Washington street are in imminent danger. The Boston *Pilot* office and building on Franklin street are destroyed. The wind continues northwest and fresh.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—1:45 a. m.—Among the prominent buildings already destroyed are Cathedral Block, Daniel Webster Block, Boston *Pilot* building, and the rear of the Boston *Transcript* buildings. Orders have been given to blow up both corners at the junction of Devonshire and Milk streets. The fire is spreading towards South Boston, and also progressing toward State street from Franklin street. The immense block opposite the *Pilot* office, chiefly occupied by wholesale woollen dealers, is now on fire. Attempts are now being made to blow up two corners on Franklin street to prevent the conflagration from extending further towards State street. Immense crowds of people fill the streets, and every effort is being made by them to save property, which is being transferred to various parts of the city. The utmost good order prevails, and nothing is done which at ordinary times would be considered unseemly.

It is evident that the business portion of our city is to be laid in ruins.

BOSTON, 1:50 a. m.—Jordan & Marsh, Hovey, and other firms on Washington street, are moving their goods, and many parties on Milk and Water streets, and even as far north as State street, are doing the same. All the newspaper offices have a force on hand prepared to move at a moment's notice. It is reported that several firemen have been killed.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—2 a. m.—The fire has broken out on both sides of Pearl street, corner of High, and threatens the destruction of this great centre of the shoe and leather business.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—2 a. m.—Already despatches have been received offering aid to the city from other places. No one can tell what

Extra—3:12 P.M.

THE VERY LATEST.

BOSTON.

The Fire Still Raging at Noon.

It Involves the Whole Business District in Ruin.

Faneuil Hall to Be the Old Colony Depot.

Conflagration and Disaway in the Deserted City.

Help Coming in from All Points, but Too Late.

Vivid Description of the Night Scenes of Horror.

Losses Estimated Greater than in Chicago.